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TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

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NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

SHROPSHIRE NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, ESTABLISHED 1835.	SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, ESTABLISHED 1877.

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VOL. V. 1882.

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SHREWSBURY:
ADNITT AND NAUNTON, THE SQUARE.
OSWESTRY:
WOODALL AND VENABLES

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SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting, due to be held late in the autumn of 1881, did not come off until February 3rd, 1882. The attendance was small, and included the Rev. Canon Butler, who was voted to preside, Rev. J. Mitchell (Alberbury), Rev. C. H. Drinkwater (St. George's, Shrewsbury), Rev. S. W. Allen, Dr. Parry; Messrs. Calcott, Askew Roberts, W. Phillips, Oldroyd, J. P. White, Cortissos, Hubert Smith, Sandford Corser, J. M. Harding, J. Sharpe, G. A. Drayton, J. P. White, W. H. Adnitt, and F. Goyne (Secretary).

The Report of the Council of the Society was as follows :—

The Council of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society have much pleasure in again presenting their Report and Statement of Accounts to the members. They regret that the removal by death of several old and valuable members brings their list somewhat below the usual average; but they feel sure this will stimulate all to do their utmost in procuring new members. The accounts show that the balance in hand at the close of the past year was £25 0s. 4d., as against £63 5s. 4d. at the commencement. At first sight this would show a loss on the year's transactions; but on further investigation it will be seen that the list of members in arrears is exceptionally large, consequent on the non-application for the amount by the collector. Several of these arrears have been received since the accounts were made up, and the greater part is expected to be collected during the present month. The Council have taken the necessary precaution to prevent so many arrears in future. At the last annual meeting the receipt of a very valuable collection of shells, presented by the Misses Eyton and T. Slaney Eyton, Esq., was announced. The Council felt that such a collection was worthy of a very prominent place in the Museum, and in consequence desired to have special cases made for them. This has occasioned an outlay of about £50, at present unpaid, and the Council ask for special donations to defray the expenses, as, if the amount is paid out of the ordinary funds of the Society, it will seriously hamper for some time any improvement that may be suggested in the Museum. The Council beg to thank Mr. Forty, of Ludlow, for his very untiring exertions (gratuitously given) in arranging and labelling the specimens. The Council beg also to thank the Rev. W. A. Leighton for the untiring energy displayed in labelling the whole of the Roman remains and antiquities in the Museum. The Council have to deplore

the loss by death of H. Johnson, Esq., M.D., who for so many years was hon. sec. of the Museum. In the last Report the necessity of a larger building for the Museum was briefly suggested, and the Council cannot help bringing forward the subject again at this meeting, inasmuch as the old buildings of Shrewsbury School are now for sale. The Council trust that the subject will be carefully considered at this meeting and a vigorous effort made to secure the time-honoured buildings, for public use in the town. The number of visitors to the Museum has been somewhat smaller than in previous years. The Council beg to thank those who have given donations to the Museum, a list of which will be found in the *Transactions* of the Society. The hon. sec., Mr. Adnitt, having been compelled (after five years' service) by business engagements to relinquish the routine duties of the Secretaryship, the Council decided to unite the office of Secretary and Collector, and have appointed Mr. Goyne to the vacant office. The Council in conclusion beg again to solicit donations of any objects of interest relating to the county.

The Chairman moved that the report and statement of accounts be adopted, which was seconded by the Rev. T. Auden.

On the motion of the Rev. S. W. Allen, seconded by Mr. J. Parson Smith, the name of Canon Butler was added to the list of Vice-presidents, in the room of Dr. Henry Johnson, deceased.

The Chairman here referred to the valuable services rendered to the old Society by the late Dr. Johnson. That gentleman, he said, was secretary from the commencement of the Society, and did very much to keep it together. Dr. Johnson's death was a very great loss and some expression of feeling ought to come from the members in regard to it. The Chairman concluded by proposing that an expression of the extreme regret of the members of the Society at the death of Dr. Johnson be recorded on the minutes of the meeting. Mr. J. P. White seconded this. He said when the old Society was in its infancy Dr. Johnson took great interest in it, and they were almost indebted to him for its existence. They regretted very much when Dr. Johnson left Shrewsbury, and they regretted very much more when death removed him from them altogether. The proposition was unanimously carried.

Mr. W. Phillips proposed that Mr. C. Forty of Ludlow, be elected an honorary member of the Society in consideration of the care taken by him in arranging the collection of shells given to the Society by the Misses Eyton. Mr. Phillips said he thought the least the meeting could do was to show their gratitude to Mr. Forty for the immense pains he had taken in the arrangement of the shells. The Chairman also bore testimony to Mr. Forty's zeal and attention to the work, and the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater made a similar remark, and seconded the proposition, which was carried.

A very cordial vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. Adnitt, seconded by Mr. Askew Roberts, and supported by three or four of the members, was passed, thanking the Rev. W. A. Leighton for his untiring services as editor; and for the labour he had bestowed on the arrangement and cataloguing of the Museum. The editorial sub-committee was reconstituted with a view to assist Mr. Leighton in his duties, and Mr. Adnitt was chosen editorial secretary.

The usual routine business being transacted, the meeting discussed the question of purchasing the

OLD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The Chairman said he thought there should be some expression of opinion in regard to the Grammar School-buildings, and the suggestion which had been made for purchasing them. It was, the Chairman said, a very difficult question to deal with. He had been given to understand that between £4,000, and £5,000 would be required to purchase the buildings and the space in front of it. How, he asked, was that money to be raised? There were two or three questions connected with the purchase of the buildings. One suggestion was that a public free library should be opened there, and he understood that there was rather a strong feeling in favour of that proposition at the present time. If the buildings could be used for a public free library as well as a Museum it might result in some diminution of the expense to them, both as regards purchase and annual cost. If that were impossible, still there remained the question whether they should not try to raise the money by subscription, and by an application to residents in the county, who might be willing to assist in the matter.

After considerable discussion, a committee was appointed to confer with the Town Council (before whose notice Alderman White promised to bring the question) and to take such steps as were practicable to secure the buildings to the town and county. The following gentlemen, with power to add to their number, were then named for the work:—The Rev. Canon Butler, Rev. T. Auden, Rev. S. W. Allen, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Oldroyd, Mr. Millard Harding, and Mr. Adnitt, the latter expressing his willingness to act as secretary till they got into working order.

Subsequent meetings of this committee have been held, and the matter has been discussed by the Town Council, but so far nothing has been decided, but it is hoped that at the next meeting of the Governing Body, early in July, the matter will be settled.

THE ANNUAL EXCURSION.

As was intimated at the annual meeting of 1880, the excursion of 1881 was merged into the visit of the Cambrian Archæological Society to the district, during the first week in August—Church Stretton, being their head quarters. A local "welcoming" committee was formed, of which Mr. Ralph Benson was chairman; the Rev. W. A. Leighton, vice-chairman; and Mr. Wilding of Church Stretton, secretary. The opening meeting was held at Church Stretton on Monday evening, August 1st, and an address was delivered by Professor Babington, and words of welcome uttered by Sir C. Rouse Boughton, and Mr. Benson. The proceedings of the

week were thus summarized in the *Oswestry Advertizer*, by the Rev. Prebendary Davies, of Moor Court, in a paper he amplified from one he had published in *The Academy* :—

"Under happy auspices, the Cambrian Society transferred its place of meeting this year, to the English side of the border, and made closer acquaintance with the roads and hills, baronial halls and feudal strongholds, of South Shropshire, the camps and castles which environ the heights of the Wrekin, the Longmynd, and Caer Caradoc. Church Stretton, by its name, betokens its proximity to Watling Street, which here runs up the valley on its course from Magna or Kenchester to Uriconium or Wroxeter. Whatever is left of intelligence, *esprit de corps*, or enthusiasm as to earlier history, centres in the dwellers round about this thoroughfare of the past ; and hither, night after night, when the day's excursions were over, trooped natives and foreigners to compare notes with each other.

The evening meetings were well chosen and appropriate. Mr Drinkwater, at Shrewsbury, where the club dined with the Shropshire Archæological Society, read an erudite paper on "The Inner Wall of Shrewsbury." No small life was thrown into the history of the church of St. Mary, a puzzle of architecture of cruciform shape, and containing nave, side-aisles, chancel, transepts, and two chantry chapels. Besides the Norman semi-circular arches here, and those leading from the aisles to the transept, there is much to study in the judicious restoration of the fine old Abbey-Church ; to say nothing of that problem which occupied archæologists on Tuesday last—the stone pulpit in the garden overlooking the street, designed for a local brother to address his fellows from (similarly to the use adopted of old at Tintern, in Monmouthshire) while the brethren were at meals. These were but a prelude to those rare old houses, gates, and doorways—of which a prominent one was that of Mr. Lloyd of the Whitehall, and Rowley's mansion of the fourteenth century, with its original chesnut roof. In the front of the court-yard of the Whitehall is a sylvan giant of ample girth, a walnut, 15ft. 7½in. in measurement, we believe, at four feet from the ground, and with a spread of branches over 40 yards : the only notable sylvan phenomenon we recollect on the present campaign, if we except a curious case of an inosculated oak near Leebotwood station, visited on the Thursday, where the orifice formed by the inosculating branches started asunder near the ground, and might have admitted a grown man's body passed through them. Such features in a landscape serve to fix particular points in the memory, and worthily occupy the attention of the "Draughtsman of the Cambrian Society." But to explore the timbers of Salop you must not parcel yourself for churches, names, roofs, &c., but go in for one or other. So, dinner done, we went back to Stretton, where, at the evening meeting, the veteran Rev. J. D. Latouche read a lucid and learned paper from Mrs. Stackhouse Acton's notes on Stokesay Castle, which was to be visited on the morrow, *en route* for Ludlow—a paper which both described one of the finest examples in England

of a castellated mansion of the thirteenth century, and also let the hearers into the touching devotion of the Earl of Craven for the Princess of Bohemia. It was at Stokesay, too, that was slain Sir William Crofts, in the words of Vicars "the best headpiece and the activest man in that country slain in the place." Tradition tells that the men of Luston, whom he led to the fight, basely abandoned him in the hour of danger, and their descendants were taunted with their cowardice for successive generations. Much of the interior of the castle betokens some refinement of architecture, notably its principal apartment, with elaborate mantelpiece and wainscoted chamber, by some held not earlier than the second Charles. The gate-house of the castle is an example of grotesque carving; and the church has two old carved pews, like those at Rhûg Chapel, in Merionethshire.

The next day was given up to tracing the road of the Wenlock Edge to the quaintly placed fabric of the priory of Milburgh, granddaughter of Mercian Kings, and the relic of her quondam seat and nunnery. Time will not permit our delaying over it. The move from Wenlock was a hurried retreat, though the parish church of mixt style from Norman to Decorated, and the Guildhall, a timber building with a piazza, the council chamber of which contains some very interesting and antique carved oak, were thrown open to view in a spirit both liberal and laudable. For a resumé of the features and measurements of the stately ruin, the Minster of which more than equals Hereford, and exceeds Rochester, among our old cathedrals, it may suffice in this place to point to the lamented Mackenzie E. Walcott's "Four Minsters round the Wrekin"—three of which, viz., Wenlock, Buildwas, and Haughmond Abbey, exactly and minutely described and illustrated in his work, published by Adnitt and Naunton, Shrewsbury, in 1877, were visited—the 4th Minster, Lilleshall Abbey, lying too far off the Cambrian Programme for 1881 to be visited. On from thence the archæologists went (by rail) to the Cistercian monastery on the "alluvial flat" of Buildwas, where the proportions of the building are ample and noble, and where there was every disposition to suffer liberal and intelligent admission to the chapter-house, the choir, and the rest of the interesting remains. Among these were the abbot's house, the ambulatory, the chapel, and a large hall of the thirteenth century, with interesting doorways and carved stones. After making their way to Wenlock, and so to Acton Burnell, to see the building where Edward I. held his first Parliament in 1283, the party got back by Leebotwood Station to Church Stretton, girding themselves up for a final excursion to Haughmond Abbey and Uriconium. Of the former it is only necessary to say that it is still in its ruins a very charming old sanctuary of the Augustine Canons, whose amply proportioned guest-hall (eighty-one feet long) and other striking features are enhanced by a fine view of the Breidden and Montgomeryshire hills. To have agreed to the inclusion of Uriconium and its treasures in the day's march, we take

to have been flat slaughter of two birds with one stone, for which reason we shall forbear any description of the discoveries or researches of the day till some other occasion.

Some of the evening papers were exceptionally good, to wit, a paper by the Rev. J. D. Latouche on Stokesay; one by Mr. R. W. Banks, of Ridgebourne near Kington, on the "Relations of Herefordshire with the Welsh in the Saxon Times;" and one by Mr. Dyke, "On Early Hill Ploughing," which elicited a good deal of discussion and more or less co-operation. The Rev. W. Allport Leighton did the honours of the Shrewsbury Museum, the antiquities in which from Uriconium he has rearranged, labelled, and catalogued."

June, 1882.

LIST OF MEMBERS, AUGUST, 1881.

Acton, Mrs. Stackhouse, Acton Scott, Salop *(deceased)*
Adnitt, Mr. W. H., Shrewsbury
Allen, Rev. S. W. Shrewsbury
Auden, Rev. T., Shrewsbury

Berwick, Right Hon. Lord, Attingham
Bradford, Right Hon. Earl of, Lord Lieutenant of Shropshire *(President)*
Brownlow, Right Hon. Earl, Belton, Grantham
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Barber, John, Esq., Prospect House, Wellington, Salop *(deceased)*
Barnes, Thos., Esq., The Quinta, Chirk
Barnes, Major J. R., Brookside, Chirk
Barton, Rev. J., Hadley Vicarage, Wellington, Salop
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Bridgeman, The Hon. and Rev. Canon, The Hall, Wigan
Bridgeman, The Hon. and Rev. J., Weston-under-Lyziard, Shifnal
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Burd, Rev. J., M.A., Chirbury Vicarage, Salop
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Butler, Rev. Canon, Shrewsbury

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Evans, Rev. Canon W. Howell, The Vicarage, Oswestry
Evans, Rev. J., Whixhall Vicarage, Whitchurch
Evans, Mr. P., Wyle Cop, Shrewsbury *(deceased)*
Everett, A. E., Esq., City Chambers, New Street, Birmingham *(deceased)*
Everall, Mr. R., The Priory, Shrewsbury
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Eyton, Rev. Robert W., Winchfield House, Hants *(deceased)*

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Naunton, Mr. W. W., St. John's Hill, Shrewsbury
Nightingale, C. G., Esq., Shrewsbury
Norton, Rev. F. C., Alkham Vicarage, Dover

Oldroyd, H. J., Esq., Shrewsbury
Onions, T., Esq., Claremont Street, Shrewsbury
Owen, A. C. Humphreys, Esq., Garthmyl, Montgomeryshire
Owen, Rev. R. Trevor, Llangedwin, Oswestry

Powis, Right Hon. Earl of, Powis Castle, Welshpool
Pardoe, G., Esq., The Priory, Cheltenham
Parry, E. J., Esq., Swan Hill, Shrewsbury
Payne, W. B., Esq., High Street, Shrewsbury
Peele, E. C., Esq., Prestfelde, Shrewsbury
Pelham, Rev. A. T., Cound Rectory, Shrewsbury
Penson, R. K., Esq., F.S.A., Dinham House, Ludlow
Penfold, Hugh, Esq., Rustington, Littlehampton
Phillips, W., Esq., F.L.S., Kingsland, Shrewsbury
Pigott, Rev. E. V., Leaton, Shrewsbury
Plowden, W. F., Esq., Plowden Hall, Lydbury North
Potts, E. B., Esq., Broseley, Salop
Price, John, Esq., Shrewsbury
Price, B., Esq., Garthfawr Farm, near Llanidloes

Price, Lewis, R., Esq., 117, St. George's Square, London, S. W.
Pryce, Mrs., Gunley, Chirbury
Pritchard, John, Esq., Broseley

Quaritch, B., Esq., 15, Piccadilly, London

Ragg, Rev. Thomas, Lawley Vicarage, Salop
Ralph, Rowland W., Esq., Honnington Grange, Newport
Randall, Mr. J., F.G.S., Madeley
Rider, J. E. W., Esq., Crescent House, Wellington
Roberts, Askew, Esq., Croeswylan, Oswestry
Roberts, T. Lloyd, Esq., Crofton Manor, Craven Arms
Robinson, C. B., Esq., Frankton Grange, Shrewsbury
Robertson, Henry, Esq., M.P., Palè, Corwen
Robinson, Mr. J., St. Alkmond's Square, Shrewsbury
Rocke, John, Esq., Clungunford House, Aston-on-Clun *(deceased)*
Rocke, Rev. T. Owen, Clungunford Rectory, Salop

Sutherland, His Grace the Duke of, Lilleshall, Salop
Salt, G. M., Esq., Shrewsbury
Salusbury, Rev. G. A., LL.B., Westbury Rectory, Shrewsbury
Salwey, Alfred, Esq., Overton, Ludlow
Salwey, Alfred, Esq., Temeside, Ludlow
Sandford, Rev. G., Eccleshall Vicarage, Sheffield
Sandford, Humphrey, Esq., The Isle, Shrewsbury
Sandford, Thomas Hugh, Esq., Sandford, near Prees
Sandford, Rev. Holland, Eaton-under-Heywood, Salop
Sandford, Folliott, Esq., Shrewsbury
Saxton, Rev. E. Waring, D.D., The Elms, Shrewsbury
Selwyn, Rev. W., Bromfield Vicarage, Salop
Severn Valley Field Club
Sharpe, Mr. J., 7, Dorset Street, Shrewsbury
Shaw, H., Esq., Shrewsbury
Shaw, John, Esq., Shrewsbury
Smith, Hubert, Esq., Belmont House, Bridgnorth
Smith, J. Onston, Esq., Dogpole Court, Shrewsbury
Smith, J. Parson, Esq., Shrewsbury
Smith, F. Rawdon, Esq., Sweyney Cliff, Coalport
Smith, S. Pountney, Esq., Shrewsbury
Sotheran, H., Esq., 136, Strand, London
Southam, S. C., Esq., Shrewsbury
Southam, T., Esq., The Hollies, Shrewsbury
Southwell, T. Martin, Esq., The Woodlands, Bridgnorth
Southwell, C. J., Esq., 1, Stoke Newington Green, London, W.C.
Southern, F. R., Esq., Ludlow, Salop
Sparrow, Rev. W., LL.D., Ludlow
Sparrow, Arthur, Esq., Preen Manor, Shrewsbury
Spaull, W. H., Esq., Oswestry
Spence, Jas. G., Esq., Heath Lodge, Shrewsbury *(deceased)*

Spence, Mr. Jas. Harper, 23, Whitehall Place, Shrewsbury
Staniforth, Rev. T., Storrs, Windermere
Stanton, George, Esq., Coton Hill, Shrewsbury
Stewart, Robert, Esq., Ryton Grove, Shrewsbury
Swainson, Rev. J. G., Wistanstow Rectory, Craven Arms, Salop
Smith, Charles, Esq., Shrewsbury

Taylor, E. James, Esq., F.S.A. Newc., Bishopswearmouth, Sunderland
Taylor, R., Esq., Abbey House, Shrewsbury
Thomas, Rev. Canon, F.S.A., Meifod Vicarage, Welshpool.
Thursfield, T. H., Esq., Barrow, Broseley
Tippinge, F. G., Esq., Sansaw Hall, Shrewsbury
Treasure, H. Hurle, Esq., Coton House, Shrewsbury
Trouncer, T. W., Esq., Astley, Shrewsbury

Vaughan, H. F. J., Esq., 30, Edwardes Square, Kensington, London
Venables, R. G., Esq., Old Colwall, Malvern

Wakeman, Sir Offley, Bart., Rorington Lodge, Chirbury
Walker, C. C., Esq., Lilleshall, Salop
Ward, Rev. H., Morville, Bridgnorth (Severn Valley Field Club)
Warner, Rev. Charles, Clun Vicarage
Watton, J., Esq., Murivance, Shrewsbury
Webb, T., Esq., Talworth House, Cardiff
Wenlock Reading Society, Wenlock
White, J. P., Esq., Shrewsbury
Whitaker, W. Wilkinson, Esq., Cornbrook House. Manchester
Wilkes, Mr. T., Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury
Williams, Philip, Esq., Hinstock Hall, Market Drayton
Williams, Pryce, Esq., Hilborough House, Horfield, Bristol
Williams, E., Esq., Broom Hall, Oswestry
Wilding, R., Esq., Church Stretton
Wintour, Rev. G., Ironbridge, Salop
Wood, Rev. J. Cooper, The Clive Vicarage, Shrewsbury
Wood, Rev. R. F., Moreton Corbet Rectory, Shrewsbury
Wood, R. H., Esq., F.S.A., Hon. Sec. Chetham Society, Penrhos House, Rugby
Wooler, Rev. W. G., Cleobury North Rectory, Salop
Woodall, Mr. E., *Oswestry Advertizer*, Oswestry
Wright, E., Esq., Halston, Oswestry
Wright, Philip, Esq., Mellington Hall, Churchstoke

Members are requested to notify any change of residence to the Secretary.

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Statement of the Accounts for the Year ending June 24th, 1881.

	£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward	63	5	4
Members' Subscriptions	205	16	0
Entrance Fees	9	3	3
,, .. Museum	8	8	0
	£286	12	7
By Balance brought down...	25	0	4
,, Arrears Outstanding	60	18	0

	£	s.	d.
By Rent one year	30	0	0
,, Miss Hewitt's Salary	30	0	0
,, Incidental Expenses at Museum	5	7	10
,, Rent of Wroxeter Land	3	18	6
,, Poor Rates, &c.	0	9	1
,, Coal	3	12	11
,, Water Rate	0	10	0
,, Messrs. Woodall and Venables, printing *Transactions*	127	12	5
,, Drawing and Lithographing Illustrations, Printing Circulars, &c.	29	10	0
,, Postage Stamps	8	10	6
,, Sundry Accounts	6	16	2
,, Gas Account...	0	19	10
,, Insurance	2	14	0
,, Collector's Salary	10	0	0
,, ,, Stamps	1	11	0
,, Balance in Banker's hands	25	0	4
	£286	12	7

1882, February 3rd. Examined with Vouchers, and found correct.

THOS. ONIONS, H. J. OLDROYD, } AUDITORS.

OSWESTRY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

By ASKEW ROBERTS.

Amongst the members of Parliament summoned to meet at Coventry, 15 Feb. 1405-6, is given the name of David Holbache, as one of the representatives of the county of Salop. He is also in the list of members summoned to attend the Parliament at Gloucester 20 Oct. 1407, and at Westminster 27 Jan. 1409. Another name takes his place in the Parliament assembling at Westminster 3 Nov., 1411, but in 1413 we have him as one of the representatives of the borough of Shrewsbury, and in two or three other Parliaments, extending down to 1417, his name appears as representing, sometimes the county and at others the county town. It may be presumed that this is the same David Holbache who founded a "Free Grammar School" in Oswestry, "between 1399 and 1413." Leland, who travelled in these parts in the time of Henry VIII., referring to the School, says it was founded by "one Davy Holbache, a Lawier, Steward of the Town and Lordeship,[1]

[1] Mr. Stanley Leighton, in his Records of the Oswestry Corporation (see *Transactions*, Vol. II., p. 207), says that "as colleague of John Boerley he (Holbache) appears as Knight of the Shire in 1410, and in 1414 as colleague of Richard Lakin." All three names are attached to the Charter granted to Oswestry in 1407, by Thomas, Earl of Arundell, and a few years earlier (1393) "At the Court for the Vill of Oswestry" John Boerley, "Steward of the same, set his seal" to a document. (See *Arch : Camb :* 1852, p. 43.) Probably John Boerley was the immediate predecessor of David Holbache, in the office of Steward of Oswestry. To a charter of Edward Charlton Lord Powys dated 6 July 7 Henry 5 (1420) David Holbach is among the witnesses—thus "David Holbach tunc Seneschallo nostro Powysie."

who gave *xli* land to it."[1] Stowe says "Owen Glyndwr was pardoned at the intercession of David Holbatche, Esq." In Cotton's *Records*, by Prynne, we are told that "David Holbetch was made a denizen, or free citizen of England, in the reign of Henry IV." And this is all we know of the founder of the School.

In the days of which we write Grammar Schools were a novelty: London itself did not possess one until nearly half a century later, and it was not until after the Reformation that our "Proud Salopian" neighbours could boast of such an institution. When Shrewsbury School was founded, that of Oswestry was a century and a half old. So far as relates to Shropshire, next to Oswestry, we believe, comes the School of Bridgnorth, which dates from 1503; Whitchurch and Ludlow (1550) being about the same age as Shrewsbury; Newport and Wem a century later.

We have no document that will give us an idea of what Mr. Holbache's notions of a "Free School" were; but amongst our Corporation papers and School records have been handed down documents recording events that have caused important changes in the government of the institution, and which have not always redounded to the honour of the parties concerned.

In the Library of the Shropshire Archæological Society at Shrewsbury, copies are preserved of two or three Oswestry Corporation documents, in which we have some interesting particulars connected with the early history of the School; one containing the names of the parties originally put in trust by Mr. Holbache, the founder. The text of this is as follows :—

An Order touching the Stipend of the Schoolmasters of the *Free School* of *Oswestry*, &c.

Presens Indentura facta inter Thomam Lestrange, Joh'em Hanmer, Will'm Burley armiger', Edru'm Trevor, Joh'em Wyckle, David ap Thomas, Ric'um Hova Cl'icos, Will'm Hord de Salop,

[1] Leland adds in a side note: "Sum say that this *David* made *David Yn* yn *London*," whatever this may mean.

Cadwalladrw ap Owen, Evan ap Atha ap Evan, Ric'um Ireland Edr'um ap David, Joh'em Eton, Thoma' Lloyd, Madocum ap David Gethin, Ric'um ap Thomas, Griffith ap Thomas, Griffith ap David Gethin et Edr'um ap Gochin ex p'te una et Gwenwhyvar que fuit uxor David Holbadge p'te ex alt'a testatur quod p'd' Gwenwhyvar, dederit, concesserit et p' carta' sua' feofament' confirmaverit p'dcis Thome & co'ffeoffats suis sup-d'cis Molendinum granaticum de Maesbury ac omnia terr' tent' prata boscos et subosc' cu' cor p'ti'n' que p'dca Gwenwhyvar h'uit infra Domn' duar'[1] p'tin' hundred' de Oswest' *Habend* & tenend' eis hered' et Assign' suis imp'p'm put in Carta feod' simpli's inde confecta plenius continetur. Iidem tamen voluntate concedunt p' eis hered' & assign' eor ut intencio David Holbach nuper mariti d'ce Gwenwhyvar in omnibus et p' omnia in hac p'te debeat observari viz. quod redditu' exitus et p'ficu'm annualia duor terrar tenementor', prator' cu' p'tin' ad annualia et sustentaco'e unius M^ri Scolariu' apud Villa de Oswest' ordinari et aplicari debent de anno in Annu' imp'p'm *In* cujus rei. & . . .[2]

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[1] These words (Dominium duarum) must evidently relate to the manor of Deux-Partes, a division or lordship of Oswestry.

[2] The present Indenture made between Thomas Lestrange, John Hanmer, William Burley, esquires, Edward Trevor, John Wyckle, David ap Thomas, Richard Hova, clerks, William Hord of Salop, Cadwallader ap Owen, Evan ap Atha ap Evan, Richard Ireland, Edward ap David, John Eton, Thomas Lloyd, Madoc ap David Gethin, Richard ap Thomas, Griffith ap Thomas, Griffith ap David Gethin and Edward ap Gochin on the one part and Gwenwhyvar who was the wife of David Holbadge on the other part witnesses that the aforesaid Gwenwhyvar had given, granted and by her deed of feoffment had confirmed to the aforesaid Thomas and his cofeoffees aforesaid the Cornmill of Maesbury and all lands tenements meadows woods and underwoods with their appurtenances which the aforesaid Gwenwhyvar had within the Lordship of two (parts) belonging to the hundred of Oswestry To have and to hold to them their heirs and assigns for ever as in the deed of fee simple on that account made is more fully contained. Yet the same (persons) of free will concede for them their heirs and assigns that the intention of David Holbach late husband of the said Gwenwhyvar at all times and in all things In this part ought to be observed namely that the rents issues and annual profits of the two lands, tenements meadows with the appurtenances ought to be ordained and applied annually from year to year for ever in the maintenance of one Schoolmaster in the Town of Oswestry. In testimony of which thing &c.

This is the Substance and Effect of the deed made by the within named Gwenwhyvar to the said Feoffees the which deed beareth date about the 9th of Hen. 4th the true and authenticall copy thereof is to be seene. Besides it is to be proved that the first purchase was made from Lhew Lheuku Haston of Trevelech the daughter of Gwillim ap Einion Goch &c. . . .

The names of the Feoffees that were put in trust by David Holbadge for the School lands—

Thomas Lestrange, John Hanmer } Esqrs.
William Burley
Edward Trevor
John Wilke
David ap Thomas, clerk
Richard Hova
William Hord of Salop
Cadwallader ap Owen
Evan ap Atha ap Evan
Richard Ireland
Edward ap David
John Eyton
Thomas Lloyd
Madock ap David Gethin
Richard ap Thomas
Griffith ap Thomas
Griffith ap David Gethin
Edward ap Gochin

6 Hen. 4.[1]

The Rev. Canon D. R. Thomas, F.S.A., in his *History of the Diocese of St. Asaph,* is of opinion that some fields still known as "The Holbeches," situate at Sweeney, were the only lands originally given by the founder, and that the rest has been acquired at various times since. Mr. Cathrall, in his *History of Oswestry* (1855), says, "the munificent founder granted, for the maintenance of a schoolmaster, and the reparation of the school-house, certain lands in Sweeney, Treflach, Maesbury and Crickheath, in addition to a house on the south-west side of the Parish Church."

The document quoted above points to two things; first, that Holbache had a wife who was interested in

[1] If 1404-5 was the date at which the School originated, it may be that the first two names were those of "the two Burgesses elected to hold pleas of the Crown" under the provisions of the first Royal Charter (22 Rich. II., 1398-9). Edward Trevor, John Wyckle, David ap Thomas, Rich[d] Hova are all described as Cl'icos (Clericos or Clerks). Two of the other names mentioned, within the brackets, were fellow-members of Holbache's in Parliament, viz.: William Boerley and William Hord.

Oswestry, and who was the donor of, at least, part of the property, viz. :—a corn mill at Maesbury; and, secondly, that the original grant comprised property not included in The Holbeches. It also gives definite dates, 6 and 9 Hen. IV. Mr. Cathrall's assertion may be put down as the merest guess-work. The wife of David Holbache is named as a joint founder by Mr. Bryce in his report of 1866, quoted in the Appendix to this paper. She is there called Guinevere.

A document, of the reign of Hen. VIII., points to the Bailiffs and Aldermen as the Governors of the School at that period. It runs as follows :—

Apud Pole sexto decimo die Julij anno regnor Regis Henrici octavi tricessimo.

At which day Robert ap Howell one of ye bailiffs of Oswestry with other the complaynants and John Trevor, William ap John ap Eignion and David ap John ap Eignion Defend'ts, appeared before the King's Commissioners by whom the matter within specified was deliberately examined with the circumstances thereof and thereupon ordered by consents of the p'ties as ensueth. That is to Witt in the matter betwixt the plaintiffe and the sayd John Trevor Defend't touching the land in demand called Holbadges land which app'eth to be put in feoffm'nt to the use of kepinge of a free schoole in the towne of Oswestry for the witholdinge whereof it is ordered that the said John Trevor shall have and occupie the said Lands and Ten'ts untill Michaelmas next coming paying his rent then due to the Schoolemaster and to pay the rerages being 13s 4d before Saint Lawrence Day next coming and at Michaelmas afores'd and that the said John Trevor shall clerely dep'arte from the said lands and tenements without further p'tence or clayme making to the same hereafter by him nor any other in his interest. And from Michaelmas next forth that the Bailiffs of the town of Oswestry for the time being and the Aldermen of the same Towne shall have the ordering, letting and setting all the lands, tenements, and Mills with their Appurt's that is put in feoffment to the use aforesaid and to see the rents and p'fitts thereof levied and had truely . . . accompted and bestowed to the aforesaid. . . . Yearly and hereupon a l're to the said Bailiffs and Aldermen mene'oining the premisses and commanding them to see the same folowed and obeyed in ev'y behalfe. And touch-

ing the 26^{s} 8^{d} demanded of the said William ap John and David ap John for the rerages of the Mille wthin specified, it is p'vided that the 20^{s} thereof is payd, and for the other 6^{s} 8^{d} It is ordered that the said Def'ts shall pay the same 6^{s} 8^{d} to the Schoole Mast'r within named at St. Lawrence's day aforesaid wch they have p'mised to doe without further delay.

In the foregoing no mention is made of the Vicar as having any voice in the government of the School, but in the next document transcribed, which relates to the appointment of a schoolmaster in the reign of Elizabeth, the Vicar seems to have had equal authority with the Corporation.

An Order taken the 28th of Aprill anno regni Elizabeth &c 19. By Roger Stanney and Thomas Williams gen' Bailiffs of the town of Oswestry in the county of Salop, John Price cle'k[1] vicar there and by the gent' subscribed Bailiffs Peers or Aldermen of ye said town with the assent of Willm Marbury, M^{r} of Arts and nowe Schoolemast'r of the free schoole of the said Town[2] Lymitting the stipend of the said Schoole M^{r} and how he shall have and receave the same and p'scribing to the said School M^{r} certeyn times seasons and orders to be observed in the said School in and about the Education in learning of the Youth or Scholars of the said Schoole

First the said Schoole M^{r} duringe the tyme of his function in the said Schoole towards his said stipend shall have and enjoy all the Tenem'ts, Lands, Rents, and services wch one Mr. Holdbage deceased founder of the said Schoole did give towards the manteyning of the said Schoole to have, hold, occupy, dispose, lett, sett or use the same wth the assent of the Bailiff to his best p'fitt or commodity saving allwayes and excepted to David Morris M^{r} of Arte and late the sole and only School M^{r} ther such right and title as he in law now

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[1] In a previous paper on "Oswestry Ecclesiastical History," it was stated that Mr. Price was a connection of the Stanneys, and that he was also rector of Whittington. He must have been an active man in town matters, for in 1565-6 he shared with the Bailiffs in the responsibility of taking care of the Borough Charters.

[2] Mr. Marbury's name does not appear in any of the lists of head-masters published.

hath to 5*l* of annuity[1] issuing out of the said lands yearly, and saving to the Bailiffs and to the greater number of the bailiffs Peers of the said Towne for the time being, the disposition of all ye woods growing and to be growing in and upon the Schoole lands, to be from tyme to tyme ymployed to the use of the repar'con of the Schoole house of the said town, Provided, and it is nev'thelesse ordered that the said Schoole M^r^ shall at his pleasure dureyng the tyme of his func'ion have, take and carry away soe much of the underwoods Scrubb Okes and Croppes of Okes, groweing upon the said Schoole land as shall suffice at all tymes for fewell for his owne fier or chamber and also the said bailiffs and Aldermen (for as much as in them is) do give & grant to the said Schoole M^r^ forty shillings yerely wch o'r sov'aign Lady the Queen's Majesties of her mere mercy hath given towards the mayntenance of the said Schoole.[2]

2^d^ *Item* the said Schoole M^r^ for the first Entry or admittance of ev'y Schooler not borne within the said towne or parishe of Oswestry wch came to him to schoole since his first entrance into the function & wch shall from tyme to tyme hereafter come or resort as a schooler to the said Schoole shall have and receave 12^d^ of ev'y such schollar and for the first entry or admittance of ev'y such schollar, borne within the said towne or p'ish wch shall hereafter resort as a schollar to the said School he shall have and receave 4^d^ and upon payment thereof in manner afores'd he to receave as many as shall come or resort to the said Schoole, and otherwise to be at liberty not to receave or admit any.

3^d^ *Item* where certaine persons have heretofore used at their pleasure to take their children from said schoole and to

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[1] This Annuity is thus referred to in a Corporation minute dated 20th Eliz., and published in *Bye-gones*, Oct. 23, 1878 :—

M'd that tertio die octobris Ano R. R. Elizabethe dei gra, Angl &c vicessimo David Maurice m'r of art and late principall Schoolmaistr of Oswester havyng to hym graunted by the consentes of the bayliffs and burgesses their one admytion of v markes & xx*ti* carre loades of fyrewood out of the schole landes was the daye aforesaid Addmytted and sworne burgess And John Hanmer his son was also admytted burges in consyderacion y't he the said David Moryce hath geven upp to the saide bayliffes & burgesses xx*s*. yerlie for terme of his life out of the sayd anuytie & also gave up x loades the moytie of the said xx*ti* loades of woode whereupon he is hensforth to have xlvj*s*. viij*d*. of an'yitie xx*cn* carloades of fyre woode of the said lands.

John Edwards.
Robert Pryse.

[2] When was this grant discontinued?

imploy them to other businesses, by a long space, and then to turn them to Schoole again, by reason of wch there discontinuance from their learning they have not p'fited therein to the no small Discredit of the Schoole M^r^ for the tyme being, and to the great Losse of such Schollars. In avoyding of such discredit and loss it is ordered That what schoolar soever be absent from the said Schoole for the space of one month together for any cause, sickness only excepted, he shall pay for his new entering 8^d^ and otherwise not to be received again to the Schoole.

4th *Item*—the said School M^r^ shall have and receive of ev'y of his schoolars wch shall ent'r his accidence quarterley 4^d^ and of every other 2^d^ and if any of his sayd schoolars refuse to pay the sayd money at the quarter dayes being the feast Days of ye nativity, of St John Baptist, St Michael the Archangell, the nativity of our lord and the Anunciation of our blessed Virgin Mary or within 15 Dayes next after, he after the said 18 Dayes past to be at liberty to put such Schoolar or Schoolars out of the said Schoole and no more to receave or admitt such Schoolar or Schoolars to the said Schoole again 'till he and they shall pay the said quarter more so arrere together wth his new entry money in manner as aforesaid———

Provided nev'theless and it is further ordered that the Bailiffs of the Towne for the tyme being with the assent of the greater number of the Bailiffs Peers or Aldermen of the same shall and may from time to time augment or diminishe the sumes of money or Dutyes aforesaid as to them in discretion shall be thought convenient.

6 *Item* where a certain Duty due to former Schoole M^rs^ in the said Schoole commonly called Cockefight money was but a peny of ev'y a Schoolar he the said New Schoole M^r^ henceforth to have and receive of ev'y of his Schoolars 2^d^ yerely for the said Cockefight money.[1]

7th *Item.* the said Bailiffs, Bailiffs Peers or Aldermen do grant to the said Schoole M^r^ to have and receave all such other money or rewardes of the Parents or Friends of his Scholars wch their said Parents or Friends will willingly give him for the education of their children or friends undemanded and uncompellede.

8th *For the School M^r^ to doe & perform.*

In consideration of all which stipend salary and sums of

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[1] In Hone's edition of Strutt's *Sports and Pastimes*, there is an engraving of "Cock Throwing" as practised by boys in schools.

money it [is] ordered that the said School Mr dureing the tyme of his function shall at all School Dayes of the year winter and summer resort to his said Charge and Schoole at 6 or between 6 & 7 of the clock in the Morning and shall continue there till 5 of ye clock in the Evening, the tyme of Meales or Sickness or otherwise his necessary business excepted.

9th *Item* That the said School Mr shall do his best endeavour to teach and instruct his Schoolars to read and understand the Greek tounge and shall read to them the common Authors in Latyn which be read in other Schools or such other authors of Humanity in prose or verse as to his Wisdom shall be thought best agreeing with the capacity of ev'y of them.

10 *Item* he shall train them up in such a Exercises in makyng vulgars, translating of English into Laten, in amplificatio of sentences versyfyinge, making of Epistells, Orations in vertive declamations or other Exercises as to him shall be thought good, wch exercises or some of them he shall cause the schoolars at least once ev'y week to doe and to write them up with their own hand as far as ev'ry of them can write always remembring that to write fair is for the Benefit of the greater number of his said Schollars.

11th *Item* he shall at his own cost and charges in ye feast of ye Nativity of St John Baptist next or within 21 days then next after p'vide an able and sufficient Usher in ye said Schoole for the teaching of ye younger sort to read the A. B. C. the English Primer and the grammer commonly called the King's Grammer and to teach them in the founda'cyon of the Grammer 'till they shall be ready to learn some Author of ye Laten under him the said School Mr. And the said School Mr shall from tyme to tyme (during his said function) at his own charges not only find such an Usher but also shall so ov'see his doeings as the youth under him shall & may loose nothing as in capacity they may learn.

12th *Item* the said School Mr so soon as any of his Schollers be ripe for the University shall privately teach the principles of Logicke so far forth as by the decrees of the University he may

13 *Item* the said School Mr shall not depart his said function for one whole year now to come, but shall absolutely continue in his s'd function so long nor shall not at any tyme afterwards depart the same without giving one quarters Warning to the Bailiffs of this towne for the tyme being to p'vide them of another School Mr to serve the place.

14th *Item* the said School Mr during the time of his function shall not depart from the said School and change to any place to make abyde there by the space of 3 Weeks together without the special licens of the Bailiffs of ye s'd Town for the tyme being.

15 *And* as ev'y good and godly action is to be p'vented and persecuted with power to Almighty God and like as every good subject is bound to pray for his Prince the said School Mr first in the morning and last in the Evening shall cause his schollers every Schoole day without intermission in rev'ent manner upon their knees pray for the p'osp'ous State of our most Dread Sov'aigne Lady the Queen's Majestie and for the common tranquility of the Realme and for such other godly petitions as to the said Schoole Mr shall be thought convenient.

And to the entent of the Parents or Friends of the Scholler may take knowledge from tyme to tyme of the direction and sums of money aforesaid payable as aforesaid for the learning of their Children or friends and of the order of the Schoole in teaching. The said School Mr shall cause these Articles to be fair written in a Table and to hang the same up in some convenient place within the Schoole.

John Edwards	Roger Stanney	Bailiffs of	Richard Evans
William Maurice	Tho's Williams	Oswestry	Richard Jones
Tho's ap John Lloyd	John Price Cl'k.	Vicar	John Davies
David Maurice	Thomas Evans		David Edwards
William Merbury	John Blodwell		John Wynne
	Richard Williams		

The new master not only affixes his signature to this, but also makes the following declaration a few months later, when new bailiffs are elected to office :—

Be it known to all Men by these presents that I William Merbury Schoole Mr of the free Schoole of Oswestry in ye county of Salop Gent the day of the making hereof as well for and in consideration of the sum of 4*l* 10*s* of lawfull money of England to me by the Worll Mr John Edwerds and Mr. R. . . . . Price gentleman Bailiffs of the town of Oswestry together with ye consent of others the gent of the said town and p'ishe to me well and truely paid and contented whereof and wherewith I acknowledge myself well and truely contented and paid and the said Mr Bailiffs together with the said gent to be by these p'sents exonerated acquitted and discharged for Ever as also for div'se other considerac'ons me to these p'sents moveing Have and by these p'sents do acquit discharge and release

surrender and give over all claim tytle Interest by any lease leases, ord's Decree or Articles and ev'y p't and p'cll of for and concerning the said Schoole and schoole lands with the appurtenances and all and ev'y point or points in the said Lease or ord's comprised and agreed upon and to me heretofore granted assured or confirmed by the late Bailiffs of ye said towne and by the said Bailiffs subscribed together with oth's the Aldermen, Bailiffs Peers and other Gentlemen as well of the said towne, as of the said Parish. So that I the said William Merbury my heirs or assigns or any other p'son or p'sons in my name interest or behalfe may not hereafter by virtue of the said lease order or decrees or any article or point therein conteyned claim any right title chalenge or interest in the premises or any p'cell thereof and also have and do by these p'sents give up release and forthwith surrender as well one lease for yeares to me granted and demised by Daniel (sic) Maurice Gent M^r^ of art of and in one tenement of the said David Maurice wherein I inhabit withall and singular my right title and interest in the said tenements with the appurtenances, as also 3 Bookes or volumes intitled Cooper's Dictionary and Thesaurus legu' latin' which the said William received at my Entrance into the said Schoole (Provided that I the said William may dwell and inhabite withoute ejection or Interuption in the said tenem'ts wth the appurtenances untill the 28th day of December next) so that I nor my heirs executors, or assigns, may not thenceforth or hereafter challenge or claim any title, benefit or interest in the p'mises wth ye appur'ts (except before excepted). But that I the said William and my heirs or assigns of the p'mises wth ye appurt's and ev'y point and article in the p'mises conteyned are excluded and discharged by these p'sents. *In Witness* whereof I ye said William to this my acquittance and discharge subscribe my name given 15th day Nov'r 19th Eliz^th^.

By me
WILLIAM MERBURY

Seaied and delivered in presence and sight of Us :—
John Lloyd
John Price Vicar of Oswestry.
Richd Williams
Richard Stanney
Robert Jones
Robert Griffiths Sec^y^

About the same period the Bailiffs, on behalf of the School, seem to have acquired some fresh property, as

the following entry,[1] transcribed from the Corporation documents, will show :—

M'd that Rich willms and David Edds gent bayliffes of this said towne for this yere beinge have purchased a . . . . . to other meares of the scole lands and between the said schole lands as are in Sweyny and trevleche and the landes of John hanmer esqr Robe't Tanat gent Edward ap Rich ap Ho'll and Richard Lewes viz.

xiiij° Daie Junij a° 1576.

John Davies gent
Ric Lloyd of Sweyney gent
Thom's ap Edd
David ap nicholas
Io'n ap David ap Jeu'n ap Roger
Randall ap thom's
Io'n ap Edd ap Hughe
David ap ho'll ap Rich
Thom's David ap Rich
David ap Io'n ap Rich
Io'n ap wm of westyn
David ap Io'n wynn

The school lands about this time are enumerated in a schedule, which also includes the names of the tenants, and the rents they paid. The copy from which we take the information is included in the book already referred to as preserved in the Museum at Shrewsbury :—

LANDS APPERTAYNING TO THE SCHOOLE IN OSWESTRY.

Sweney.

1 Acre in Maes y Bryn golie
2 Closses in ye hands of Richard Hodenet
1 Close called Yr Hirdir
1 Parcell in tyr y fron of 4 Stricks sowing
1 Percell in a closse of Richard Lloyds called Maes yr hen westyn of one strick and a half sowing
2 Percell's in Maes Gwyne
1 Percell in Maes y Llyvyne Rhug
1 Percell in Maes Richard y Garreg of 2 Perches
1 Han'bam in the said field

[1] See *Bye-gones*, Series 1878-9, page 113.

the following entry,[1] transcribed from the Corporation documents, will show :—

. . . d that Rich. Wilmes and David Edds gent. bayliffes of this said towne for this yere beinge have purchased a . . . . . to other inacons of the scoole lands and between the said scoole lands as now in Sweyny and Crolloche and the landes of John Jeamer esqr Robt. Thrust gent Edward ap Rich ap Ho'll and Richard Lewes viz.

[illegible] Davies gent
[illegible] Lloyd of Sweyney gent
Thom's ap Edd
David ap Nicholas
Jo'n ap David ap Jeff'n ap Roger
Hunfrid ap Thom's
Jo'n ap Edd ap Hughe
David ap Jo'll ap Rich
Thom's David ap Rich
David ap Jo'n ap Rich
Jo'n ap Wm of westyn
David ap Jo'n wynn

The school lands about this time are enumerated in a schedule, which also includes the names of the tenants, and the rents they paid. The copy from which we take the information is included in the book already referred to as preserved in the Museum at Shrewsbury :—

LANDS APPERTAYNING TO THE SCHOOLE IN OSWESTRY.

Sweyney.

1 Acre in Maes y Llyn golio
2 Closses in ye lands of Richard Hodenet
1 Close called Yr Hirdir
1 Parcell in Llyr y fron of 4 Striele sowing
1 Parcell in a closse of Richard Lloyds called Maes yr hon
westyn of one strick and a half sowing
2 Parcells in Maes Gwyno
1 Parcell in Maes y Llywyno Kling
1 Parcell in Maes Richard y Garreg of 2 Perches
1 Han'bon in the said field

[1] See Hye-pleas, Series 1878-9, page 118.

1 Close in the tenure of David ap John Wynne
3 Closes in the tenure of Richard Lloyd of Sweeney.

Trewlach.

2 Percells in Maes Pentre Ievan
1 Percell in kye yr oyne
2 Percells in Maes pentrey Ievan called Yr Erow goch.
1 Percell in a close called Kae gwillin ap Atha
1 Percell of lands in tyr bedre
1 But or ridge and the rand of 2 Buttes or Ridges in Maes-Gwillim ap Atha
2 other Buttes or ridges in the said field
1 other Percell in Kae y Gwillim ap Atha
1 other Percell in Maes y Owen of three stricks sowing
1 Percell in said field of 1 strick sedness
1 Percell in Kae Hova of 11 Stricks seedness
1 Percell in ye tenure of David ap Ho'll ap Richard of 1 Stricke, &c.

Cricketh.

Certain Lands in the tenure of Robert Bryan.

Mesbury.

One Coppy of Woods.
The rent of David ap John Wynne's Mill out of the Chauntrie Lands 40*s*.

TENANTS OF THE SAID LANDS.

	£	s.	d.
Swyney.			
David ap Griffith	8	3	1
David ap John Wynn	4	13	4
Richard Hodnett	2	6	8
Cricketh.			
Robert Bryan	4	13	4
Trewlech.			
Robert Lloyd	2	0	0
Mesbury.			
Out of ye Mill	1	6	8
The Copy	0	10	0

The cost of education in those days was certainly not a heavy item in the expenditure of parents and guardians, for, as will be seen by the next extract we give,

a couple of shillings a year covered all expenses including "welcome" (*i.e.* "entrance") money :—

Articles agreed upon by the Bailiffs and Burgesses assembled in the Election House of Oswestry 26 February anno regni Elizabethæ Regine 22°

Scholars borne in the p'ishes of Oswestry and St Martins[1] for their welcom' 4d
Scholars borne elswhere for their welcome 6d

QUARTARAGE MONEY.

For Scholers borne in ye said p'ishes that read any Author or gramer 3d
For ev'y like grammarian born out of said p'ishes ... 4d
For ev'y scholer born in the said p'ishes learning Accidence and under 2d
For ev'ry other born out of said p'ishes 3d

The Quartering money to be quarterly paid by ev'y scholer as aforesaid or within 15 days after. And in default to be put out of the Schoole and none to be receaved until he pay the averages money and his welcome.

Item wee are agreed that the woods growing upon the whole lands saveing one p'cell thereof which shall be thought necessary by the ov'sight of the now Bailiff John Lloyd Esq Richard Lloyd of Lloynymaine and Richard Williams gent or the greater number of them to stand and grow to the necessary of the Schoolehouse shall be sould with speed for the use following vizt. the money received for the same to be laid on Mortgage of Lands or at use for 2^s^ a £ towards finding an Usher in the said Schoole

John Trevor, Hugh Yale } Bailiffs
Richard Lloyd
Thos Evans
Richard Williams
Richard Jones

"Out of ye Mill" at "Mesbury," we have seen, the governors of the school expected the annual sum of £1 6s. 8d., but a few years later their claim was disputed, and the matter came before the Council of the

[1] This is the only document in which it is indicated that any other parish besides Oswestry was specially benefitted.

Marches, who appointed a Commission to be held in Oswestry Parish Church, on the 1st of Oct. of the 37th year of the reign of Elizabeth (1595).

Apud Bewdly 8° Julij Anno regni d'næ n'ræ Elizabeth Dei gra' Angl' Franc' & Hib'nie Regine fidei Defensor &c. 37° Inter Henricum Jones quer' et Edr'um Hanmer Gen' Defend'tem

At which Day the pl't Henry Jones by David Hanmer Gent one of the Bailiffs of the town of Oswestry within menc'oned together with Evan Meredith gent' his Attorney and Bryan Crowther and Edward Littleton, Esqrs his Councell learned and the Defendant Edward Hanmer in Person together with Richard Basnett and Edward Morgan Esq^rs learned app'ed before the Queens Maj^ties Councell in the M'ches of Wales and forasmuch as the said p'ties upon the pleadings of these bookes are descended to issue, it is ordered that the matter be continued till the 30th day of November next, then the p'ties to appe' again the Def't by Attorney till hearing. And hereupon a l'r'e directed to the gent undernamed for the Swearing and examinac'on of both p'ties witnesses upon such interrogatories as either p'ty will minister in that behalf Requireing the said Gent for execuc'on of the Commission to meet together in the p'ishe Church of Oswestry in the County of Salop at 9 o Clock in the morning 1st day of Oct'r next if in the meantime they do not execute the same and one to p'ceed therein alone the sayd Day in thabsence or refusall of the other notwithstanding, and either p'tie to bring his Elected Commission'r to such of the said Gent as shall happen to be there tyme aforesaid and upon Examinac'on of the matter in these books menc'oned being for and concerninge the interest and poss'ion of the Mill and p'mises within spec'ed forasmuch as Owen Davies M^r of arts late School M^r of the town of Oswestry hath at this tyme deposed upon the Holy Evangelists, that he being Schoole M^r of the said Schoole gave ov'r or dep'ted from the same about 4 yeares past and that he for the space of 10 yeares then next before or thereabouts was and continued School M^r of the said Schoole and that he dyvers yeres in that tyme had and received the yerely sum of 26^s and 8^d as a Rent out of the said Mill and for that also upon the debating the said matter it fallotheth out that the said annual rent of 26^s and 8^d hath been payd to theuse and mayntenance of the said school div'se and many yeres before the said Owen Davies became School M^r thereof And for that also it app'eth that the said Edward Hanmer holding the said Mill hath not paid the said rent for the same

last year ended at the annunciac'on of our blessed Lady St Mary Virgin last past whereby there app'eth sufficient cause and matter to induce the said Councell to take order not only for paym'nt unto the said Complai'nt of the said last yeres rent but also forestalling the plaintiff in poss'ion of the said annual rent for the said Mill in the meane of the said Day And untill it shall be otherwise ordered by the Councell It is therefore by the said Councell considered and ordered that the said defend' his Executors Administrat's or Assigns shall well and truely content and pay unto the said Compl't or unto the now Bailiffs of the said Town to the use within speci'ed the sum of 26^{s} and 8^{d} auerages of Rent upon the feast of St Michael Archangell next coming and shall also henceforth yearly in the mean time of the hearing of this matter and till it be otherwise ordered by Councell, consent and pay unto the said Complainant or unto the Bailiffs of the said town for the tyme being or to the Schoole M^{r} there for the tyme being to thuses aforesaid the rent of 26^{s} and 8^{d} at or upon ye feast of St Michael Archangell and thannunciac'on of our blessed Lady St Mary the Virgin yerely by even porc'ons the first paym'nt to be made upon the feast of St Michael the Archangell next coming being lawfully demanded at his House called Evenhall in the Lo'p of Whittington in the said county.

We have again an interval of twenty years before there is any trace of another document, and this one shows how the Bailiffs are again felling timber for the purpose not only of maintaining an usher, but that the "quarteraidge money maye be abated."

Quinto Novembris. 1613.

Md. that att a gen'rall election houlden the daye and yere abovs'd yt was concluded that the woodes growinge upon the Schoole lands shall be sould to the best pryse by the nowe Bailiffs And the p'rsons undernamed.

John Blodwell gent
Richard Jones gent.
John Goughe gent
Richard Jones of Churche streete gent.

The moneye receivedd for the said woodes to be layed out for the maintenance of one usher in the schoole whereby the quarteraidge maye be abated/

Provided alwayes that two hundredd trees selected by the said Bailiffs & and their associats be pr'served for the best use of thes'd schoole & towardes the continuall rep'rac'on of the same

schoole or for other buildings to be made upon the said lands. To w'ch premisses the nowe chiefe schoolmaster yeldeth his consent.

Tho. Staney } Bailiffs
Theodor Trevor }
Joh: Kyffin scholem'r
John Blodwell
Rich. Jones
Richard Johnes
Richard parrie
Ffrancis Lloyd
Roger ap David
Hugh ap Kadwaladr
Hughe meredd
John ap John
R K Rich. Keelan
Richard marcrofte
Hugh ap John Thomas

When this arrangement was made, Mr. Kyffin could not very long have been master. In the list of head masters given in our local histories the name of Berkeley appears as filling the office in 1606, and the earliest mention of Kyffin in the Corporation books is in 1611, where "a bond upon mr Kyffin Scholemaster for p'rformance of c'rten Artickells" is referred to. Mr. Kyffin continued in office until 1624, when he was appointed vicar of Oswestry. Probably during his reign at the School, he saw enough to prove that the institution did not benefit as much as it should from the endowments bequeathed for its support, and that there were more trees cut down than were required for the "maintenance of one usher." So when freed from the restraints of office we find him joining in the outcry against the Bailiffs and their wives;—and sitting on the Commission of Enquiry that convicted these worthies of appropriating to their own uses monies that ought to have been expended for the good of the School.

This Commission of Enquiry was termed "An Inquisition under a Commission of Charitable Uses," and it was taken in Oswestry, 17 Sep. 1634, and the

Decree of the Commissioners was made on the 10th of the following April. They found that the Bailiffs had abused their trust in making leases at an under value, and for secret rewards to themselves, and in committing great waste upon the timber trees growing on the estate; so they decreed that the Bailiffs should be for ever discharged from the trust, and that the nomination and placing of the schoolmaster should henceforth rest with the Bishop of the diocese; that the schoolmaster should have the letting of the premises "in possession, and not in reversion, for seven years,"[1] under the sanction of the Bishop, and Chancellor of the diocese. They also decided that the head-master should always have an usher, and should allow him £10 a year, and so much more out of the improved rents as the Bishop of the time should think fit, so as not to exceed £15; and that the head-master should keep the school-house in repair.

It will be seen anon that this was a very convenient arrangement for some of the Bishops' nominees, for it enabled them to make their office of head-master a sinecure, and the usher their drudge!

The following is a complete text of the Decree of Commissioners of 1634:—

At Oswestry, in ye county of Salop ye tenth day of April in ye eleaventh yeare of ye rayne of our sovereign Lord Charles by ye grace of God of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

Whereas by an Inquisition taken at Oswestry ye seventeenth day of 7ber last, before the Right Reverend Father in God, John Lord Bishop of St. Asaph;[2] Sir Robert Eyton, Knight; William Griffith, Doctor of Law, Chancellor to ye sayd Lord Bishop; Richard Prytherch, Esq., John Davies, Esq., John Williams, Robert Foulkes, George Griffith, John Kyffin, clerk, and William Owen, gent., by virtue of His Majestie's Commission out of His Majestie's high Court of

[1] In 1620 the Corporation documents included "9 leases of the scoole lands for xx*tie* yeares in a blacke boxe." (See *Eye-gones*, Nov. 12, 1879).

[2] John Owen, cons. 1629, ob. 1651.

Chancery to them and others directed, and hereunto annexed, to enquire for and concerning certain charitable uses in the county of Denbigh, and in certain parishes in the county of Salop therein mentioned, and within the diocese of St. Asaph, according to the statute in that case made and provided; by the oath of Roger Trevor and other sufficient Freeholders of the said county of Salop, and of the said places and diocese. It was found that in the town of Oswestry aforesaid there is, and for many years has been, a Free Grammar School, founded by one David Holbech, who did grant and leave, for the maintenance of a Schoolmaster and the reparation of the Schoolhouse there, the lands, tenements, and hereditaments on the inquisition mentioned,[1] that is to say:

	£	s.	d.
One close in Sweeney, in the parish of Oswestry, called Kay Hadnet, and two other enclosures in Sweeney, in a place there called Maes Sweeney, in the tenure of one Thomas Baker, Gent., at the yearly rent of	3	5	0
Two great enclosures in Sweeney, called Kay Holbech, then in the occupation of John Kynaston, Gent., at the yearly rent of	7	0	0
One close in Sweeney, called Kay Nessa i'r Rhedyn, then in the occupation of John Jeffreys, at the yearly rent of	4	0	0
One parcel of land in Sweeney, called Kay Mawr, alias Kay Holbech Mawr, then in the joint occupation of David Wicksteed and John Jeffreys, at the yearly rent of ...	8	9	0
One parcel of land in Trevelech, in the said parish of Oswestry, called Kay Gwyllim Kunolland, and divers other parcels of lands in the said parish, then in the occupation of Robert Moody, at the yearly rent of ...	4	10	0
One parcel of land, called Kay Coediog, and another close thereunto adjoining, situate in Measbury, in the parish of Oswestry, then in the occupation of Francis Edwards, at the yearly rent of	2	3	4
One messuage, two barns, and divers other buildings and outhouses with the appurtenances, in Kricketh, in the said parish of Oswestry, and divers other closes and lands therewith let and occupied, situate in Kricketh, part thereof being called Kae Newith and Kae Brwynog, and a parcel of meadow ground in a meadow there called			

[1] We may fairly assume that "His Majestie's Commisioners" had trustworthy information as to the extent of the property left by Holbache and his wife; but we have seen that the School undoubtedly did have additions made to its property after Holbache's time.

Gweirglodd Jenkyn Gough, all which were then in the occupation of Hugh ap Robert, at the yearly rent of ...	6	13	4
Two parcels of land in Sweeney, in the occupation of Ales Jones, Widdow, at the yearly rent of	2	2	0
One water corn mill, with the appurtenances, in Measbury, in the occupation of Jeremy Hanmer, at the yearly rent of	1	6	8
Divers parcels of land in Sweeney, then in the occupation of Robert Lloyd, Gent., at the yearly rent of	1	0	0
One parcel of land in Sweeney, then in the holding of Thomas Kynaston, Gent., at the yearly rent of... ...	0	8	0
One parcel of land in Sweeney, then in the occupation of Ed. Evans, Gent., at the yearly rent of...	0	3	0
One parcel of land in Sweeney, in the holding of Katherine Williams alias Edwards, Widdow, at the yearly rent of...	0	2	0

But in what sort the said lands and tenements were granted or left, or to whom, and when, or by whom to be disposed, sett, or lett of right, and according to the said Founder's intention or direction, the said jury did find they did not know. Howbeit they found that by the most common and general usage the Bailiffs of the said town and the Schoolmaster have for the most part jointly sett, lett, and disposed of the same to the use and for the maintenance of the said Schoolmaster and Schoolhouse, and the Schoolmaster hath received parts of corn in lieu of the said rent; and that sometimes the Schoolmaster hath received the rents and given acquittances, and at other times the said Bailiffs have received the rents for the said Schoolmaster, and have given acquittances for the same.

And they further find that it was not then known that there were any leases for any term of years made of the said lands and tenements, but only let out at will, and the ancient tenants continued therein, until two-and-twenty years ago that John Blodwel and Thos. Ivesonne, then Bailiffs there, by the consent of John Kyffyn, then Schoolmaster there, did make divers leases in writing of the said tenements and lands for the term of one-and-twenty years, which were enjoyed accordingly; and that William Cooper and Henry Blodwell, then Bailiffs of the said town, in the year 1634 did, without the consent of Edward Payne, then and yet Schoolmaster of the said school make several leases for twenty-one years of the said school lands, viz., to every of them the afore-named Thos. Baker, John Kynaston, John Jeffreys, David Wicksteed, Robert Moody, Hugh ap Robert, and Ales Jones, Widdow, of the several particulars and at the several rents thereof before the said

inquisition expressed; and the said David Wicksteed never before tenant of the said lands, but obtained the said lease for several sums of money, amounting in all to twenty nobles, given by him to Dorothy the wife of the said William Cooper, to the said William Cooper's use, being then Bailiff; and that one Ellis Key haveing been then formerly tennant of the lands then in the occupation of John Kynaston did likewise give four pounds for reward to the said Dorothy Cooper, and likewise that the said John Jeffreys for the obtaining of his lease gave to the said Dorothy ten shillings. And that the said Dorothy (her husband being then Bailiff) did take and receive in way of gratuity and reward for procuring the leases aforesaid respectively of the said Thomas Baker by the hand of one William Goughe[1] ten shillings, and of the said Robert Moody ten shillings: and in like manner that Katherine the wife of Henry Blodwell, the same time, by way of gratuity and reward for the procuring of her said husband to join in making leases to the said Robert Moody, David Wicksteed, and Thomas Baker, did take and receive to the use of her said husband the several sums hereafter mentioned, that is to say of the said Robert Moody, ten shillings; of the said David Wicksteed, twenty shillings; and of the said Thomas Baker, by the hands of the said Gough, ten shillings. And that William Hilin, deceased, and William Morris, three and twenty yeares agoe being Bailiffs of the said towne did sell of the cropps of trees growing upon the premises aforesaid to the clear value of Ten Pounds and receaved the Ten Pounds, but neither paid nor employed the same at all to the use of the said Schoolmaster or Schoolhouse, neither do they know who are the heirs or executors of the said Hilin nor whether he left assets; and they also find that the several persons in the said Inquisition undernamed in their time of being Bailiffs respectively, did either give or sell several timber trees, growing upon the said School lands, viz:—Thomas Ivesone, two trees; Roger Williams, three trees; John Blodwel, two trees; Thomas Williams, two trees; so that thereby some of the best timber trees are made away, and not employed to the use of the said School, neither any account or recompence have been

[1] "My Uncle William Gough, the youngest son of my Great Grandfather, went to live with his halfe brother, Thomas Baker, att Sweeney, and these two joined theire moneyes togeather, and tooke a lease for three lives of Sweeney Hall and the Demeans of Mr. Chambre of Petton, and afterwards Thomas Baker purchased the reversion."—(Gough's *Myddle*, p. 96, Adnitt and Naunton's edition.)

made for the same. And whereas also by the said Commission and according to the said statute, we, or any four of the said Commissioners, were and are commanded and authorized upon such enquiry hearing and determining thereof to set down such orders judgments and decrees as that the said lands tenements rents annuities profits hereditaments goods chattels, money and stock of money, may be duly and faithfully employed to and for such of the said charitable uses and intents respectively for which they were given limited assigned or appointed by the donors and founders thereof according to the purport and true meaning of the statute. And whereas also by the testimony of diverse credible witnesses examined before us by virtue of and according to the said Commission it doth manifestly appear unto us that the said several persons to whom the said leases were made by the said William Cooper and Henry Blodwel, Bailiffs of Oswestry aforesaid had notice of the said trust and that every of the said several lands soe leased are far better worth by the year then the rents received upon the said leases, and upon long and deliberate consideration had to the present state of the said town and school and school lands and the well-ordering thereof we doe by these presents by virtue of the said Act of Parliament and his Majesty's Commission order adjudge and decree as well for touching and concerning the premises touching the Free School, as also touching the said monies, barn and croft devised and bequeathed to the uses of the poor before mentioned in the manner and form following, viz:— In regard we the Commissioners, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do not find, &c. In regard therefore as the Commissioners do not find that the said Bailiffs of Oswestry were trusted by the said founder in ordering and disposing of the said school lands, but that they have done the same without any just cause or authority, and also if they had been trusted therein they have manifestly from time to time broken and abused the said trust in making of leases at an undervalue and for secret rewards for themselves, and in committing great waste and destruction in and upon the Timber Trees growing in and upon the premises, the Commissioners doe think fitt and doe order and decree—That the now Bailiffs of the said town of Oswestrie and their successors shall be for ever discharged and excluded of and from any trust, disposing, or intermeddling of any the said school and school lands, and of and from anything which doth or may concern the same, otherwise than is hereafter limited. And that all the said leases and all other former leases and grants made by the said

William Cooper and Henry Blodwel or any of their predecessors or by any other officer or officers of the said town or by the now Bailiffs or officers of the said town of Oswestry or hereafter to be made by any of their successors of the School lands or any part thereof from the Feast of All Saints now next ensuing shall be utterly void and of none effect. And that then and from thenceforth the said Thomas Baker, John Kynaston, John Jeffreys, David Wicksteed, Robert Moody, Francis Edwards, Hugh ap Robert, Alice Jones, Jeromie Hanmer, Robert Lloyd, Thomas Kynaston, Edward Evans, Katherine Williams, Ales Edwards, Widow, and every of them which are found by the said Inquisition to be tennants of the said premises and all clayming by and under them or any of them or by or under the Bailiffs of the said town of Oswestry shall upon the request to be made to them or any of them by Edward Payn or his successors, schoolmasters of the said School, deliver and yield up the quiet peaceable possession of the School lands and Tenements sufficiently fenced and repaired and shall permit and suffer him the said Edw. Payne and his successors Schoolmasters therefrom and after All Saints next to have hold and enjoy the said School lands and tenements without interruption of them or any of them or any clayming from by or under them or any of them and in the meantime they the said tennants shall not commit nor suffer any waste in and upon the premises and shall pay all rents arrearages of rents at Michaelmas next to the said Schoolmaster or his successors as formerly they have done to the Bailiffs of the said town. And we do likewise order and decree that the said William Cooper and Henry Blodwel late Bailiffs of the said town together their executors administrators or assigns shall pay or cause to be paid upon Whitson Tuesday next unto the said Schoolmaster or his executors at the said Schoolhouse the sum of Fourteen pounds, thirteen shillings, and four pence, by their wives received as aforesaid, for a reward to obtayn several leases by them made as aforesaid of the said School lands, and also ten shillings for two trees by them sold of and from the premises; and that the executors and administrators of the said William Hilin, deceased, and the said William Morris his executors or administrators, shall pay or cause to be paid to the said Edward Payn or his executors the said ten pounds by them received being Bailiffs together as aforesaid for the cropps of trees growing upon the premises by them cut and sold. And also ten pounds for damages for detayning the same these three and twenty years. And that likewise the said Thomas Ivesonne his executors or adminis-

trators shall pay or cause to be payd ten shillings; Roger Williams, his executors or administrators, fifteen shillings; Thomas Williams, do. ten shillings. And that the executors of the said John Blodwel shall pay ten shillings to the said payments to be made unto the said Edward Payn or his executors upon demand for trees by them sold, growing upon the premises whereof twenty pounds the said Edward Payn is to have to his use in regard of his payns and charge in prosecuting of the said Commission and discovering the said charitable use, and what more of the said sums decreed to be paid shall be received by him, the same shall be wholly employed by him or his executors or administrators for and towards the repairing of the said School house and School lands and tenements thereunto belonging.

We do order and decree that the nomination and placing of the Schoolmaster there shall be left to the Bishop and Ordinary of the said diocese for the time being according to the law; and that the said Edward Payne and his successors, Schoolmasters of the said school, from time to time and at all times from and after the Feast of All Saints next, shall and may take, let, and set the premises or any part thereof, in possession and not in reversion, for the term of seven years under and from the date of making thereof, so as such leases be not made with impeachment of waste, and so as the several yearly rents before mentioned, or more, be thereupon reserved and payable during the said term, and so as the consent of the Bishop and Chancellor of the said diocese for the time being, and of the two Bailiffs of the town of Oswestry for the time being, or any two of them whereof the said Bishop is always to be one, be first had in writing under their hands for the making of such lease or leases. Neither the master nor any of the tenants shall cut or lop any timber trees growing on the said premises without the like consent of the Bishop, Chancellor, and Bailiffs. The said Edward Payne within one year next ensuing to make a perfect new terrier indented of all the school lands and tenements together with the number of timber trees thereupon, whereof one part to be delivered to the Bishop to be entered and kept in his Registrar's office, and the other to be delivered to the Bailiffs of Oswestry to be entered in the Town Book there. And whereas it was confessed and proved before us that there hath been always an Usher in the said school, and that the said Schoolmaster allowed him £10 a year, we do order and decree that the said Schoolmaster for the time being shall always have an Usher of the said school, and that he shall allow and pay him £10

every year, at the Feast of Phillip and Jacob and All Saints yearly, by equal portions to be paid; and shall also pay so much more over and above the said £10, out of the improved rents of the premises, as the said Lord Bishop for the time being shall think fit and declare under his hand, so that the whole stipend of the said Usher does not exceed the sum of £15 a year in the whole. Also we do order and decree that the said Edward Payne and his successors there for the time being shall from time to time and at all times sufficiently repair and maintain the said schoolhouse with all needful reparations.

In conformity with the Decree of the Commissioners the following Survey or Terrier was taken; which is here transcribed from "an antient coppy in ye custody of Mr. Clopton of Llandrinio, Mar. 12, 1714." The book containing it, and the Decree, is in the possession of the Head Master of the School.

Survey or Terrier of the Lands belonging to the Free School of Oswestry, together with the number of Timber Trees growing thereon, taken Oct. 27, 1635, by Roger Clark, gent., and Edward Payne, Schoolmaster, of the said School.

CRICKETH.

1 Imp^rs. One dwelling house together with the barnes, backsides and out-houses in Cricketh aforesaid now in ye occupation of Hugh ap Robert with other lands thereunto appertaining as followeth. One parcel or enclosure of land in Cricketh aforesaid called Kay Brwynog lying in length betwixt ye lands of Robert Powell, Esq., and ye lands of Richard Lloyd, gent., reaching downwards from Cricketh to ye dwelling house aforesaid containing five acres two roodes and six perches part whereof is arrable and part meadowing.

2 Item. One parcel of lands called Y Kay Newydd in Cricketh aforesaid lying in length and breadth betwixt ye lands of Andrew Lloyd Esq and ye lands of Robert Powell, Esq and adjoyning one way to ye Schoole lands and ye said house containing six acres two roodes and five perches all pasture together with ten small oakes growing thereon.

3 Item. One parcel of meadowing in a meadow there called Gweirglodd Jenn Goath lying betwixt ye lands of Edward Evans, gent on ye one side and meared by two oakes one att each end thereof, and ye lands of Robert Powell, Esq, meared on that side by three meare stones.

4 Item. One meadow called Y Weirglodd dany Tŷ lying betwixt the lands of Richard Lloyd gent and ye house and Schoole lands containing two acres two roodes and eighteen perches.

5 Item. One croft reaching from the said house to ye high way leading to Treprennol containing one acre one rood and thirty-eight perches.

6 Item. One other Inclosure called Kay Batting lying in length betwixt the croft aforesaid and the lands of Richard Lloyd, gent., and in breadth lying with one end on ye house and barnes and ye other end on ye high way leading from Cricketh to Treprennol, containing four acres three roodes and thirty perches.

7 Item. One parcel of land arrable in Maes Phillip lying in length betwixt ye lands of Richard Lloyd, gent, and one end thereof reaching into ye township of Cricketh, containing one acre and one rood.

All this land in Cricketh aforesaid now in ye occupac'on of Hugh ap Robert aforenamed containing in ye whole twenty-four acres and twenty-seven perches.

TREVELECH.

8 Item. One parcel of lands arrable in Treveloch aforesaid in a common field there called Maes Evan lying in length betwixt ye lands of John Trevor gent and ye lands of Thomas Powell Yeoman containing two roods.

9 Item. One other parcel in same field lying in length betwixt ye lands of John Trevor aforenamed and ye land of ye said Thomas Powell with one end upon ye Schoole lands containing three roods and thirty-two perches.

10 Item. One other parcel of lands in ye said field lying on each side between ye lands of ye said John Trevor containing two roods and ten perches.

11 Item. One other parcel of land in ye said field likewise betwixt ye lands of ye said John Trevor containing two acres and thirty-two perches.

(This has ye wood in ye bottom 247 oakes).

12 Item. One parcel of land in Maes yr Owen being in a Common field in Treveloch aforesaid lying betwixt ye lands of Edward Lloyd, of Lloyn y Maen, Esq. and ye highway leading to Rhedyn Morton containing one acre and two roods and two perches.

13 Item. One other parcel of land in the said field lying in length betwixt the lands of David ap Thomas, Yeoman, and ye lands of ye said John Trevor containing two roods and twelve perches.

14 Item. One parcel of land in Kaye Glase lying every way betwixt the lands of the said John Trevor containing two roods and thirty-six perches.

15 Item. One other parcel of land in a field called Kay yr Wayne lying betwixt ye lands of ye said John Trevor containing three acres and four perches.

16 Item. One enclosure of lands entire called Kay Gwillim utha [ucha] bordering on ye high way containing one acre two roods and three perches with ten small oakes growing thereon.

17 Item. In Kay Gwillim issa one parcel lying (betwixt) ye schoole lands and ye lands of ye said John Trevor containing one rood and nine perches.

18 Item. One other inclosure of land called Kay Gwillim Kannol now divided into two distinct parts both containing four acres one rood and thirteen perches with thirty young saplings growing thereon,

19 Item. One other parcel of land in ye said field called Kay Gwillim issa lying betwixt ye lands of Edward Lloyd Esq., and ye land of ye said John Trevor containing one rood and twelve perches.

20 Item. One other parcel of land in the said field called Kay Gwillim issa lying betwixt ye lands of the said John Trevor and ye town field called Maes yr hirdir containing one rood and twenty-four perches.

21 Item. One inclosure of lands called Tir yr Bedren lying betwixt ye said town field and ye lands of ye said Edward Lloyd, Esq. and ye schoole lands aforesaid in the lower end and belowe ye foot path, containing three acres one rood and sixteen perches.

Soe for all ye lands in Treveloch aforesaid now in the occupac'on of Robert Moody containing in ye whole twenty acres one rood and two perches.

(Mem: [1] Thomas Howell lately deceas'd son in law to Howel Thomas pay'd 6d. a year for a small piece of land).

SWEENEY.

22 Item. One enclosure of land in Sweeney aforesaid with a parcel of meadow ground thereunto adjoining called Kay Mawr alias Kay Holbage[2] Vawr now in ye joynt occupac'on of Jo'n Jeffreys and David Wixteed lying betwixt ye high way leading from Cricketh to Oswestrey and a common there called Gwern y Brenin containing in ye whole seventeen acres, twenty-five oakes and three small ash trees growing thereon.

23 Item. One other inclosure of lands in Sweeney aforesaid in ye sole occupac'on of Jo'n Jeffreys called Kay nessa yr Rhedyn lying betwixt Rhedyn Morton and ye Schoole lands aforesaid, and one end on ye high way aforesaid, containing twelve acres, two roods and twenty-six perches, eighty-nine oakes growing thereon.

24 Item. One great inclosure of lands in Sweeney aforesaid called Kay Holbage on ye other side ye way now in ye occupac'on of Jo'n Kynaston gent, with one end on ye high way leading from Cricketh to Oswestrey aforesaid and ye other end on ye lands of Thomas Kynaston of Sweeney, gent, containing twenty acres one rood and twenty-seven perches ; forty-four oakes of all sorts growing thereon.

25 Item. One enclosure of lands in Sweeney aforesaid called Kay Holbage divided into two distinct parts now in ye occupac'on of Alice Jones widdow, with one end on ye said high way and ye other end on ye lands of the said Thomas Kyffin gent, containing seven acres three roods and twenty perches, with sixty-eight oakes of all kinds growing thereon.

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[1] This is in a more recent hand.

[2] The word "Cae" signifies an enclosed field, as "Maes" means one that is open. Probably "Kay Holbage Vawr" "Holbeache's big enclosure," was so called in honour of the founder of the School.

26 Item. One parcel of lands in Maes Sweeney issa in ye occupac'on of Thomas Baker gent, lying betwixt ye lands of ye said Thomas Baker and ye lands of ye said Edward Lloyd of Lloyn y Maen, Esq., containing four acres three roods and sixteen perches.

27 Item. One other parcel of land in Maes Sweeney issa aforesaid in ye occupac'on of ye said Thomas Baker lying betwixt ye aforesaid parcel and ye high way y^{t} leadeth from Cricketh to Oswestrey, containing two acres twenty perches, with six small oakes growing thereon.

28 Item. One other parcel of lands in Sweeney aforesaid now in ye occupac'on of ye said Thomas Baker called ye Vron adjoining to Hodnett's House on ye one side and on ye high way leading from Cricketh to Oswestrey, containing two acres one rood and six perches.

29 Item. One parcel of land in Sweeney aforesaid in an enclosure of lands there called Kay Pwll Marle being in ye lands of Thomas Kynaston gent, and in ye occupac'on of the said Thomas Kynaston, containing one acre three roods and twenty-four perches.

30 Item. One inclosure of land in Sweeney aforesaid called Kay Erw yr Hirdir in ye occupac'on of Robert Lloyd, gent, lying betwixt ye lands of ye said Thomas Baker and ye lands of ye said Edward Lloyd Esq, containing one acre three roods and eight perches, with eight small oakes growing thereon.

31 Item. One other parcel of land in Sweeney aforesaid in the occupac'on of ye said Robert Lloyd lying betwixt ye lands of Edward Evans of Sweeney, gent, and ye lands of ye said Edward Lloyd Esq containing one acre two roods and twenty-three perches.[1]

32 Item. One parcel of land arrable in Sweeney aforesaid lying in a field called Maes y Garreg in ye occupation of Elin'r Edwards widdow lying betwixt ye lands of Richard Edwards gent, with one end bordering on a common called Sweeney Mountaines containing half an acre.

33 Item. One parcel of land arrable in ye occupac'on of Edward Evans gent, lying in an enclosure of his lands bordering next an inclosure there called Kay yr Eithin, in Sweeney aforesaid, containing one acre.

So all ye lands belonging to ye said Schoole in Sweeney aforesaid amounteth to seventy-three acres one rood and ten perches.

MEASBURY.

34 Item. One water-corn mill in Measbury aforesaid in ye occupac'on of Jerome Hanmer held by ffee farme at ye yearly rent of twenty-six shillings and eightpence.

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[1] In the MS. from which this is copied the names as given here are crossed out, and the following substituted:—"Mr. Thomas Browne, — Hunt of Borcatton Esq, and Mrs. Griffith." But as there were no Brownes at Sweeney nor Hunts at Borcatton in 1635 (the date of the Terrier) it may be assumed that the names substituted were entered only in Mr. Clopton's "antient coppy of 1714." There is another instance of an erasure in No. 26, where, over "Edw. Lloyd" is written, "Now Mrs. Griffith of Nant."

35 Item. A Coppie of wood in Measbury aforesaid in the occupac'on of Francis Edwards containing ten acres three roods and twenty-nine perches, with four-hundred and twenty oakes growing thereon.

36 Item. A parcel of arrable lands adjoyning to ye said coppie of wood, in ye occupac'on of ye said Francis Edwards, called by the name of Berllan Bêr and containing one acre one rood with seventeen oakes growing thereon.

So all the lands in Measbury aforesaid belonging to ye said Schoole amounteth in ye whoole to twelve acres and twenty-nine perches.

The total of all the School lands in ye several townships is 130 acres and 28 perches. One part of this Survey is in the Registrar's Office of St. Asaph and the other in ye Town chest of Oswestry.

Following the Terrier of 1635, in Mr. Clopton's transcript of 1714, there is the following "Rent Roll of the School lands," undated, but probably belonging to a much later period than the Terrier itself:—

	£	s.	d.
Lands in Cricketh	9	0	0
Griffith Owen's holding	14	5	0
Mrs. Edwards of Rhydayre	5	0	0
Mr. Arthur Hanmer	1	6	8
Mr. Brown of Sweeney	9	10	0
Edward Jennings	5	0	0
Mr. Trefer of Trefeleeh	5	10	0
Edward Francis of Measbury	2	15	0
Richard Mytton, Esq.		3	0
Mrs. Kynaston of Measbury	"	"	"
John Powell of Trefyrclawdd		2	0
Paid by the Crown	2	0	0
School House	"	"	"
Widow Howel			6
	55	0	2

It may be supposed that the Municipal authorities would resent the action of the Commissioners, and watch pretty closely the progress of events under the new management. Before the Restoration of Charles II. gave the borough a new Charter whereby Bailiffs gave place to Mayors, the former seem more than once to have uttered loud complaints of mismanagement, and soon after the institution of the latter they submitted

"a case" (to Bishop Lloyd) in which they recount their grievances. The following is the document :—

The Mayor and Burgesses Case

Wee humbly show that David Holbach, Esq, a burgess of the said Towne did about 300 years agoe by his last Will and Testament or grant for the benefit of the said Towne, Give divers Lands and Hereditaments within the said parish valued at 60*li* per ann. for the maintenance of a Grammar and free Schoole and for the support of an Orthodox man to supply the place of a Schoolmaster there And further directed that the Burgesses should from time to time Elect and the Magistrates oversee and dispose of the same and have the presentation thereof, who in pursuance of the said Will have for 260 years not only Elected and presented but also usually sett the same and received the rents and constantly paid them to him they presented whose Acquittances appeared on Record.

But now soe it is that about ye year 1640 upon a Vacancy the Burgesses unfortunately Elected and the Magistrates as unhappily presented Mr. Edward Payne, cl'k, who did (during his resideing) out of some Sinister End and mere Ambition sue out privately a Commission for pious uses upon the Statute of 43 Eliz. By virtue of which some of the Commissioners did execute the same and proceed ex parte Certifying that through the corruption of some magistrates three or fower Trees were cutt downe upon the premises and a Lease Sett of part contrary to the Donor's intentions under colour of which Breach of Trust and Certificate a Decree ensued to the effect that Mr. Payne should have the sole Management of the whole laying aside the Magistrates whose right he soe palpably betrayed.

Yet this usurped authority lasted not long for in the yeare 1657 he was made a Delinquent and Oliver Protector did by his Letters to the Magistrates and Ffree Burgesses of this Towne recommend one John Evans to officiate who in those worst of times was elected and formally presented and accordingly enjoyed the same till the yeare 1660. And the old schoolmaster Mr. Payne was upon his owne application and renomination under hand and seale of his former indirect proceedings, elected againe by the Burgesses and by the Magistrates according to the Antient Grant presented to your Lordship by the Bishop Griffithes[1] who approved.

[1] George Griffiths cons. Bishop of St. Asaph 1660, ob. 1666.

Notwithstanding his owne renouncement recorded, and all those favours he againe revolted and without consent underhand sold or exchanged the said schoole with Vicar Wynne for the Vicaridge of Kemish and Mr. Wynne soone after dyed and then that worthy Bishop Griffith recommended his kinsman Mr. Griffith to the Magistrates and Burgesses who was in due order elected and presented but in few yeares after he resigned to Mr. Thomas Clapton, the late Bishops nephew which the Magistrates understanding complained to the said late Bishop Barrow,[1] and desired redresse as well of this as of the former decree soe surreptitiously obteyned.

Who then promised that if the Corporation would quietly admitt[2] his said nephew for the present to supply the place, he would not only readily answer their exceptions to hasten a rehearing for the alteration of the said Decree but alsoe remove his nephew within three dayes after request. The Magistrates confiding to this desisted and entred their exceptions to the Decree which his Lordship ever after refused to answer, by standing upon his priveledge suffering his nephew to resigne and receive a Gratuity of 30*l.* from Mr Evans the now present Schoolmaster[3] and refusing to take any measures touching the same whereby and by such exchange and resignations the schoole is become uselesse and about 200 Trees destroyed by some of those Schoolmasters who left not sufficient to repaire the schoole to the prejudice of the Grant, Waste of the premises, dishonour to Authority, that such a flourishing schoole as this was should be thus sold from hand to hand without regard or the least consent of the Magistrates insomuch that not only every Burgess but all the adjacent countreys suffer and are forced to send their children to remote schools.

Wee humbly desire that your Lordship may take these reasons into your mature consideration and order some measures to rectify and settle these disorders that the Corporation may be righted in pursuance to the right of election and presentation that the endeavours and affections of the inhabitants may

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[1] Isaac Barrow cons. Bishop of St. Asaph 1669, ob. 1680.

[2] The Corporation confirmed the appointment made by the Bishop, after they ceased to nominate, in accordance with the decree of the Commissioners. Of late years, and until the New Scheme (given in the Appendix) was obtained, the Bishop had the sole right of nomination.

[3] There were two Evanses Masters: Cromwell's Evans, and the Evans who paid £30 for the place. Our local histories only mention one.

Encourage the Incumbent to act vigorously to the discharge of his duty the flourishing of the Schoole the Advance of Learning and Piety and the continuall Encouragement of others to be Benefactors in the like nature And if occasion shall require your Lordship shall be attended with the said Decree, Exceptions, papers and all Services that may further satisfy your Lordship In hopes your Lordship will out of your true Zeale to Justice and piety take such speedy and effectuall course herein as may be (without prejudice to your Lordship) Advantageous and Beneficial to the Burgesses and their posterity who will thereby have a Monumentall reason not only to esteeme your Lordship the greatest Blessing that ever happened to this Diocese in Generall but as the new and most absolute founder of our Schoole and the noble Patron and restorer of our Libertyes.

Attached to the foregoing document in the Corporation Records is another headed "Exceptions by the Bailiffs and Burgesses." Neither of these are dated,[1] so we can only guess that the *Mayors* under the Charter of Charles II. took up the work left to them by the *Bailiffs* under the Charter of James I. The first Mayor was elected in 1673.

The Exceptors except and conceive and are advised by their Counsel that they are not nor ought to be bound by the said Decree and Order made by the said Commissioners as aforesaid, for that in truth, the lands in the Decree mentioned, whereby the said David Holbetch vested and settled in the Bailiffs of Oswestry and their successors in trust to be disposed and managed by them for the maintenance of a free school and schoolmaster of Oswestry.

And that by the mind, will, and direction of the said David Holbetch, the founder of the said School and Donor of the said Lands, the said Bailiffs of Oswestry and their successors

[1] Dr. William Lloyd succeeded Isaac Barrow as Bishop of St. Asaph in 1680. It is difficult to assign a date to "The Case of the Mayor and Burgesses," the endorsement on it merely stating that it was signed by the "Gentry of Quality in the adjacent country," as well as by the "Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of Oswestry." The "Exceptions," no doubt, belong to an earlier date than the "Case," as they emanate from *Bailiffs*, who were superseded by *Mayors*. Probably the grievance caused by the Decree of the Commissioners of 11 Charles I., called forth more than one remonstrance—first from Bailiffs, and afterwards from their successors, the Mayors.

are intrusted to set and let the said lands for the benefit of the said school and schoolmaster, and that from time to time, and at all times, from the time of the said Gift, the said Bailiffs have managed the said lands under the said Trust, and have disposed thereof, and have set and let the same for years and otherwise, for the benefit of the same school and schoolmaster under the said Trust, and have not abused or broken the said Trust, in them Deposed, as by the said order and Decree is untruly Surmised.

And these Exceptors say that by the will and direction of the said David Holbetch, the founder of the said school, the election of the said Schoolmaster for the said School, from time to time, and at all times did belong to the said Bailiffs and their Successors, and the said Schoolmaster was to be elected by them for ever.

And these Exceptants further say, that the said Trust for the disposing of the said lands for the benefit of the said School and Schoolmaster, being vested in the said Corporation, could not be forfeited by any Bailiffs of the said Corporation, so as to deprive their successors of the management of the lands aforesaid under the said Trust. And the said Commissioners by the said Act of Parliament had not power to deprive the succeeding Bailiffs of the said Corporation, to manage, set, and dispose of the said lands, under the said trust, upon the said supposed mis-carriages, For the Bailiffs of the said Corporation, named and mentioned in the said Decree, Neither could or had the said Commissioners power by the said Act of Parliament to remove the Trust from the said Bailiffs, and their successors for ever, contrary to the will of the said Donor and Founder, and place the same in the schoolmaster named in the said Decree and order and his successors, and thereby create a Corporation in the said Schoolmaster and his successors, and impower him and his successors to set and let the said lands.

And these Exceptants further say, that it doth not appear by the said Inquisition mentioned in the said Order and Decree or any proceedings therein that the said Bailiffs or their successors had any way forfeited the election of the said Schoolmaster, for the time being for the said School for ever, or had any way abused the Trust in them therein reposed by the said Founder. Neither in truth, had the said Commissioners by the said Commission any power or authority, either taken from the said Bailiffs or their successors the election of the said Schoolmaster, or to place the same in the Bishop of the Diocese of Saint Asaph, as they have by their Order and

Decree, contrary to the will and mind of the said Donor and Founder, for all which causes, these Exceptants do humbly pray the said Order and Decree may be reversed and made void, and that the said Lands may be discharged from the same, and these Exceptants dismissed with their reasonable costs and charges in this behalf wrongfully sustained.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

About this period the disputes seem to have waxed hot, probably through the unpopularity of the Master, Mr. Clopton. The following fragment of a letter by Bishop Barrow, dated Jan. 9, 1672, will show to what lengths our townsmen went, and how all classes joined in the fray! The letter is addressed to Gabriel Edwards and Richard Jones, bailiffs, and is in reply to one by them, of which there is no copy amongst the documents of the Corporation.

Gentlemen,—I make the great haste to answer your letter because I thought it of the great concernment to you, and because I see you willing to promote your supposed interests by indirect ways, and to wrest what I say to your advantage. You tell me that your present schoolmaster was put in by consent, if you gave your consent why do you without cause retract it? but surely I never design'd nor ever shall, till I be dispossess'd of my right of election by a legal course at present I am in possession of it and shall think myself in that condition till you have overthrown the decree that gave it to me. I much wonder you should put me in mind to perform my promise, when you have made no conscience of your own, upon which mine depended. I promised to remove him upon the first appearance of your right but upon this condition, that in the meantime you should afford a civil and friendly usage, but you must needs, tell yourselves, that you have put many abuses and affronts upon him and given him all sorts of discouragements, by sequestering his rents, and suffering the rude rabble of the town to interrupt him with unseemly language, and a continu'd violence of several days in the performance of his duty, of which you may hear in good time. It will then be seasonable to remind me of my promise, when you have overthrown the Decree, for though I doubt not, even then also, to continue him in his imployment being once legally chosen, yet I shall make good my word, though you have

freed me, by breach of your own, by removing him and leaving you to your choice. And in the interim shall use no artifices to impede your proceedings, and had you dealt so fairly with me to have sent me a copy of your exceptions or so much as a timely notice where to have procured them, I should not have delay'd you one Term, but now it is too late, yet I have sent up to my solicitor to do what he can in order to a trial. I am not at all ambitious of this prevelidge, nor I hope shall I ever do any prejudice to other's right, and if you have the same way. . . .

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Here the copy breaks off. The Bishop complains of the conduct of the Bailiffs, but Bishops are not always faultless, and, as will be seen when the list of masters comes to be enumerated, Bishop Barrow's conduct as regarded his nephew Clopton was not altogether justifyable. That the Bailiffs complained of were respectable men may be gathered from the fact that in the Charter of Charles II., granted a year or two later, they were both named as Aldermen.

Mr. Clopton was succeeded by Mr. Evans, and a document has been brought to light by Mr. Stanley Leighton's researches, which shows that the latter did not quite jump with the humour of the Corporation, for on the 18 Jan. 1685-6, a petition was sent from the Town of Oswestry to the Bishop, touching "the want of an able Schoolmaster in the school endowed by the charity of the Bishop's predecessors, and other charitable persons." The petition goes on to say that the present schoolmaster "slights the Bishop's kindness" and the "preferment offered him to Hirnant," believing that he cannot be removed hence. The petitioners pray his Lordship to put in his answer to the Exceptions filed in the Petty Bag Office. Further on, and under the heading "Head Masters," additional correspondence connected with this Mr. Evans will be found.

The only "history" to be gleaned of the progress of the School during the next century, will be found in the Chapter on "Head-Masters," of which we have had handed down to us the names of Wicken, Guild, Jones, Poole, Lloyd, Patrick, Skye, Morris, Reynolds,

and Tisdale[1]. In the time of the last named (1776)—

The ancient Schoolhouse being very inconvenient and out of repair, it was resolved that a more spacious and suitable edifice should be erected, when the late Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., of Wynnstay, having generously promised to give a field called Cae Groes, containing eight acres of land within the Liberties of the Town of Oswestry, for that benevolent purpose, a subscription was commenced and the following respectable names stand enrolled in the honourable benefaction :—

	£	s.	d.
Sir Watkin W. Wynn, Bart.	210	0	0
Sir Henry Bridgeman	105	0	0
Charles Anson Tisdale (the Master)	105	0	0
Lord Godolphin	100	0	0
W. Worthington, D.D.	20	0	0
Mrs. Barrett and Daughter	5	5	0
Robert Lloyd	21	0	0
William James	21	0	0
W. Birch Basnett	21	0	0
R. G. Owen	25	0	0
Noel Hill	21	0	0
Charles Baldwyn	21	0	0
Thomas Trevor...	10	10	0
Francis Chambre	10	10	0
Lazarus Venables	5	5	0
John Jones	5	5	0
Richard Maurice	5	5	0
Carried forward	£712	0	0

[1] From a memorandum signed by Mr. Tisdale, we find that the rents in 1773, amounted to £100 10s. 6d., the sum being made up as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Edward Jennings	20	0	0
Edward Jones	21	0	0
John Jones	20	0	0
Henry Humphreys	23	10	0
Dr. Brown	4	6	0
Dr. James	3	0	0
Mrs. Gittins	5	0	0
Mr. Bassnett (for the Mill)	1	6	8
Miss Barrett	0	8	0
Sir Watkin Wynne	0	2	0
Thomas Sides	0	10	0
Bounty Money	1	3	4

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	712	0	0
Edward Kynaston	5	5	0
Edward Brown	5	5	0
John Charlton Kinchant	5	5	0
Lloyd Jones	5	5	0
Thomas Edwards, Clerk	5	5	0
And 17 other[1] subscribers of 2 and 3 guineas each ...	40	19	0
	£779	4	0

This new house and a schoolroom were built under the inspection of the Rev. C. A. Tisdale, the master. The length of the schoolroom was fifty-one feet, and the breadth 20 feet; but the house, though covered in, was left in a very unfinished state when Mr. Tisdale resigned. The Rev. Eusebius Edwards, his successor, only occupied the rooms which had been inhabited, and left the unfinished rooms without floors and the walls unplastered as he found them.

The foregoing is taken from the MS. Book preserved at the School, and was written when Dr. Donne, (who succeeded Mr. Edwards), was head-master, to whom it refers in the following passage :—

The present master completed the building. He converted the schoolroom into a dining-room for his pupils and into a private dining-room. He built a new schoolroom somewhat longer than that which had been erected by Mr. Tisdale, over

[1] The "17 other subscribers" mentioned in the list were the following:—Jo. Venables, John Jeffryes, Thos. Jones Joiner, Edwd. Davies, Esqs., E. Devereaux (three guineas each), George Venables, Wm. Griffiths. Saml. Hotchkiss, Richd. Griffiths, John Lloyd, William Hughes, Rev. Mr. Mytton, John Evans, Mrs Birch, Mr Dorset, P. Pryse, Thos. Williams (two guineas each). In reference to the subscribers who are enumerated, R. G. Owen is Robert Godolphin Owen of Porkington, who was mayor in 1772. Robert Lloyd was of Swanhill, and died in 1803. Thomas Trevor was vicar of the parish. Noel Hill of Shrewsbury, was mayor in 1779. Francis Chambre was mayor in 1776-7, the year in which the subscription was made. John Jones was, we presume, of Brook Street, and mayor in 1799 and 1825. Richard Maurice (or rather "Morrice") was mayor in 1767, and deputy mayor in 1796-7, and died during that year. Dr. Edward Kynaston was buried in Oswestry in 1781. Edward Brown was mayor in 1781, who died during his year of office, or Edward Browne of Oswestry, surgeon, whose monument is in Oswestry Church. They were respectively uncle and great uncle of the wife of T. N. Parker, Esq., of Sweeney. Samuel Hotchkiss was a bookseller in Oswestry, and died in 1778: he was succeeded by his son, who died in 1794. William Griffiths was mayor in 1775-6, just at the period when the new building scheme was set on foot. Dr. Worthington was vicar of Llanrhaiadr, at which place his friend Dr. Johnson visited him in 1774. Mr. Birch Bassett was of Broomhall.

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	712	0	0
Edward Kynaston	5	5	0
Edward Brown	5	5	0
John Charlton Kinchant	5	5	0
Lloyd Jones	5	5	0
Thomas Edwards, Clerk	5	5	0
And 17 other[1] subscribers of 2 and 3 guineas each ...	10	10	0
	£772	4	0

This new house and a schoolroom were built under the inspection of the Rev. C. A. Tisdale, the master. The length of the schoolroom was fifty-one feet, and the breadth 20 feet; but the house, though covered in, was left in a very unfinished state when Mr. Tisdale resigned. The Rev. Hinckes Edwards, his successor, only occupied the rooms which had been inhabited, and left the unfinished rooms without doors and the walls unplastered as he found them.

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which he built a dormitory; and he also built a stable, cow-house, granary, brewhouse, washhouse, and other offices, having nobly expended in these improvements, and in planting, more than £1,000 of his private property, besides £400 in recovering that portion of the school estate which had been lost, and in various improvements of that part of the property. The field which was promised to Mr. Tisdale was never conveyed to the Master by the late Sir W. W. Wynn, but the present worthy baronet, his son, by deed dated 22nd September, 1815, has conveyed the same,[1] containing seven acres and more of rich pasture land close to the west end of the town of Oswestry, as an augmentation to the school, for a term of ten thousand years, reserving a rent of £12 per annum, which was the rent promised and paid to his late father. This field is situated near St. Oswald's Well, and is called Cae Groes, or the Field of the Cross, because the dead body of King Oswald was hung on a cross in that field by his victorious foe Penda, the Mercian king. The spot where Oswald fell is pointed out in a field on the other side of the road.

The document just quoted was probably prepared to submit to a "Commission of Enquiry into the School Revenues" which sat in 1830. Before we give their report we would explain the reference in the memorandum to the action of Dr. Donne in the recovery of School property. Although the management had been wrested from the Bailiffs and placed in the purer hands of the Bishops; when the Rev. James Donne came upon the scene in 1796 he found that the management of Bishops' nominees and Bailiffs' wives did not differ very materially in their general results; and it cost him £300 or £400 to restore to the foundation its rights. At the summer assizes of 1810 two special jury cases were tried before Sir Simon Le Blanc, in which Dr. Donne was plaintiff and Lazarus Venables, Esq., of Woodhill, and Mrs. Katharine Hilditch of Trefiach

[1] We understand the statement that the field promised to Mr. Tisdale was never conveyed to the master by Sir Watkin (who died in 1789) is an error, as a deed of conveyance dated June 2, 1779, was recently discovered; but we presume it was mislaid and forgotten, or a deed to the same effect would not have been signed by his son (the father of the present Sir Watkin) in Sep., 1815.

Hall, were defendants. The plaintiff claimed from Mr. Venables ten acres and thirty-seven perches of School land in the township of Treflach, and from Mrs. Hilditch nine acres, one rood, and twenty-one perches, and a verdict was given for the plaintiff. The judge recommended that Mr. Bowman, of Knockin Hall, should fix upon land which might be given in exchange to the Schoolmaster. Mr. Bowman in the year 1812 surveyed the land, and fixed a rent of £32 8s. a year upon the land recovered from Mr. Venables, to be paid till an exchange could be settled, and £18 14s. 7d. upon the lands recovered from Mrs. Hilditch. Mr. Venables had heretofore paid £5 and Mrs. Hilditch £3 a year.[1] The lands recovered from Mr. Venables were marked off by "mear stones," on which was engraven "School lands;" and the lands recovered from Mrs. Hilditch were, by agreement with Mr. Venables (who purchased Mrs. Hilditch's property) all put together in Cae Battyn, Cae Battyn bach, and a little wet meadow, obtained by Mr. Venables by exchange from Sir W. W. Wynn. The land recovered from Mr. Venables is op-

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[1] At this period the rents amounted to £169 10s., the following being the items :—

	£	s.	d.
Richard Croxon, Esq., The Holbeaches	94	0	0
Mr. Jarvis, of the Nant, a field by the Nant and a field by The Smithey	8	0	0
Davies of Crickheath	30	0	0
Edward Francis of Maesbury	20	0	0
T. N. Parker, Esq., of Sweeney Hall, being the two divisions of Maes Sweeney Issa, now rented at ...	4	0	0
The Tenant of The Drill for one acre near The Nant ...	1	11	6
Lazarus Venables, Esq., lands in Treflach	5	0	0
Mrs. Hilditch ... ... (These two lots by an ancient survey amount to 20a. 1r. 5p.)	3	0	0
Mr. Basnett, for Maesbury Mill	1	6	8
Mrs. Barrett's Successor	0	8	0
Mr. N. Jones, by R. Croxon, Esq.	0	0	6
Debenture out of the Exchequer, paid by White, Parliament-place, Old-Palace Yard	1	13	4

posite Woodhill, and that from Mrs. Hilditch is on the road side leading from Woodhill to Treflach.

After recapitulating in brief the evidence before the Inquisition of 1634, and giving an abstract of the Terrier of 1635, the Commissioners of 1830 present the following

REPORT.

The property now held by the master consists of,

1. A dwelling-house and outbuildings, in the township of Crickheath, with a yard and garden, seven fields of old inclosure and two of new allotment, containing altogether 34a. 3r. 18p., let to Samuel Davies at £30 a year. The allotments were taken in exchange from Samuel Harwood, M.D., in lieu of an allotment set out for the school upon an enclosure, and which was situate in a boggy meadow, and we are informed were of greater extent and value than what was given up.

2. Three closes in the township of Treflach, containing 23a. 1r. 17p. part thereof let to John Meredith, and part to David Oliver, at yearly rents amounting to £36.

The lands in Treflach, mentioned in the terrier, had been held for many years at the ancient rents, without any variation; and Dr. Donne brought actions of ejectment against Lazarus Venables, Esq., and Mrs. Hilditch, who held the lands, and insisted upon their right to hold them, paying the accustomed rents. Upon these trials verdicts were given in favour of Dr. Donne, and the lands being very much dispersed and intermixed with those belonging to the defendants', the judge recommended, that lands equal in value, and lying together, should be given up to the plaintiff, instead of the identical lands which were the subject of the suit. This recommendation was adopted by the son of Mr. Venables, who succeeded to his father's property, and also purchased Mrs. Hilditch's estate, and the three closes above mentioned were accordingly given up to the master, who states that they are a full equivalent for the land which he was legally entitled to.

3. Ten closes in the township of Sweeney, containing altogether 67a. 3r. 10p., let to Thomas Evans, at the yearly rent of £134, and a small detached close in the same township, containing one acre, let to Messrs. Croxon and Leech, at £1 11s. 6d. per annum.

There was also another small piece of land in Sweeney, of about half an acre, of which the master had lost possession. It was surrounded by property belonging to Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, and had been, in fact, sold to him. The master having established his title thereto, a small piece of land containing 1r. 26p. adjoining the school premises, with some good trees upon it, was given up to him in lieu thereof. The land thus given up to the master is in his own occupation,

4. Four closes in the township of Weston Cotton, containing 19a. 2r. 9p. let to John Williams at £10 a year, and a close (being new allotment, and containing 1a. 2r. 9p.), let at £3 a year.

These four closes, with the allotment, were given up to the master by Thomas Netherton Parker, Esq., about the time when the actions in ejectment above mentioned were tried, in lieu of two fields in Sweeney, of which the master had for many years lost possession, and which upon a reference to arbitration it was decided belonged to the school, and also in lieu of an allotment of 5a. 3r. 23p., making altogether 17a. 3r.

The lands given up by the master lay intermixed with those of Mr. Parker, and it is stated that the exchange was highly beneficial to the school. We are informed, however, by Mr. Parker, that a very considerable error was made in the valuation in favour of the school; that his trustees have therefore declined confirming the exchange; and that it is therefore to be considered as not binding beyond the term of the joint lives of himself and Dr. Donne.

5. Eight closes in the township of Maesbury, with some small parcels of land adjoining thereto, containing altogether 16a. 0r. 18p., let to Edward Francis at £24 a year.

And the yearly sum of £1 6s. 8d. is received as a fee farm rent, issuing out of the corn mill in Maesbury.

All the tenants hold from year to year, the lands having been let by Dr. Donne at his own discretion. He has lately felt himself obliged to make considerable abatements to the tenants. The rents of the premises above mentioned, which, including the fee farm rent for the mill, and a payment of £1 12s. 0d. from the receiver of the Crown rents, in respect of a sum of £2 charged on the land revenues, famount to £271 10s. 3d., are received by the master of the school.

In addition to the premises already noticed, there is a school and schoolhouse and seven acres of land, in the town of Oswestry, held under lease from Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, bearing date 22nd September, 1815, for 10,000 years, at the clear yearly rent of £12.[1] The school now existing was built by the present master, and the schoolhouse also has been much enlarged and improved by him. These expenses, he informed us, amounted to about £1,400. The Rev. Dr. Donne was appointed head master in 1796, by the then Bishop of St. Asaph.

The school is open to all boys born in the parish of Oswestry, for instruction in English, Latin, and Greek; but it is expected that they should be able to read before they are admitted.

No payment is demanded of the scholars, except 7s. 6d. for entrance, and 2s. a year for fire money.

At the time of our inquiry there were fifteen day scholars, seven of whom were upon the foundation. This appears to have been the average

[1] When the Cambrian Railway passed through the Sweeney lands, the compensation money received was applied to the purchase of this leasehold.

number he has had during the greater part of the time he has been master. There are three ushers in the school, two of whom are graduates of Cambridge. The principal usher receives from Dr. Donne a salary of £200 a year and his board, and the others £100 a year each. All the scholars are taught in classes together without distinction, and one of the ushers teaches writing, for which a separate charge is made. The course of instruction is chiefly classical; but algebra, geometry, history, &c., are also taught.

Having given the above statement of facts relating to this school, we cannot but observe on the inconveniences that have occurred, and are likely to occur, from the want of trustees. It is true that the present master has recovered possession of great part of the school property, or an equivalent for it, at his own expense; but few persons in his situation would have undertaken the same risk; and the necessity of such proceedings was probably owing to the reluctance felt by former masters to involving themselves in litigation with the tenants.

With respect to the lands given up to the master by Mr. Venables, it is not probable that any difficulty will, under the circumstances, arise, though no deeds of exchange have been executed; but with regard to the estate taken from Mr. Parker, we have noticed a communication made by him, from which it would appear that upon his decease, or that of Dr. Donne, an attempt will be made to set aside the agreement at present existing between them.[1]

Another episode in the School's history may be worth a note in passing. On the retirement of the Rev. Stephen Donne (who succeeded his father in 1833) from the head-mastership in 1860, a meeting of some of the inhabitants was convened for the purpose of appointing a committee to enquire into the working of the School, with a view to enlarging its benefits, and communicating the wishes of the ratepayers to the Bishop of the Diocese. The general feeling seemed to be that greater advantages ought to be gained from a "Free Grammar School" than those hitherto offered, but opinion was divided on what those advantages

[1] In Dec., 1805, there was a difference of opinion between Mr. Donne and Mr. Parker concerning the amount of School lands at Maes Sweeney Issa, and the matter was investigated by the Rev. W. W. Davies, rector of Whittington; and after evidence was taken before that gentleman Mr. Parker proposed to call in Lewis Jones, Esq., and to refer all matters in dispute to him. His decision was that Mr. Donne had made good his claim to the land, and it was agreed that Mr. Davies and Mr. Bowman, of Knockin, should mark out the boundaries. These gentlemen did so on Apr. 22, 1806, and afterwards Mr. Parker paid £8 5s. per annum rent, instead of £4 as per agreement between Dr. Brown and Mr. Reynolds.

should include. Some wished the education to be really "free." Others wished to keep up what was then deemed costly education, and so maintain a certain amount of aristocratic hedging around the schoolhouse. A larger number expressed fears that the Grammar School was in danger of becoming only such in name, being in reality a Boarding School, in which the boys of the town could be admitted, but at such a cost as to exclude largely the class for which the Institution was founded. It was stated that the cost of education amounted to quite £15 a year. Of this sum £6, or thereabouts, was spent on books; £4 4s. was charged for writing, &c., and £4 4s. for French. Latin and Greek free. The Committee had an interview with Bishop Short, who expressed an opinion that a Grammar School was a Classical and not a Commercial Academy. His lordship thought the School was designed for the upper and middle classes, with at rare intervals, the introduction of a boy of a lower class, who showed promise of more than ordinary brains, and who should be assisted by private Charity.[1] This being the Bishop's view of the case the Committee found they had nothing to hope in that quarter, and the matter dropped.

Unpopular as was the Bishop's decision there can be but one opinion of the merits of his nephew, Mr. W. F. Short, who succeeded the Rev. Stephen Donne, as head-master. Under his rule the school was successful, and to his energy we owe it that the School Chapel was erected in 1863. The public

[1] The *Oswestry Advertizer*, in reporting this, asked what the income of the School was for, if poor boys with brains were to be assisted by private charity? Holbache left money to establish a "Free School" for the boys of Oswestry, and it was not on evidence that he ever supposed that there would be such an influx of young Oswestrians to the Universities as to necessitate a goodly income to prepare them for those seats of learning! The paper urged that a high standard of education should be maintained, but not at a charge that practically excluded a large class of boys for whose benefit the school was founded.

opening took place on St. Andrew's Day of that year, the Rev. W. Walsham How, Rector of Whittington, (now Bishop of Bedford) preaching the sermon. The Chapel was the result, in a great measure, of private subscription, costing about £1,400. The Chapel is furnished in collegiate style. The lectern was presented by the boarders, and the Bible upon it by the day-boys. The three windows of the Sanctuary are now filled with coloured glass; the first, (illustrative of the episode of Martha and Mary,) in memory of the wife of the Rev. A. Short, head master 1863-73; the second, (representing the Crucifixion,) to John Edwards Donne, Lieut. in the Bombay Engineers, and the Rev. Robert James Donne, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, the two sons of John Donne, the donor, and grandsons of the Rev. Dr. Donne, head-master 1796-1833. The last window has only recently been completed, and is in memory of Mr. A. F. Jones, an old pupil, who accidentally met his death in 1878.[1] The window was filled in at the expense of the relatives of the deceased, and on a brass plate beneath there is the following inscription:—"To the Glory of God and in Memory of Alexander Fletcher Jones, B.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, a Master in Clifton College, and formerly a member of this School, who died February 10th, 1878, aged 23." The expense of this was chiefly borne by those who had been Mr. Jones's fellow pupils.

Soon after he had brought the Chapel Scheme to a successful issue, Mr. Walter Short resigned his office

[1] The circumstances attending Mr. Jones's death were very tragic. He was returning from a volunteer practice at Avonmouth, near Bristol, with the cadet corps belonging to Clifton College; and in the next compartment of the railway carriage a cadet (son of Mr. Hemmings, Q.C.) was explaining to a sergeant how a brother volunteer had trembled whilst firing off a tie; when his rifle suddenly exploded, the ball passing through the division of the carriage, and striking in the breast Mr. Jones, who was in the next compartment. As will be seen further on, Mr. A. F. Jones was the first who took the Oswestry School Exhibition, founded in 1867. He was universally beloved by his comrades in the School.

as master of the school, and was succeeded by his brother, Mr. Ambrose Short, who had previously been second master. In December, 1866, the latter published the following letter in the *Oswestry Advertizer* :—

Exhibitions for Oswestry Grammar School.

Sir,—Oswestry Grammar School (which was founded A.D. 1406) has no exhibitions attached to it; and I shall be much obliged if you will allow me by means of your paper to make known that I am endeavouring to supply the want.

A Scholarship in a University is never enough alone to support a man there, but with the aid of an exhibition obtained at School, may often relieve the parent almost entirely from expense there; and it seems wrong that a promising young man, born in Oswestry, should not have the prospects and chance he would have in other Grammar Schools.

All Welsh Grammar Schools have an interest in the Scholarships at Jesus College, Oxford, from which Oswestry School, however, is excluded, as being in Shropshire.

No doubt the Master of Oswestry might use (and very likely often has used) the present endowment to help his pupils at a University, but he cannot legally alienate any part of his income; and my purpose is to provide a permanent benefit for the School.

I have already received several promises of support from parties in the town and neighbourhood, and I think I may fairly ask the inhabitants of Oswestry to give me substantial assistance, which I hope they will do, as they, next to the head-master, will reap the chief benefit from these exhibitions.

Ambrose Short.

In twelve months Mr. Ambrose Short had the satisfaction of announcing in the columns of the same paper that his appeal had been successful, and he published a list of donors, which included sums from £100 down to Five Shillings, there being very few exceptions amongst the tradesmen and professionals of Oswestry to the list of subscribers.[1] One condition mentioned by Mr. Short

[1] Amongst the subscribers are the Bishop of St. Asaph (Dr. Short), the Earl of Powis, and the Head-master, each £100; Rev. W. Short, rector of Llandrinio (brother to the Bishop, and Father of the Head-master), £50; Mrs. Ormsby Gore, Mr. J. R. Venables, Mr. T. L. Longueville, Mr. E. Wright, Mr. Henry Davies, Mr. Edward Williams, Mr. John Donne, and Mr. John Dovaston, each £25; Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Mr. James Edwards, Mr. Wynne Eyton, and Mr. R. G. Jebb, each £20; Capt. Lloyd, £15; Mr. J. R. Ormsby

in his letter, was not carried out, viz. : the limiting of the candidates to natives of Oswestry. Any boy who is a pupil at the school may compete, and, as will be seen by the list of exhibitioners annexed, some who are not natives have been successful :—

1869. JONES, Alexander Fletcher, B.A., Scholar of Brasenose College, Oxford. (See note on previous page).

1871. JONES, J. Hubert, B.A., Unattached Student of Oxford, brother to Mr. J. Parry Jones, of Oswestry, Solicitor.

1874. REES, J. H., son of the late Mr. D. Rees, Manager of the Oswestry Branch of the North and South Wales Bank. In 1876, Rees was awarded an exhibition of £40 per annum, tenable for five years at Jesus' College, Oxford. In 1877, he gained a Scholarship at the same College of £80, tenable for five years.

1876. OWEN, D. W., B.A., of Trinity College, Oxford, is a son of Mr. George Owen, C.E., Park Issa, Oswestry. He obtained a Third Class in Classics, at the First Public Examination.

1878. JONES, E. M. B., son of Mr. E. Maurice Jones, Solicitor, Welshpool. He studied for a short time at Owen's College, Manchester, and then resigned his exhibition to join his father at Welshpool.

1880. BERESFORD, R. de la Poer, son of Dr. Beresford, of Oswestry, Surgeon.

The exhibition is tenable by any boy, who after being at the School two years, goes to a University or any similar Educational Institution. It is given away by examination, and in money value amounts to £50 for two years. The Head Master also gives annually an exhibition of £20 for two years, to a boy in his own house.

Gore, Rev. E. Evans, Rev. W. F. Short, Mr. J. T. Jones, Dr. Fuller, Rev. G. Christian, Mr. J. Bassett, Rev. D. P. Evans, Mr. Thomas Minshall, Mr. Charles Minshall, Messrs. W. and J. Morris, Mr. Owen G. Jones, Mr. Bull, Mr. Blaikie, Mr. Dugdale, Mr. George Owen, the Bishop of Forth, Mr. Dumville, Lord Newport, Mr. E. Bennion, Mr. E. R. Trevor, Mr. John Jones (Shelvock), Mr. J. Price (Tynyllyn), Mr. M. P. Smith, Mr. A. Howell, and Mr. B. H. Bulkeley Owen, each £10; in addition to a long list of names with lesser sums attached to them.

This sketch of Oswestry School History has extended to so great a length that it will be necessary to abridge considerably the more modern events in connection with the Institution. In 1866, Mr. Bryce, a Government Inspector, visited the School, and published a report, which is abridged in an appendix to this paper. There was also a visitation, when the Rev. W. F. Short was master, referred to in Mr. Bryce's report. In 1875, Mr. Stanton, of the Endowed Schools Department, paid a visit to Oswestry and held a conference with some of the representative townsmen at the residence of the Mayor, Mr. Pryce Parry, of Plasffynnon. The result of this visit was a scheme, the text of which is given in the appendix.[1]

In 1878, through the instrumentality of Mr. M. S. Forster, the head master, a new wing was added to the Schools, and the property generally was very considerably improved at a cost of more than £4000; the Earl of Powis; the late Recorder of Oswestry, Mr. J. R. Kenyon, Q.C., and others taking part in the opening ceremonies. The subscriptions[2] proving inadequate to

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[1] *Eddowes's Shrewsbury Journal* of Mar. 31, 1875, gives the following list of gentlemen who responded to the Mayor's invitation:—Alderman Minshall, Alderman Owen, J.P., Mr. C. W. Owen, ex-Mayor, Mr. Askew Roberts, J.P., Councillors Shaw, J. Jones, Saunders, W. Fletcher Rogers, Whitfield, E. Thomas, and Lacon; Mr. Bull, Clerk of the Peace; Mr. Blaikie, Mr. Edward Williams, Mr. J. W. Davies, Mr. Donne, and Mr. Edward Woodall. An outline of the proceedings was given in the *Salopian Shreds and Patches* of Apr. 7, also in *Bye-gones*.

[2] The list of subscriptions to the new work included the following and other names:—The Earl of Powis, £200; T. L. Longueville, Esq., £100; Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, £50; Stanley Leighton, Esq., M.P., £50; The Bishop of St. Asaph, £30; Lord Harlech, £25; the Mayor of Oswestry (John Thomas, Esq.), £25; Col. Lloyd, Aston, £25; the Vicar (Rev. W. Howell Evans), £20; the Hon. Mrs. Stapleton Cotton, £25; Miss Henry, £25; the late Alderman James Jones, £20; the Head Master (Mr. Forster), £250; T. Longueville, Esq., Llanvorda, £25; W. Fletcher Rogers, Esq., £20; Rev. Ambrose Short, £50; the Architect of the alterations (W. P. Spaull, Esq.), £20; Edward Williams, Esq., £25; E. Wright, Esq.,

This sketch of Oswestry School History has extended to so great a length that it will be necessary to abridge considerably the more modern events in connection with the Institution. In 1866, Mr. Bryce, a Government Inspector, visited the School, and published a report, which is abridged in an appendix to this paper. There was also a visitation, when the Rev. W. F. Short was master, referred to in Mr. Bryce's report. In 1876, Mr. Stanton, of the Endowed Schools Department, paid a visit to Oswestry and held a conference with some of the representative townsmen at the residence of the Mayor, Mr. Bryce Parry, of Plasynton. The result of this visit was a scheme, the text of which is given in the appendix.[1]

In 1878, through the instrumentality of Mr. M. S. Forster, the head master, a new wing was added to the School, and the property generally was very considerably improved at a cost of more than £1000; the Revd of Powis; the late Recorder of Oswestry, Mr. J. H. Kenyon, Q.C., and others taking part in the opening ceremonies. The subscriptions[2] proving inadequate to

the expenditure, the following items of School property were sold at the prices attached, to clear off the debt :—

		£	s.	d.
Land at Maesbury... ...	about 18 acres	1190	0	0
Crickheath Farm	„ 24 „	1035	0	0
Piece of hill ground near the Pant	„ 3 „	110	0	0
Ditto ditto	„ 7 „	140	0	0
Part of a field	„ 1 „	175	0	0
Timber	... ...	143	10	0
		£2793	10	0

It is gratifying to know that these extensive alterations, if they have not added to the architectural beauties of a town somewhat bare of architectural adornment, have added much to the comfort of the scholars and efficiency of the School.

Halston, £25. There were also several subscribers of £10, including Messrs. Blaikie, Donne, Hill, Edward Jones, Dumville Lees, G. Lewis, J. Morris, Lord Newport, M.P., C. W. Owen, G. Stanton, Owen (Oldport), and Edward Woodall (*Oswestry Advertizer* Office.) The subscriptions of £5 and under are still more numerous.

OLD BOYS.

No list of "Distinguished Scholars" or indeed any list of scholars at all, seems ever to have been kept. The Rev. D. R. Thomas, in his short notice of the school already referred to, says, that during the headmastership of Dr. Donne, 1796-1833, the pupils included "a bishop, two deans, a G.C.B., a F.R.S., four generals, five members of parliament, three county-court judges, four canons, &c." Earlier still may be named Dr. Bray of Marton, Chirbury, founder of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the donor of parochial libraries to sundry places, including Oswestry.[1] Also Dr. Humphreys, Bishop of Bangor 1689, Hereford 1701; a learned antiquary.

A list of many of the pupils in Dr. Donne's time (and a few of those in the time of his son and successor), has been compiled, from which the following names are transcribed :—

Mr. Sergeant Atcherley.[2]
Lieut. E. Agnew, R.N.
Alexander Agnew, Esq.[3]

Rev. Francis Brandt, Aldford Rectory, Chester.
Robert Brandt, Esq., Manchester, County Court Judge.
James Buchanan, Esq.
— Barber, Esq., Liverpool.

[1] In 1872, through the good offices of the Rev. A. Short, headmaster, the Rev. W. Walsham How, and others, a new grant of books was obtained from the Bray Trustees, which were added to the Library of the Oswestry Institute.

[2] Sergeant Atcherley was of a family long resident in Baschurch parish. In early life he was a distinguished lawyer, and published some works on legal subjects. He purchased the Marton and Birch Grove Estates from the Hanmers, and there settled with his family.

[3] He was drowned at Barmouth when there with a Reading party from Cambridge, in 1818. His schoolfellows put up a tablet to his memory in a church near Barmouth.

Rev. R. M. Bonnor, Dean of St. Asaph.
R. M. Bonnor-Maurice, Esq., High Sheriff of Montgomery.
Thomas Badger, Esq., Shrewsbury.
Rev. John Bentley, Stockwell Grammar School, London.
T. A. Bentley, Esq., Master of Modern Languages, Shrewsbury School.
Robert Blaikie, Esq.
Major Bayley.[1]
Thomas Bather, Esq., jun., Great Ness.[2]
Edward Bennion, Esq., surgeon.
Rev. Peter George Bentley,[3] and his brother, Atcham, Shrewsbury.
F. Boydell, Esq., and two brothers.

Rev. Edward Cardwell, D.D, F.S.A., Camden Professor of Ancient History, 1826, Principal of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford, 1831, &c. &c.
Brooke Cunliffe, Esq., Erbistock Hall.
Ellis Cunliffe, Esq., Bourdeaux.
Rev. George Cunliffe, Wrexham.
F. Cunliffe.[4]
John Collingham, Esq., King's Bench Walls.
Gerald Carew, Esq., Pentrepant, and Crowcombe Court, Somersetshire.
John Croxon, Esq., Llanvorda Issa.[5]
Richard Jones Croxon, Esq., Town Clerk of Oswestry.
Edward William Croxon, Esq.
Lieut. Boydell Croxon, 69 Reg.
Peploe Cartwright, Esq.,[6] Oswestry.
Robert Cartwright, Esq.,[7] Shrewsbury.

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[1] Of a family long resident in Moreton Corbet parish. See Shrops. Arch. *Trans.*, Vol. IV., p. 53.

[2] The Bathers were a family long resident in Great Ness and Baschurch parishes. The late Archdeacon Bather was a member of the family. See *The Reliquary*, July 8, 1867, p. 17.

[3] He was the son of Mr. Peter Bentley, who was owner of a large Nursery at Orange Grove, parish of West Felton. He was ordained about 1843.

[4] Died at School. A Tablet to his memory is placed in Llanyblodwel Church. He was the eldest of the family. They were the sons of Sir Foster Cunliffe.

[5] Mr. John Croxon was the first Mayor of Oswestry after the passing of the Municipal Corporations Act. He was also Captain in the North Shropshire Yeomanry, and in this capacity had the honour (with his troop) of escorting the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria through Oswestry, in 1832; for which service he received the personal thanks of his future Queen. He and Mr. Richard Jones Croxon and Mr. E. W. Croxon, were sons of Richard Croxon, Esq., Mayor of Oswestry 1801, and grandsons of Mr. John Croxon, Mayor in 1778.

[6] Mr. Peploe Cartwright was an Alderman of Oswestry, and in 1850 was presented with a service of plate by the town, for his services in connection with the market accommodation.

[7] Robert Cartwright was a Homœopathic Physician of great learning and reading; and practiced at Shrewsbury, having previously been at the Salop Infirmary.

Rev. R. M. Bonnor, Dean of St. Asaph.
R. M. Bonnor-Maurice, Esq., High Sheriff of Montgomery.
Thomas Badger, Esq., Shrewsbury.
Rev. John Bentley, Stockwell Grammar School, London.
T. A. Bentley, Esq., Master of Modern Languages, Shrewsbury School.
Robert Blakin, Esq.
Major Bayley.[1]
Thomas Batter, Esq., jun., Great Ness.[2]
Edward Bennion, Esq., surgeon.
Rev. Peter George Bentley,[3] and his brother, Atcham, Shrewsbury.
P. Boydell, Esq., and two brothers.

Rev. Edward Cardwell, D.D., F.S.A., Camden Professor of Ancient History, 1828, Principal of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford, 1831, &c. &c.
Brooke Cunliffe, Esq., Firbrook Hall.
Ellis Cunliffe, Esq., Bowridaen.
Rev. George Cunliffe, Wrexham.
J. Cunliffe.[4]
John Collingham, Esq., King's Bench Walks.
Gerald Carew, Esq., Pentrepant, and Crowcombe Court, Somersetshire.
John Croxon, Esq., Llanvorda Issa.[5]
Richard Jones Croxon, Esq., Town Clerk of Oswestry.
Edward William Croxon, Esq.
Lieut. Boydell Croxon, 69 Reg.
Peploe Cartwright, Esq.,[6] Oswestry.
Robert Cartwright, Esq.,[7] Shrewsbury.

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[1] Of a family long resident in Marton Corbet parish. See Shrop. Arch. Trans., Vol. IV., p. 53.

[2] The Batters were a family long resident in Great Ness and Baschurch parishes. The late Archdeacon Batter was a member of the family. See The Reliquary, July 8, 1867, p. 12.

[3] He was the son of Mr. Peter Bentley, who was owner of a large Nursery at Orange Grove, parish of West Felton. He was ordained about 1843.

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[6] Mr. Peploe Cartwright was an Alderman of Oswestry, and in 1859 was presented with a service of plate by the town, for his services in connection with the Improvement Commission.

[7] Robert Cartwright was a Homœopathic Physician of great learning and reading; and practised at Shrewsbury, having previously been at the Salop Infirmary.

Richard Calrow, Esq., Bury, Lancashire.
Charles Chandler, Esq., solicitor, Shrewsbury.

J. Whitehall Dod, Esq., M.P. for North Shropshire.
J. F. M. Dovaston, Esq.,[1] barrister-at-law, West Felton, Salop.
General Dames and his two brothers.
— Dallas.
Rev. Richard Davies, Aberhavesp, Newtown.
J. Pryce Drew, Esq., Major of Volunteers, Newtown.
Rev. James Donne, vicar of St. Paul's, Bedford.
John Donne, Esq., London, and Instow, Devon.
Rev. Stephen Donne, rector of Marchwiel.

Rev. Turner Edwards, vicar of Kinnerley.
Rev. John Edwards, Holt.
William Edwards, Esq.
James Edwards, Esq., The Cloughs, Staffordshire.[2]
William Eccles, Esq., Wigan, and his brothers.
Rev. William Edwards, Hadlow Down, Buckstead.
John Edwards, Esq., M.D., Liverpool.
Rev. C. Wynne Eyton, vicar of Aston Clinton.
Rev. — Evans, Durham.
Rev. E. Evans, Llanarmon yn Yale, Ruthin.
Roger Evans, 120, Cheapside, London.
Evanses of Sweeney, three.

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[1] Mr. Dovaston was at Oswestry School as well as Shrewsbury. See his Monody "Oswestry School," p. 198 of *Poems* by J. F. M. Dovaston, M.A. Mr. Dovaston's family were small freeholders for two or three centuries back in West Felton parish. Mr. Dovaston's father, Mr. John Dovaston, was a self educated man, and of great talent, especially in mechanics. He improved his patrimonial property by additions which he was enabled to make from two successful voyages to the West Indies. He was a good Botanist and great planter of his lands. The beautiful and rare trees at his residence the Nursery, West Felton, bear witness to his taste. His son, J. F. M. Dovaston, was at Oswestry under Rev. Eusebius Edwards, and at Shrewsbury under Mr. Atcherley and Dr. Butler. He took a Careswell Exhibition to Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. Subsequently he was of the Inner temple and called to the bar. He was not partial to legal pursuits and on his father's death gave up going circuit. By great economy and prudence he raised his small patrimony to a large estate. He was an elegant but not deep classical scholar, a poet, composed much music, and was an excellent Botanist and Ornithologist, in which latter capacity he proved of great service to his friend Thomas Bewick in contributing for his various works many notes and observations on birds and animals. He was also an enthusiastic admirer of the works of Shakespeare and Sir Walter Scott, which he had perused and repersused scores of times. Many friends still living can bear testimony to the skill and feeling with which he played on the organ the Welsh Melodies, and the works of Handel. He also collected a large and curious library of books. His only publications were his own *Poems*, and Chappell's *National Melodies*.

[2] These were the four sons of the Rev. Turner Edwards, Vicar of Oswestry. (See "Oswestry Ecclesiastical History," *Transactions* Shropshire Archæological Society, Vol. III.)

John Foulkes, Esq., Wrexham.
General Faunce, of the Indian Service, and brothers.

General George, 22nd Regiment.
Rev. — George.
George Griffiths, Esq., The Garn, Denbigh.
Edward Griffith, Esq., Tremeirchion, Denbigh.

Rev. John Hume and his three brothers.[1]
Thomas Hughes, Esq.,[2] St. Asaph, and brothers.
— Hindley, Esq., Liverpool.
Mostyn Humffreys, Esq., of Llwyn, Indian Army.[3]

Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., East India House.
Richard Jebb, Esq., Lincoln's Inn, New Square.
Rev. Joseph Jebb, D.D.,[4] canon of Hereford and rector of Peterston; vicar-general of the Isle of Man.
Robert Jebb, Esq., Irish Bar.
R. G. Jebb, Esq.,[5] The Lyth, Ellesmere.
Rev. Walter Jones, vicar of Llansilin.
Rev. Robert Jones,[6] vicar of All Saints, Rotherhithe.

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[1] The Humes, as was the case with other Irish boys in the school, often remained in Oswestry for the Christmas holidays. The Humes lost their father when at school, and the widow came and lived at the Llys for one year. She was a niece of Lord Macartney's and had much of his property. Her eldest son, who was not at school here—Mr. Macartney Hume—lived at Lismore Castle, a beautiful place in the North of Ireland. He was Colonel of the Yeomanry, of the County, and the gunpowder belonging to the troops, was stored in one of the Castle towers. In more recent years a sad accident occurred: the powder exploded, and Mrs. Macartney Hume was killed, and much damage done.

[2] Mr. T. Hughes died at his residence, Ystrad, in Feb. 1881, at the of 81. He was Chairman of the Denbighshire Quarter Sessions.

[3] He was killed by a tiger.

[4] Dr. Jebb, we believe, wrote the inscription on the monument to the memory of Dr. Donne, in Oswestry Church. He and his two brothers Richard and Robert, were sons of Judge and nephews of Bishop Jebb.

[5] Mr. Jebb of The Lyth, was the originator of the Shropshire Provident Society; and was the first president of the Oswestry and Welshpool Naturalists' Field Club in 1857. He unsuccessfully contested the Northern Division of the County of Salop in 1868.

[6] The Rev. Robert Jones was a native of Llanfyllin. Mainly through his exertions the Old Cymmrodorion Society was revived in 1873, and he edited the Journal of the Society up to the time of his death in 1878. In a passing allusion to Oswestry School, in a paper he wrote for *Mont: Coll:* in 1875, Mr. Jones said, speaking of the Boys of his time:—"While time has dealt hardly with some, it has scarcely touched others. Of the five Humffreys' only one remains: the eldest, an officer in the Indian Army, fell a victim to the climate; the second, who inherited an extensive estate lived to see every acre go; the third was torn to pieces by a tiger in an Indian jungle; and the fifth, and last, also an officer in India, perished on its soil; while *Llwyn*, their old ancestral seat, has passed into other hands. . . . . Of the two Evanses of Dommengastell, the elder resides in the old house, while the younger is the rector of Llanfihangel, in the county of Montgomery, revered by his parishioners, and loved and respected by all who know him."

C. W. Jones, Esq., Liverpool.
Walter Jones, Esq., Cefn Rug, Corwen.
Arthur James Johnes, Esq., Garthmyl, Judge of County Courts.[1]
Lieut. Edward Johnes, R.N.[2]
Phillip Jennings, Esq., The Hayes.

Rev. J. Kinchant.
R. H. Kinchant, Esq.,[3] Park Hall, Oswestry, High Sheriff of Shropshire.
James King King, Esq., M.P. for Herefordshire.
Rev. Joshua King, of St. Matthew's, Bethnal Green.

Rev. James Lyon, Pulford, Chester.
Dr. Lyon, Manchester.
Edward Lloyd, Esq., Cefn, St. Asaph.
Sir William Lloyd, Bryn Estyn, Wrexham.
J. V. Lovett, Esq., Belmont, High Sheriff of Shropshire.
Thomas Lovett, Esq., Fernhill, Oswestry, High Sheriff of Shropshire.
Richard Longfield, Esq., late M.P. for Mallow County, Cork.
Thomas L. Longueville, Esq., Oswestry.[4]
Rev. John Longueville.
Hardress Lloyd, Esq., M.P., King's County, Ireland.
Col. Lloyd.[5]
Rev. John Griffiths Lloyd, Cheltenham.
— Langslow, Esq., Ceylon.
General John Longfield.[6]
Evan Lloyd, Esq., East India Company.

Rev. Capel Molyneux,[7] Incumbent of St. Paul's, Onslow Square.
Lieut.-Gen. Colin Mackenzie.[8]

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[1] Judge Johnes in 1831 wrote an Essay "On the Causes of Dissent in Wales," a work that has been thrice reprinted. It was originally published as a Prize Essay by the Cymmrodorion Society.

[2] A good story is told of Lieut. Johnes. When a midshipman — at the Siege of Algiers — worn out with fatigue, he fell asleep, in the height of the engagement; and there he was discovered, leaning against the mast in the most exposed part of the ship! This incident was introduced into one of the scenes in a travelling Panorama; which, amongst other places, visited Oswestry, at the Theatre in Willow Street.

[3] Some account of the Kinchant family will be found in *Arch. Camb.*, in Chevalier Lloyd's papers on the Marches; also in Blakeway's *Sheriffs*.

[4] Mr. Longueville (the son of Thomas Longueville Jones, Esq., Mayor of Oswestry in 1807), was mayor in 1832. He has been an alderman of the Corporation nearly half a century, and has survived, by many years, all who were elected when he first became a member.

[5] Brother of Hardress Lloyd. See Napier's *Peninsular War*, vol. VI., p. 361, for his gallant deeds at the Battle of Nivelle.

[6] A most gallant officer.

[7] A very celebrated preacher.

[8] One of the Cabul prisoners under Akbar Khan, and who was at the side of Sir William Macnaghten, when he was murdered by Akbar.

— M'Clintock.[1]

Sir Richard Puleston, Bart.
Richard Poole, Esq., Caernarvon.
Thomas Prickard, Esq., Dderin, Radnor.
R. Pritchard, Esq., Llwdiarth Esgob, Anglesea.
Thomas Pritchard, Esq., Llanfyllin.
John Price, Esq., Llanrhaiadr Hall, Denbigh.[2]
Rev. John Poole, Llandysilio.
Richard Griffithes Parry, Esq., Welshpool.
R. Kyrke Penson, Esq., F.S.A., Ludlow.
T. M. Penson, Esq., Chester.
Spencer Percival, Esq., and brother.[3]
Rev. John Phillips, Tynyrhos.
John Bill Price, Esq.
J. Povey, Esq., The Derwen.
M. S. Plunkett, Esq., Rhyl.

Col. Godfrey Russell[4] and his brother.

Col. Spottiswoode and Brothers.
Col. Swetenham, Somerford Booths, Cheshire.
Col. Sandys.
Sir Charles Smith, Anglesea.
— Steers, Esq., Liverpool.
Richard Scholes, Esq., New Brighton.
George Stanton, Esq., Shrewsbury.
Rev. W. A. Spooner, Tutor of New College, Oxford.
Rev. H. M. Spooner, Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury.[5]

Dr. Mesee Thomas,[6] Bishop of Goulburn.
Rev. John N. Temple, D.D., rector of Gayton, Northamptonshire.
Robert Temple, Esq., Chester, Judge of County Courts.
Henry Tudor, Esq., Portland Place, London.
Captain Tudor, R.N., Oswestry, and Wick, N.B.
William Tudor, Esq., Indian Army.[7]

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[1] There were two or three of this family in the School; but it is not quite certain whether the one afterwards celebrated as the Arctic Explorer was one of them.

[2] A monument to his memory is placed in Llanrhaiadr-in-Cinmerch Church. See the Rev. W. A. Leighton's account of the Church in *Bye-gones*, June 22, 1881.

[3] Sons of Col. Percival, M.P. for Sligo.

[4] An excellent officer in the Indian Army.

[5] The Spooners are nephews of the Archbishop and Mrs. Tait. They were in the School as late as the time of the Rev. W. F. Short.

[6] The Bishop of Goulborn was at both Shrewsbury and Oswestry Schools. See *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, Nov. 3, 1875.

[7] Sons of Samuel Tudor, Esq., Mayor of Shrewsbury 1815.

Captain Charles Thorndyke.
Rev. — Thousley, The Hay.
Garnett Taylor, Esq., Lancashire.

Rev. James Vincent,[1] Dean of Bangor.
Rev. Hamilton Verschoyle, D.D.,[2] Bishop of Kilmore.
John Verschoyle, Esq.
— Vesey, Esq., and Brothers.

Rev. Charles Wade.
Col. Wade, Ireland.
Rev. James Williams, Chancellor of Bangor.
Arthur Wall, Esq., Knighton.
John Williams, Esq., banker, Bangor, chairman of Anglesea Quarter Sessions.
Rev. Wynn Williams, Manafon, Canon of Bangor.
Rev. Lloyd Wynne, Nerquis, Mold.
Charles Thomas Woosnam, Esq., Newtown.
Rev. — Williams, Berriew.
Hon. Col. Westenra, and three brothers.[3]
Rev. J. H. Woodward.
Rev. David Williams, Hirnant, Llanfyllin.

Hon. Frederick Yelverton.[4]

The foregoing list (which has been compiled from memory by one or two of the parties whose names appear in it), is necessarily imperfect; and since the time of Dr. Donne there have not been wanting scholars

[1] Dean Vincent, when in school, was a captain in a regularly drilled corps, to which colours had been presented with all due formality, as in the case of the boys of Shrewsbury School, mentioned in a paper on "Shropshire Volunteers, 1803-9" in Shropshire Archæological *Transactions*, Vol 4.

[2] Mr. Longueville, one of the Governors of the School, at a recent distribution of prizes, told a good story of two of his old classfellows—Bishop Verschoyle, and Mr. Longfield, M.P. Just as Verschoyle was leaving Ireland for school, an uncle kindly gave him £5. On his father hearing of this, he requested Dr. Donne to take the £5 from his son, and to give it him back in small instalments. The Doctor accordingly told Verschoyle of the letter he had received from his father, and desired him to give him the £5. He had only been at school a few days, and to the Doctor's astonishment he was told that the money was all gone. The Doctor therefore asked him to give the particulars of the way in which the money had been spent. The first item was "£1 to Pat Longfield for walking through the pool with his clothes on." This pool was nearly six feet deep in one part. The remaining items were pretty much of the same description. The Doctor therefore dismissed his young friend after giving him many wise counsels as to his profitable investments.

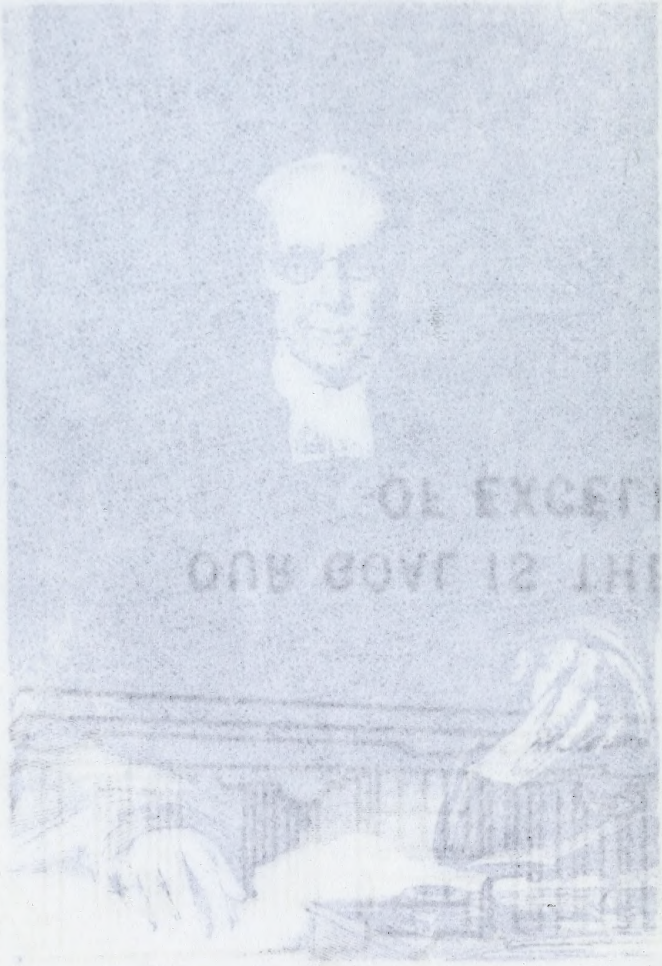
[3] Sons of Lord Rossmore. The eldest was afterwards Lord Rossmore.

[4] He was the elder brother of the Major of notoriety: and (we believe) was afterwards Lord Avenmore.

who have afterwards made their mark in the world. Of these one may be instanced, whose name appears in a previous paper on Oswestry Old Church—Mr. Edward Venables—who lost his life in the Indian Mutiny of 1858; and Captain Burnaby, whose *Ride to Khiva* was a few years ago "the book of the season."[1]

[1] These examples of "more recent boys" shew that there is pluck and energy in the teaching of the School! and as an establishment it has always been patriotic. As far back as 1798, the "young gentlemen of Oswestry School" subscribed £28 16s. 7d. to the national fund for the defence of our shores; and in 1854 their successors subscribed £12 to the Patriotic Fund raised during the Crimean War. And it will not be altogether out of place here to record the recent success of two Oswestry School boys (H. P. Cuthbert and C. J. Pugh), who took, respectively, the first and third prize offered by the Proprietors of *Land and Water* (the late Frank Buckland's paper), for the best account of "Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. Roberts's victory over Ayoub Khan at Baba-Wali on Sep. 1, 1880." The competition was open to "all schoolboys in the United Kingdom, under nineteen years of age."

Jas Donne



HEAD MASTERS.

We are unable to say on what authority our local histories give a list of head-masters, but that they are wrong in some of their dates and otherwise imperfect, will be shewn by the references to Corporation documents in the following notes :—

1537 REYNOLDS

1561 MORRIS, DAVID. In a document already given he is described as "gent." Mr. Thomas states that he was vicar of Llansilin in 1561, the same year that he places him master at Oswestry. He was sworn a burgess of Oswestry on Oct. 3, 1577, after he had resigned office as schoolmaster. His "son, John Hanmer," was also admitted a burgess at the same time.

1576 MARBURY, WILLIAM. An episode in the School's history, during the time of Mr. Merbury, or Marbury, has been noticed. His name does not appear in any of the published lists of head-masters. In one of the documents quoted he is described as "gent."

1592 DAVIES, OWEN. This name does not appear in any of the lists. It has been referred to in a former page, and is mentioned in the following Corporation minute, which was published in *Bye-gones*, June 4, 1879 :—

Md. the xx*th* daye of maye 1592 Owen Davies m'r of Arts and headd scholem'r of Oswestree and his children to be begotten were made Burgense of Oswestree and the said Owen Davies did the said daye receave his Burgess's oth/ Gratis bestowed.

David Hanmer } Bailiffs of
Robert Edwardes } Oswestree

It may be inferred from the documents given that Davies had been master some time when he was sworn a burgess.

1606 BERKLEY, JOHN, M.A. He was also Rector of Llanddoget, 1606; Vicar of Llansannan, 1611; Rector of Newtown, 1613; Rector of Llanfyllin, 1614; Preb. of Llanfair, 1621; S. Rector of Llandyssil, 1622.

—— KYFFIN, JOHN, D.D. There is no date of appointment given in the published lists, but we gather from the

Corporation Records that he was in office when "Richard Drihurst and Richard Lloyd" were bailiffs of Oswestry. In 1613 (as we have previously seen) Mr. Kyffin assented to the cutting down of some trees; and as early as 1611, the Corporation chest contained his bond for the performance of certain articles. In 1626 the Bailiffs acknowledge the custody of "10 leases beinge in a blacke boxe of the schoole lands; Mr. Kyffin's bond and articles;" but by that time he had no doubt resigned office as master, and had become vicar of Oswestry. Mr. Thomas says he was "Vic. Chor. of St. Asaph Cathedral, 1620; V. Oswestry and Llansilin, 1624; Preb. Meliden, 1628; R. Manafon, 1635."

1624 LLOYD, JOHN.

1636 PAYNE, EDWARD, A.M. We have already had something to say about him. He was deprived by the Parliamentary Sequestrators, and re-instated at the Restoration, when he was also (1661) appointed Rector of Cemmaes. In 1668 he was made Vicar of Kinnerley. Mr. Payne, as will be seen by the Memorial of the Corporation to the Bishop, remained but a very short time in office after his re-appointment, and, according to them, made his appointment here a stepping-stone to the Cemmaes living.

1657 EVANS, JOHN. This name is omitted in Price's *History of Oswestry*. Mr. Thomas says of him:—"An Independent put in during the Commonwealth.[1] He had previously been master of Dolgelley School, and at the Restoration was ejected. He subsequently settled at Wrexham, where he died in 1700." According to Sir John Bickerton Williams's *Life of Philip Henry*, (pp. 367-8), Mr. Evans "settled at

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[1] In the "case" previously quoted, the Memorialists say that "Oliver, Protector, did in those worst of times recommend one John Evans." The following is a copy of the letter announcing the appointment to the Corporation:—

"OLIVER P.—Trusty and wellbeloved. Wee being informed that the ffree Schoole of Our Towne of Oswestree, is now voyd of a head Schoole-Master settled there, by reason of the Delinquency and Ejection of Edward Paine, late Schoole-Master thereof, Have thought fitt to recommend unto Mr. John Evans, the Sonne of Matthew Evans, Late of Penegoes, in the Countie of Montgomery, as a fitt person both for piety and larneing, to be head Schoole-Master of the sd. Schoole; and that so fare as in you lyes, the said Mr. Evans may be forthwith settled and invested there accordingly; which Act of yours We shall be read to confirme, if it be adjudged requisite and proper for Vs. And not doubting of the performance of this, Our pleasure, Wee committ you to God and rest. Given at Whitehall, this thirteenth day of July, 1657."

Wrexham, as pastor of the Independent Church, in 1668. He was of Baliol College, Oxford. . . His father and grandfather were both clergymen, and rectors of Penegos, in Montgomeryshire, but, notwithstanding the zealous interference of relatives, his enquiries resulted in Nonconformity. . . 'He was a man of good learning, great gravity, and seriousness; of a most unblamable conversation, and a laborious and judicious preacher.'"[1] He has been described as "strictly congregational," and a "high dissenter."[2] "Those worst of times" (as they are called in "the case" so often referred to) seem to have given the Corporation of Oswestry two excellent men in Mr. Evans, the master of the Grammar School, and Mr. Nevet, the vicar of the parish. Unlike Mr. Nevet, but as was the case with other Nonconformists of the period, probably Mr. Evans had not been episcopally ordained.

1660 PAYNE, EDWARD. "Uppon his owne application and renomination under hand and seale of his former indirect proceedings, again elected." So say the Corporation in their "case," where they give 1660 as the date of re-election. By a copy of the declaration made by Mr. Payne, on his re-election, it would appear that he was re-instated eight years earlier; but that date must be an error. The declaration referred to runs as follows:—

Whereas the Bailiffs and Burgesses of ye towne of Oswestry have elected me Edward Payne, M.A. to be chief School Master of the Schoole of the said Towne as by the order agreed upon at their gen'rall meeting &c bearing date with these p'sents . . . . declare that I doe accept of the said place of being chief Schoole Master of the said towne meerly & solely upon the said choice without making claim thereunto upon any other account and I do hereby engage myself and p'mise that in case I shall any way misbehave myself in the execu'con of ye said place or shall not attend upon the same with all possible care and diligence for the good of ye said Schoole, And that I will be always readie at the Bailiffs lawful command for the time being, And that I will not sett or lett any lands or tenem'nts belonging to the said Schoole without the consent of the Bailiffs & Burgesses and also that I will not give leave to any man of myself to cutt any Wood growing upon the lands belonging to the said Schoole or do any waste in & upon the same w^th^out the consent of the said Bailiffs for the time being, And I will freely and willingly resigne up the same place unto the hands of the Bailiffs and Burgesses for the time being again to be by them disposed off as they

[1] The *Noncon. Mem.*, V. III., pp. 523-4.
[2] Tong's *Life of Mathew Henry*.

shall think fitt when I shall be thereunto required, in witness whereof, &c 18 day of May 1654

EDWARD PAYNE

Witnesses present

Thos. Edwards } Bailiffs
Maurice Davies }
Roger Williams
Arthur Wa . . . .[1]
Thos. Lloyd
Richard Evance
John Muccleston

In the name of themselves & others present in the Elec'con

1660 WYNNE, HUMPHREY, A.M. Mr. Thomas does not enter Mr. Wynne's name amongst the list of masters; but in a list of Oswestry vicars, under the name of Wynne, he says, "He was uncle to Bishop Humphreys of Hereford, who was educated here under his care, he being also a master of the School." The memorial, or "case," given at full on a former page, will show how he obtained the mastership by arrangement with Mr. Payne; the latter accepting the "Viccaridge of Kemish" (Cemmaes) as a bait to resign office. Mr. Wynne did not remain master long, for "he dyed soone after."

1661 GRIFFITHS, WILLIAM. Recommended by his kinsman, Bishop Griffith.

1672 CLOPTON, THOMAS, A.M. Mr. Clopton obtained the appointment by exchange with his predecessor, and apparently without his name being submitted to the bailiffs; particulars of which have been given in "the case." Mr. Thomas, in the introduction to his *Hist. of the Dio. of St. Asaph*, quotes from Miss Strickland, some letters of Bishop Lloyd (who succeeded Clopton's uncle), in which the master figures. Writing May 4, 1683; (this was after Mr. Clopton retired from the mastership); to Archbishop Sancroft, Bishop Lloyd says:—

There is a nephew of my predecessor, one Mr. Thomas Clopton, whom his uncle preferred as well as he could in this diocese, from the time of his entering into orders, which was but three or four years before his uncle's death, that is, he gave him a prebend of about £20 per annum; two sinecures, worth each of them about £60 per annum; and a rectory, with cure of souls, of about £100 per annum.

The rectory is called Castle, which lies in Montgomeryshire, not far out of England, and yet not a third part of the people understands

[1] An Oswestry Token has been preserved, which was thus described in Vol. I. of *Transactions*:—Ob: In Oswestrie 1668 = Arther Ward. Re: In Shropsheire = A Pheon 1d.

any English; and though Mr. Clopton, to qualify himself for it, made his uncle believe he had learned Welsh (and he did indeed learn so far as to read a Welsh sermon once in a parish church, that he might be able to say he had preached in Welsh; but he read it so that none that heard him could understand anything in it no more than himself); he came thither, and still continues unable to perform any church office in the Welsh language. The people were very much discontented at this, as they had cause; and they sent me their complaint of it at my first coming into the diocese. Therefore I desired him, as soon as I saw him, to learn their language, and to make himself useful in his cure. He promised he would do what he could; but said he found it so difficult that he would take it for a very great favour if I would save him the trouble by finding him a living of £200 a year or better in England; for which, with many thanks, he would resign all he had in this diocese. I promised him I would endeavour to do it; and lately it has pleased God [!] to give me an opportunity beyond his or my expectation.

Dr. Pell, the mathematician, had the next advowson of Malpas given him by the Lord Brereton, who was the patron of it; and hearing of the death of Mr. Bridge, the last incumbent, the doctor sent me an earnest request that I would find him a sinecure of £100 a year or better, that he might have in exchange for the living of Malpas, which is worth above £300. I presently acquainted Mr. Clopton with it, who gladly embraced the condition, and desired me to bring it to effect. I told him that when he parted with his sinecures to Dr. Pell, he must not think to make a sinecure of Castle. He was content to part with that also, and desired to keep nothing but his prebend, which I willingly allowed. Therefore I got him Dr. Pell's presentation, which he has now in his hands. But since, I hear, and have reason to suspect, that he intends privately to get a dispensation, and so to hold Castle with Malpas.

Bishop Lloyd concludes by asking Archbishop Sancroft to refuse the dispensation. How the matter ended, as regards Malpas, we cannot say, but presume it fell to the ground, for we do not find Clopton giving up Castle Caereinion for five years after, and then he exchanged for Christleton in the Chester diocese. If Master Clopton is a sample of Payne's successors, no wonder the Burgesses of Oswestry were of opinion that the Bailiffs were as competent to appoint masters as the Bishops. Mr. Clopton died in 1688.[1]

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[1] Soon after Mr. Clopton's settlement in Oswestry he made a catalogue of the (Greek and Latin) "books that were found in the School of Oswestrie." The following is his list, for which I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. Stanley Leighton:—

Imprimus a Virgill in folio wth a large Comment'
I't Calipins Dict' 3 Vol. 1 imp'fect and out of binding, ye oth' 2 imp'ect

1678 EVANS, JOHN. In some of our local histories the fact has not been pointed out that there were two Evanses (not in any way connected) masters of the School. The one now under notice was rector of Newtown, 1666, Canon of St. Asaph, 1681, and vicar of Berriew in 1686. Again to refer to "the case;" Mr. Evans obtained the appointment by bribing his predecessor, Mr. Clopton, with a sum of thirty-pounds. Here again there is a difficulty in arranging dates. The authors of Price's *History of Oswestry* and the *History of the Diocese of St. Asaph* agree in assigning the mastership of the School to the first John Evans in 1657, and to William Griffiths in 1661: and they follow up the retirement of the second John Evans with the appointment of Wiskins in 1686. To explain the letters following we must suppose that Mr. Griffiths, who was master from 1661 to 1672, was again offered the post in 1686, but, perhaps, did not enter upon the duties of the office:—

Dec. 7, 1686 Copy of a letter[1] sent to the Bishop[2] by S'r Rob't Owen, Kn't then Mayor of this Towne &c upon the removal of John Evance, & the recommendation of William Griffith of Anglesea to be Schoolmaster incerted here by Phillip Ellis, justice then there[3]

Right Rev'd Father in God

This auncient towne and borough of Oswestry understanding that it is yo'r Lordship's Pleasure to preferre Mr. John Evanes the present Schoolmaster here and to remove him hence have unanimously recommended Mr. William Griffiths M'r of Arts a Person of whose learning principles and Life wee have had experience oft,[4] to succeed Mr. Evanes in that place & have desired mee their p'sent Mayor to signifye thus much to your Lordship with our desire that yo'r Lordship will approve of him and that he may receave yo'r Lordships orders in such Case requisite for his admission and induction

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I't Plautus in quarto w'th a Comment'
Erasmus Adagies in folio
I't ye ruins of a scapula not worth y'e takeing notice of, for it was both imp'rfect and out of binding
I't clenards Greek Gram'
I't Florileg'm Epigram'. H. Stephani
these books allsoe immediately above mentioned
I say received by me

THOMAS CLOPTON

[1] A copy of this correspondence, and other documents we have given, were in the possession of the late Dr. Donne in 1825.

[2] William Lloyd was Bishop 1680-92.

[3] Phillip Ellis was "justice" in virtue of being ex-Mayor.

[4] This suggests that it was the same Mr. Griffiths who was schoolmaster in 1661, as the letter speaks of him as an old acquaintance.

upon Mr. Evanes removall with the Tender of due devotion of this this place and my particular duty to yo'r Lordship, I am, &c. &c.

Sir.—I have received your Letter by this Bearer and accordinglie to your desiare in it, I will speedily send to Mr. Griffith to Lett him know, y^t he may have Oswestry Schoole if he please, and if he accepts of it, to desiare him to see y^t ye Schoole may not suffer by his delay of coming thither, I hope he will wait upon you before Christmas, with his thanks for your recommendation, and I will p'vide for his settlement there as soon as ye holy dayes are over. I pray for your health and prosperity in all things and take leave

Sir yo'r most faithfull friend and servant

Decr 13, 1686 W. Asaph

It will be seen by the next record of Master that there is a discrepancy in the date of appointment, and it may be that Mr. Griffiths did for a second time fill the office, viz. from 1686 to 1688.

1688 WICKEN, Edward. This name appears in our Corporation Records sometimes as Wiskions, and at others Wiskins. In our local histories the date of his appointment is given as 1686. We find in some of the records alluded to, that he was sworn, gratis, a Burgess of Oswestry 18 Sep. 1688, and at the same time "Mr. Athelstan Savage[1] the second master, was sworn by consent of the whole house, gratis."

1691 GUILD, Andrew. This was no doubt the same man who is entered at the same date as "Archibald Guild" as vicar of Oswestry. That the date, 1694, as given in our local histories, is wrong is proved by the fact that "Mr. Guild" was recommended to the notice of the Earl of Craven, for the appointment of vicar,[2] in 1691.

1693 JONES, Thomas. There is also an error of date here in our histories, which looks as if it had been manufactured in order to make the date of appointment of Mr. Guild fit in! "Thomas Jones, Vicar and Schoolmaster," was made a burgess 20 Sep. 1693, and to make assurance doubly sure, the Corporation minute adds, "in the time of David Lloyd, mayor." The date has hitherto invariably been given as 1697.

1705 POOLE, Daniel. The Marriage Register for the parish of St. Martins, Chester, contains the following entry:—

[1] There was an "Athelstan Savage, A.M.," Rector of Llanycil Bala, in 1688. Probably the same man.

[2] See Oswestry Ecclesiastical History, Vol. III., *Transactions*.

"Mr. Daniel Poole, of Oswestry, clerke and schoolmaster of ye said town, and Mrs. Anne Maddock, of St. Bridgets, married by licence, 7 Sepr,, 1706."

1716 LLOYD, ———

—— PATRICK, ROBERT. He was rector of Cemmaes, 1717; canon, 1728; rector of Mallwyd, 1733. Our local histories do not give the date when Patrick was appointed master, but in a MS. book preserved at the School there are some entries of his that fix the period when he resided in Oswestry. One of these is as follows:—

January ye 22th, 1723-4. Richard Shaddock agreed with Robt. Patrick to pay 10*l.* per annum for ye school lands in his tenure. N.B. Richard Shaddock payd but 9*l.* per annum before; and now besides ye advancement of 1*l.* yearly, he is to deliver at the school door a load of coals wholly at his own expense, unless I give him 1s. to drink.

Jan. ye 23rd. John Owen agreed to pay 18*l.* per annum for ye school lands in his tenure. John Owen is to bring me a load of coals, but I am to repay him what he lays out at the pits. N.B. Jan. 23, 1723-24. John Owen payd but 14*l.* and 5s. before for ye school lands.

R. PATRICK.

Similar entries follow, as for instance, Edward Jennings, who previously paid £5, agreed to pay £5 10s., and to bring a load of coals, but to be repaid what he laid out at the pits; and John Francis, who had paid £2 15s. yearly, was to pay £4 and to bring a load of coals entirely at his own cost. All these entries are in Jan., and the agreements were to take effect from the following Lady Day. In Feb. there are others, in which Mr. Edwards of Rhydaiw, who had given £5 was to give £7 and a load of coal; and Mr. Brown of Swiney, who had given £9 10s. was to pay £11 5s. and a load of coals. The last entry in Mr. Patrick's time is as follows:—

John Hanmer Trevor, Esq., has promised to pay 7*l.* 15s. yearly for ye school lands in his tenant's tenure in Trevelock, and to bring a load of coals entirely at his own cost every year.

N.B. Mr. Trevor upon a second agreement payd 8*l.* per annum and is excused from bringing coals.

So, according to this, in 1723, a load of coals, delivered at one's door in Oswestry was valued at five shillings!

1733 SKYE, JOHN, B.A. Vicar of Berriew, 1730; vicar of Llansilin, 1745.

1763 MORRIS, PETER. According to Mr. Thomas, he had been previously second master.

1766 REYNOLDS, OWEN. The date of appointment is that given by Mr. Thomas. Price gives it as 1769. There are some entries extant in his handwriting, dated on that year, and which refer to the letting of School land. Thus—

March 25th 1769. Mr. Jennings hath agreed to pay for the lands that were in Troy's holding adjoining to what he held himself before, both together 18*l.*, and also for a quillet above the smith's shop in Swiney, adjoining to Widow Danks's land, 2*l.*, so that his whole rent now amounts to 20*l.* Commencing as a fore rent the date as above. —Ow. REYNOLDS.

Another entry of agreement of Mr. Reynolds's is dated 1771, and refers to two portions of land at Maes Swiney issa, let to Dr. Browne for £4. On a flag-stone in the aisle of Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant Church, there is the following inscription:—"Underneath are interred the bodies of Lewis Turner, clerk; who died Nov. 7, 1750, aged 30; and Owen Reynolds, clerk, schoolmaster of Oswestry, who died June 3, 1772, aged 36."

1772 TISDALE, CHARLES ANSON. The late Mr. Griffith, surgeon, of Wrexham, once wrote thus about him in a Denbighshire paper:—"About 1770, Mr. (probably the Rev.) Tisdale was master of Wrexham Grammar School, which under his management was of much repute, and was attended by Irish boys of good families, and amongst others were two Joneses, sons of Viscount Ranelagh. Mr. Tisdale became (at what precise time I cannot say) master of the Grammar School at Oswestry. to which he was followed by most of his boarders." In his time the School was built.

1781 EDWARDS, EUSEBIUS, B.A., of Pembroke College, Oxford. Mr. Edwards, as already stated, did not complete the work of building commenced by his predecessor, but "left the unfinished rooms without floors, and with walls unplastered as he found them."

1796 DONNE, JAMES, M.A. The newspapers of Feb. 1796, announced that the Rev. James Donne, A.M., one of the Minor Canons of Chester. "was appointed by the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph to be Master of the Grammar School at Oswestry." A further announcement from the new head-master stated that he would enter on his duties on Apr. 4, and that his terms, for Boarders, would be—"Entrance Two Guineas; Board, Twenty-two Guineas; Tuition, Two Guineas per annum." The Rev. D. R. Thomas states that Mr. James Donne was Second Master of King's School, Chester, in 1794 Under his rule the Oswestry Grammar School speedily attracted the

attention of a very large district, and became famous in the border counties. The late Rev. Robert Jones, rector of All Saints, Rotherhithe, writing in the *Montgomeryshire Collections*, Oct. 1875, of his school days at Oswestry, says :—

At our time of joining, the School was in the zenith of its success under the head-mastership of Dr. Donne. Its numbers, if we reckon the town boys, reached to upwards of three hundred. And how perfect its discipline, and how loyal our fealty! Never was community more free from anarchy and misrule. The head master managed our unwieldly number with ease. Nor was the secret of his success difficult to unravel. The model birch rod that, instead of a weather-cock, veered over the belfry, was not more uncertain in its movements than the real one in the Doctor's hand was certain to come down on the truant or idler.

After some further allusions to his school life, Mr. Jones goes on :—

But we cannot yet part with the School or its renowned head master. Dr. Donne was one of the best Greek scholars of his day. With Homer he was so familiar as scarcely to need a book when giving a lesson; while Æschylus and Sophocles were his constant companions. We remember meeting him many years afterwards, in 1835, at the Vicarage of Meifod, during the incumbency of the Rev. Rowland Williams ; and, though he was then an old man, the fire of his earlier days lighted up at the mention of the Greek playwrights. And when we asked his explanation of the closing passage of the "Œdipus Tyrannus," he threw a bright light into its darkness.

Dr. Donne was a strong Conservative; and his standard of Conservatism was a high one; for he was once reported to have said at a public dinner that "a good Conservative must be a good Christian." For all this, he must have been a man of wide sympathies and much catholicity, or Robert Owen, the social theorist, could not have written thus about him in his Autobiography :—

A young gentleman, a Mr. James Donne, who was studying for the Church either at Oxford or at Cambridge, came up on a visit to Newtown during a vacation, and I became his every day companion. He was then about nineteen years of age, and I was between eight and nine. The country around Newtown is, I believe, generally considered to be interesting and beautiful, and Mr, Donne and myself, while he remained upon his visit, rambled about the woods and lanes and higher grounds to examine the scenery in all directions. These excursions with a man of his cultivated taste and superior conversation, awakened in me a sense of pleasure which I ever afterwards experienced in observing nature in its every variety—a pleasure which as I advanced in years continued and increased. The friendship thus commenced strengthened with our years, and continued to

the death of Mr. Donne, who became well-known and highly respected as Dr. Donne, of Oswestry. We had much correspondence, and when I had aroused the thinking faculties of the civilised world by the great public meetings which I held in the City of London Tavern in 1817, I was surprised at receiving a letter from my much valued friend, Dr. Donne, to inform me that he had taken a pleasant task upon himself, which was to trace my pedigree, and had discovered that I was a regular descendant from the Princes of North Wales.

Dr. Donne was Vicar of Llanyblodwel as well as head-master of the School, being appointed in 1798. He was also Rural Dean of Marchia, 1803. He served the office of Mayor of Oswestry in 1805, and was Deputy-Mayor for Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, in 1831-2, during the time that the Princess Victoria passed through the town en route from Powis Castle to Wynnstay.

Dr. Donne was born at Llanvihangel Rhydithon, Radnorshire, on Feb. 14, 1764. He was head-master of Oswestry School thirty-six years, and when he retired, went to live at Llanyblodwel, where he died on Jan. 23, 1844. He married, first, in 1793, Caroline, daughter of Mr. Thompson, a merchant in Edinburgh. In 1798 he married his second wife, Alice, eldest daughter of Mr. John Croxon, of Oswestry, by whom he had issue, 1, John, who became a wine-merchant in the city of London, and, 2, Stephen, who succeeded him in the mastership of Oswestry School. He descended from a family of Dwn, or Donne, twelfth in descent from the Welsh Prince Rhys ap Tewdur. The arms of the Radnorshire family of Donnes are *arg.* four bars *az.*, on a bend *gu.* three arrows *arg.* A portrait of him (by Denning) when in advanced age, is at present in the house of the head-master of the School; and painted glass in remembrance of him, and his wife, executed by Nixon and Ward, has been placed in the chancel window of Llanyblodwel Church.

Dr. Donne was much respected by his pupils, who evinced their regard for him by largely subscribing for a portrait published of him during his life, and by erecting a monument in Oswestry Church to his memory after his death. The latter bears the following inscription:—

M. S.
Jacobi Donne S. T. P.
ecclesiæ Blodwell in agro Salopiensi vicarii
qui dum Scholæ Oswestriensi per annos 36 profuit
quid sit verus ingenuarum artium finis
quid erga Deum patriamque pietas
quid strenua illa honestas nominis Britannici prisca
propugnatrix

præceptis exemplo lota vitæ ratione pro virili edocuit.
Quanta denique religionis Christianæ vis
ipse jam tandem placida senectute degens etium
et ad extremam vitæ horam sacris literis officiisque
deditus sancti oribus
sibi suisque feliciter demonstravit.
Hoc monumentum poni curaverunt
qui disciplina pueri tam honesta instituti
proveatioribus jam annis venerandi illius capitis
testari volunt desiderium.

1833 DONNE, STEPHEN, M.A. Succeeded his father. He was also vicar of Llansantffraid G. C. in 1837, and, after his retirement from the head-mastership in 1860, appointed Rector of Marchwiel. In Hulbert's *History and Description of the County of Salop*, published in 1835, in referring to the School the writer says, "It is opened to all boys born in the parish of Oswestry, for instruction in English, Latin, and Greek, on condition they are able to read when admitted; seven shillings and sixpence is paid entrance, and two shillings fire money—the only charges." Mr. Stephen Donne, the respected Registrar of the Oswestry County Court, is the son of the head-master of 1833-60.

1860 SHORT, WALTER F., M.A. Fellow of New College, Oxford; Second Class Mod. 1853; Second Class, 1855; Junior Proctor, 1869-70; Tutor and Sub-Warden of New College. Nephew of Bishop Short, by whom he was appointed.

1863 SHORT, AMBROSE, M.A., brother of Mr. W. F. Short. Second Math. Mod. 1853; Third Math. and B.A., 1856; Fellow of New College; R. Bodicote, 1873.

1873 FORSTER, MICHAEL SEYMOUR, B.C.L., and M.A., New College, Oxford; Scholar of New College, 1862; First Class Mods. (Classics) 1864; Second Class, do. and B.A., 1866; Assistant Master at Marlborough, 1867; Temporary Head-master of Giggleswick School, 1868-9; Vice-principal of the International College, 1871-3.

It would be useless to attempt any list of assistant masters. Some very "old boys" yet living remember when the late Rev. Walter Jones, afterwards rector of Llansilin, occupied the post of second master; and later scholars have a lively recollection of Mr. Henshaw, drawing master, afterwards of Shrewsbury, whose sketches of Oswestry architecture, as it was, would be well worth collecting and publishing. The present

generation of boys will chiefly remember—when they grow up—Mr. Cobley, who has been allied to the School fifteen years. Mr. Cobley, a year or two back, purchased Lloran House, with a view of receiving boys at lower rates than they are received by the head master.

The School property at the present time (1881) includes the lands as below, to which the gross annual rent is affixed :—

			£	s.	d.
Glover's Meadow	...	about 8 acres	55	0	0
Mile Oak Fields	...	„ 10 „	41	0	0
Lands at Sweeney	...	„ 64 „	129	0	0
			£225	0	0

In addition to the above, there is land around the School house—about eight acres—and the School buildings themselves.

Under the present head-mastership the School is, deservedly, flourishing, and no better proof of this need be adduced than the reports of the annual examinations. In the Cambridge Local Examination of 1879 (the results of which were published in April, 1880), amongst the Seniors one of the Oswestry boys was 30th in Latin, out of 576 candidates ; and amongst the Juniors, one was 25th, in Latin, out of 2,412 candidates. In English a Junior was 5th out of 4,832 candidates. Last year the results were even more gratifying, for we find, of Junior candidates, one of the Oswestry School was 23rd, and another 69th, out of 4,878 candidates examined in Religious Knowledge ; and in English Literature, History, and Geography, an Oswestry boy was 1st, and in Latin 2nd, and another was 119th out of 2,556 candidates, in Latin, of whom 143 were distinguished. We are accustomed to speak of the "palmy days" of the School as being those when Dr. Donne was head-master, but we question whether the School ever stood higher in the doctor's time than it does under the rule of Mr. Forster.

APPENDIX.

The following extracts are taken from Mr. Bryce's report issued in 1869, of a visit he paid to the School when the Rev. Ambrose Short was head-master :—

Respecting the state and prospects of the school generally, the following remarks and suggestions may be made :—

1. The prosperity of the boarding establishment, and the satisfaction of the parents of the day-scholars, show how little difficulty there is in mixing town boys and boarders together when the head-master is conscientious, and at the same time conciliatory. If there were no boarders, the day-scholars would receive a much lower sort of education, and they would not have the advantage of being refined by contact with boys who come from more cultivated homes. On the other hand, the presence of the sons of tradesmen has not prevented, as schoolmasters so often declare that it must prevent, parents of good social position from sending their sons to board.

2. The circumstances of the school also go to show that the hostility of the mercantile class to Latin is less determined than one might be disposed, from the failure of so many grammar schools in small towns, to believe it to be. Several of the townspeople to whom I talked expressed a desire that Latin should by no means be dropped, saying that it gave their boys the opportunity of getting on in the world if they showed talent; and that, even if the boy did not enter a profession, they could perceive in after-life the difference between him and the one who had never learnt any classics. This is not usually the view of tradesmen in country towns; but in most country towns classics have been made a pretext for neglecting the "practical" subjects. In this case the inhabitants had confidence in the head master, and concluded that arithmetic and English would not be lost sight of.

3. That which strikes one as lacking to the school is, that it does comparatively little for the poorer middle class. The masters are probably right in thinking that such boys—boys now in the Government schools—could not be brought in in large numbers without injuring the educational as well as the social standing of the grammar school. But some means might be devised, by entrance scholarships or otherwise, of opening up a superior education to the best boys from the Government or other elementary schools.

4. The classical work of the school is at present relatively better than the arithmetic and mathematics, and seems to occupy somewhat too great a share of the working time. It would probably be better to drop Latin verse altogether, and to devote somewhat more atten-

tion to arithmetic all through the school, and in particular to the modern department and its mathematics.

5. It would be proper to add to the natural history, which is now taught with good results, some teaching of natural science, particularly of chemistry, with a special view to its utility for agriculture. The Shropshire farmers, with scarcely an exception, know nothing about soils, or how to treat them; and, though little could be done at school to give them a knowledge of agricultural chemistry as a distinct branch of science, something might be done to give them a taste for chemistry, and fit the more promising pupils to follow out the study for themselves.

6. The mention of the farmers suggests the importance of endeavouring to draw their sons to the grammar school from the wretched cheap boarding schools where they are now to be found. They cannot, it need hardly be said, afford to pay the charges of the head-master's house; it would be better, therefore, either for one of the other masters to take charge of a boarding house at a lower fee, or to carry further the plan, which has already been tried with good results, of letting boys lodge in the town with persons authorized by the head-master.[1] The day school fee for boys not permanently resident in the town is £6 6s. per annum; it would be necessary, therefore, that the charge for board should not exceed £25. Around Oswestry there is a large district with no endowed grammar school; and, although many of the farmers, especially in the hill country, are not rich enough to give their children a better education than that of the elementary Government schools, there are also many who could well afford, and in course of time would learn to appreciate, the superior instruction which Oswestry might give them at £30 a year.

7. In a school whose course leads up to the Universities, and where most of the scholars are sons of persons of limited means, the want of exhibitions is seriously felt. At Wem, Bridgnorth, and Donnington, where there are no boys to take them, exhibitions exist; at Oswestry, where a tolerable competition might be looked for, there are none, nor would the present state of the funds justify an outlay upon them.[2]

8. It would be desirable, as has been said above, that the whole property of the foundation should be vested in a regular board of trustees, and its financial affairs managed by them. The connection of the present board with the school is too slight to give them much interest in its welfare; it is doubtful whether it devolves upon them any right to exercise that general superintendence which commonly

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[1] This suggestion, as we have shewn, has been acted upon in the purchase of Lloran House by Mr. Cobley.

[2] Since the date of my visit (April, 1866), a sum of money has been raised by subscription, the interest of which, amounting to £51, it is proposed to give away once in two years as an exhibition. *(Note by Mr. Bryce.)*

belongs to trustees, and which, if the trustees are men of public spirit and of cultivation, a head-master is found himself to desire.[1]

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxiv. 424. A.D. 1880.)
[For some evidence about this School given by the then head master, (1860-63) the Rev. W. F. Short, see Vol. iv., p. 426.]

Foundation and Endowment.—By David Holbeche, A.D. 1408, who gave lands in parish for the maintenance of a schoolmaster and reparation of school house. Deeds in custody of head master.

School Property.—Present rents, £282; net income from endowment, £258; whole received by master, who manages school property. No probable increase.

Site very good, buildings not so good. Head master's house adapted for the reception of boarders. One exhibition lately established, a fund of £1,000 being raised by subscription.

Objects of Trust.—Stated to be for children born in town and parish.

Subjects of Instruction Prescribed.—Stated to be Greek, Latin, composition, accidence, and spelling.

Government and Masters.—Management of school property regulated by decree of Commissioners of Charitable Uses, 10 April, 1635.

Bishop of St. Asaph, vicar, and mayor, with six others, trustees of a small piece of land acquired A.D. 1859.

Master appointed by Bishop of St. Asaph.

STATE OF SCHOOL IN SECOND HALF-YEAR OF 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Total income from endowment £165 (sic), from fees £225 (End. Gr. Ret., A.D. 1865), besides house and profits of boarders. Assistant masters appointed and paid by head masters.

Day Scholars.—Twenty-three, more than half under 14 years old; all but one from town. Pay for French, £4 4s.; library, 4s.; drilling, 15s.; general work, foundationers, £4 4s.; non-foundationers, £10 10s. Attend on Sunday, and go twice to chapel.

Boarders.—Forty-six in masters' houses, nine in houses other than masters'. Three meals a day; meat once. Terms for board, 50 guineas. Washing, £3 3s.; mending, 10s. Same fees for instruction as day scholars. School bills: highest, £114; average, £91; lowest, £69. Cubical contents of bedrooms in largest boarding house, 410 feet per boy. Hours: 7 a.m., 8 to 10 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified by Latin and Greek chiefly, and mathematics subordinately. School course occasionally modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction by reading Bible or Greek Testament daily, besides a Sunday lesson. Morning prayers in chapel, consisting of prayers and a psalm from Prayer Book, with a hymn; in evening, a prayer used at Winchester.

Promotions by marks and examination; in some cases by seniority.

Examination half-yearly by examiners invited by head master; prizes given by head master.

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[1] The Board Mr. Bryce refers to was formed some years back when there was some exchange of land; the Charity Commissioners requiring that the land then acquired should be vested in Trustees. They had no control over the rest of the School property, nor voice in the management of the institution.

belongs to trustees, and which, if the trustees are men of public spirit and of cultivation, a head-master is found himself to desire.[1]

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[1] The board Mr. Bryce refers to was formed some years back when there was some exchange of land; the Charity Commissioners requiring that the land then acquired should be vested in Trustees. They had no control over the rest of the School property, nor were in the superintendence of the instruction.

Punishments: corporal punishment, impositions, &c.; first privately, and by head master only.

Play-ground, three acres, besides cricket field. Drilling taught as part of system.

Five boys have gone to Oxford since A.D. 1862. [Five at Oxford or Cambridge in May, 1867.]

School time, 38 weeks per annum. Study, 32 hours per week, besides time for preparation of about one-half of lessons. Play time, about 25 hours per week.

Head Master: Rev. Ambrose Short, M.A.

THE NEW SCHEME.[1]

Scheme for the Administration of the Foundation known as the Free Grammar School, in the borough of Oswestry, in the county of Salop, founded by David Holbeche, and of all the endowments thereof, or annexed thereto, not excepted by this Scheme from the operation of the same.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF FOUNDATION.

1. The Foundation and endowments above mentioned or referred to shall henceforth be administered by the Governing Body hereinafter constituted, subject to and in conformity with the provisions of this Scheme, under the name of the Oswestry Grammar School, herein-after called the Foundation. Nothing in this Scheme shall affect the Foundation established by a deed dated the 31st day of December, 1872, for an Exhibition attached to the above-mentioned School.

2. The Governing Body, herein-after called the Governors, shall, when completely formed and full, consist of thirteen persons, of whom two shall be called Ex-officio Governors, seven shall be called Representative Governors, and four shall be called Coöptative Governors.

3. The Ex-officio Governors shall consist of—

The lord of the manor of Oswestry; and

The Recorder of Oswestry;

respectively for the time being, if they respectively shall be willing to accept the office.

4. The Representative Governors shall be competent persons duly qualified to discharge the duties of the office, and shall be appointed by the following person and electing bodies respectively in the following proportions, that is to say—

One by the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph;

One by the Justices of the Peace for the county of Salop, acting in and for the Petty Sessional Division in which the Parish of Oswestry is situate; and

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[1] Approved by Her Majesty in Council, August 12, 1876.

Five by the Town Council of Oswestry.[1]

Such appointments shall be made as often as there may be occasion by the person or bodies entitled to appoint, and, where by an electing body, at a meeting thereof which shall be convened, held, and conducted as nearly as may be in conformity with the ordinary rules or practice of such body, or failing such rules or practice, then in conformity with regulations to be made or approved by the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales. Every Representative Governor shall be appointed to office for the term of five years, reckoned from the date of the appointment, but shall in every case be re-eligible. The first Representative Governors shall be appointed as soon as conveniently may be after the date of this Scheme. The person appointing or the Chairman or other presiding officer of each meeting at which the appointment of any Representative Governors or Governor shall be made, shall forthwith cause the names or name of the persons or person so appointed to be notified, in the case of the first such appointment to the lord of the manor of Oswestry, and in the case of every subsequent appointment to the Chairman of the Governors or their clerk, if any, or other acting officer. Any appointment of a Representative Governor not made as aforesaid, as to the first such Governors within three calendar months after the date of this Scheme, or within such further time, if any, as may be fixed under this Scheme for the transfer of the administration of the Foundation to the Governors, or as to future Representative Governors within six calendar months after the notice herein-after prescribed of the occurrence of a vacancy has been given, as the case may be, shall for that turn be made by the then existing Governors.

The proper expenses attending the appointment of every Representative Governor shall, unless otherwise provided for, be paid by the Governors out of the income of the Foundation; but the particulars of all such expenses shall be submitted to and allowed by the Charity Commissioners previously to their being so paid.

5. The Coöptative Governors shall at first be five, instead of four, and they shall be appointed to office each for the term of years set next after his name, that is to say:—

The Right Reverend Joshua Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, for the term of four years;

Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, of Wynnstay, in the county of Denbigh, Bart., M.P., for the term of five years;

The Rev. William Howell Evans, Vicar of Oswestry, for the term of six years;

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[1] The Representative Governors now (1881) holding the office, are Lord Harlech (nominated by the Bishop), Col. Lloyd of Aston (nominated by the County Justices), and Aldermen Thomas Minshall, George Owen, Councillors T. Pryce Parry, Edward Shaw, and John Thomas (nominated by the Corporation). The Ex-officio Governors are the Earl of Powis and Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, Esq.

Thomas Longueville Longueville, of Penyllan, near Oswestry, Esq., for the term of seven years; and

Stanley Leighton, of Sweeney Hall, near Oswestry, Esq., M.P., for the term of eight years;

and their appointment shall take effect from the date of this Scheme.

The future Coöptative Governors shall be competent persons duly qualified to discharge the duties of the office, and shall in every case be appointed to office for the term of eight years, by the general body of Governors at a special meeting, by a resolution to be forthwith notified by them, with all proper information to the Charity Commissioners at their office in London; but no such appointment shall be valid until it has been approved by the said Commissioners, and their approval certified under their official seal; and the term of appointment shall be reckoned from the date of the approval.

The first and future Coöptative Governors shall in every case be re-eligible.

6. Any Representative or Coöptative Governor who, during his term of office, shall become bankrupt or incapacitated to act, or express in writing his wish to resign, or omit for the space of two consecutive years to attend any meeting, shall thereupon forthwith vacate the office of Governor; and the Governors shall cause an entry to be made in their minute book of every vacancy occasioned by any of the said causes, or by the death or expiration of the term of office of any Representative or Coöptative Governor; and as soon as conveniently may be after the occurrence of any vacancy a new Representative or Coöptative Governor, as the case may be, shall be appointed by the person or body entitled as aforesaid to make such appointment, but so that, except at first as herein-before provided, the number of Coöptative Governors shall never be more than four. Provided nevertheless that until any vacancy or vacancies shall be filled up, the surviving and continuing Governors for the time being (if sufficient in number to form a quorum) shall have power to act for all the purposes of this Scheme. Notice of the occurrence of every vacancy of the office of Representative Governor shall be given, as soon as conveniently may be, by or under the direction of the Governors to the proper appointing or electing person or body or the clerk, if any, or other acting officer of such body.

7. Religious opinions, or attendance or non-attendance at any particular form of religious worship, shall not in any way affect the qualification of any person for being a Governor under this Scheme.

8. Every Governor shall, at or before the first meeting which he attends upon his first, or any subsequent appointment, sign a memorandum declaring his acceptance of the office of Governor, and his willingness to act in the trusts of this Scheme. And until he has signed such a memorandum he shall not be entitled to discharge the functions of a Governor.

9. The Governors shall hold meetings in some convenient place in Oswestry, or elsewhere, as often as may be found necessary or desir-

able, and at least twice in each year, on and at convenient days and times to be appointed by themselves, and to be notified to each Governor by the clerk, if any, or by some other person acting under the direction of the Governors, at least seven days previously to every meeting.

10. A preliminary meeting for the arrangement of the conduct of the business shall be held upon the summons of the lord of the manor of Oswestry upon some day to be fixed by him being within one calendar month after the time at which, under the provisions herein contained, the administration of the Foundation shall be assumed by the Governors in place of the present Governing Body.

11. The Governors shall, at the said preliminary meeting, and afterwards at their first meeting in each year, elect one of their number to be Chairman of their meetings for the current year, and they shall also make regulations for supplying his place in case of his death, resignation, or absence during his term of office. The Chairman shall always be re-eligible.

12. A quorum shall be constituted when five Governors are present at a meeting. All matters and questions shall be determined by the majority of the Governors present at a duly constituted meeting; and in case of equality of votes the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote. Whenever any decision is carried by the votes of less than a majority of the whole existing number of Governors, any two Governors may, within fifteen days from the day of the decision, require by a notice addressed to the Chairman of the meeting that the decision shall be once reconsidered at a special meeting, to be held not later than one calendar month next after such decision.

13. The Chairman or any two Governors may at any time summon a special meeting for any cause that seems to him or them sufficient. All special meetings shall be convened by or under the direction of the person or persons summoning the meeting by notice in writing delivered or sent by post to each Governor, specifying the object of the meeting. And it shall be the duty of the clerk, if any, to give such notice when required by the Chairman or by any Governors having a right to summon such meeting.

14. If a sufficient number of Governors to form a quorum are not present at any meeting, or if the business at any meeting is not fully completed, those present may adjourn the meeting to a subsequent day and time, of which notice shall be given in manner aforesaid to each Governor.

15. A minute book and proper books of account shall be provided by the Governors, and kept in some convenient and secure place of deposit to be provided or appointed by them for that purpose, and minutes of the entry into office of every new Governor, and of all proceedings of the Governors, shall be entered in such minute book.

16. The Governors shall cause full accounts to be kept of the receipts and expenditure in respect of the Foundation; and such accounts shall be stated for each year, and examined and passed annually by the Governors at the first meeting in the ensuing year,

unless some other meeting shall be appointed for the purpose with the approval of the Charity Commissioners, and every such account shall be signed by the Governors present at the meeting at which it shall be passed.

The Governors shall cause sufficient abstracts of the accounts to be published annually for general information. Such abstracts may be in the form given in the schedule hereto, unless some other form is prescribed by the Charity Commissioners, in which case the form so prescribed shall be followed.

17. The Governors may from time to time make such arrangements as they may find most fitting for the custody of all deeds and other documents belonging to the foundation, for deposit of money, for the drawing of cheques, and also for the appointment of a clerk or any necessary agents or other proper officers for their assistance in the conduct of the business of the Foundation, at such reasonable salaries or scale of remuneration as shall be approved by the Charity Commissioners, but no Governor acting as such clerk or officer shall be entitled to any salary or remuneration.

18. From and after the date of this Scheme all lands and hereditaments, not being copyhold, belonging to the Foundation, and all terms, estates, and interests therein, shall be vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands and his successors in trust for the Foundation; and all copyhold hereditaments belonging to the Foundation, and all terms, estates, and interests therein, shall be vested in like manner, upon such terms and conditions as shall be agreed upon between the Governors and the lord of the manor or his steward, or in default of such agreement, upon terms and conditions to be arranged or approved by the Copyhold Commissioners: And all stock in the public funds and other securities belonging to the Foundation, and not hereby required or directed to be otherwise applied or disposed of, shall be transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, in trust for the Foundation.

19. All the estates and property of the Foundation not required to be retained or occupied for the purposes thereof, shall be let or otherwise managed by the Governors or by their officers acting under their orders, according to the general law applicable to the management of property by trustees of charitable foundations.

20. Any money arising from the sale of timber or from any mines or minerals on the estates of the Foundation shall be treated as capital, and shall be invested in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, under the direction of the Charity Commissioners, except in any special cases in which the Governors may be authorised by such Commissioners to deal otherwise with such money or any part thereof.

21. So soon as the full number of Governors shall have been completed according to the provisions of this Scheme, or upon the expiration of the first three calendar months after the date of this Scheme, if the full number of Governors shall not then have been completed, the administration of the Foundation shall be assumed and exercised

by the said Governors in place of the present Governing Body, and such Governing Body shall thereupon become ipso facto removed and discharged from their office, and shall cause all deeds, minute and account books, and other papers and documents belonging or relating to the Foundation, and all cash balances and personal effects belonging thereto, and not herein required to be transferred to or vested in the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, to be delivered or transferred unto the said Governors or as they shall direct. In the meantime the Foundation shall continue to be administered and managed so far as may be necessary by the present Governing Body as nearly as may be in conformity with the provisions of this Scheme. The aforesaid time of three calendar months may be extended, if necessary, by an order of the Charity Commissioners, made upon the application of any one or more of the present Governing Body, or of the Governors, if any.

22. So far as may be practicable and convenient, the School may be carried on as heretofore, until the end of the school term which may be current at the date of this Scheme, or which according to the previously established practice would begin next after that date, or until such other time as may with the approval of the Charity Commissioners, be fixed by the body for the time being having the administration of the Foundation under this Scheme.

23. The present Master shall, at or before the time so fixed under the last foregoing clause, declare to the Governors in writing, whether or not he is willing to take and hold the office of Head Master of the School under this Scheme, and if he shall declare himself to be so willing he shall retain the office without further appointment, subject in all respects to the provisions of this Scheme ; but if he shall fail to make such declaration within the time so limited as aforesaid, or shall declare that he is not so willing, the Governors may forthwith remove him from the said office.

24. The Governors shall take all requisite measures for bringing the provisions of this Scheme into active operation for the regulation of the School as soon as practicable, and they shall have power to make all suitable and proper arrangements for that purpose.

25. Any payment or exemption from payment, or other benefit to which any boy who was on the Foundation on the 30th day of June, 1875, is legally entitled thereunder shall be continued to him.

THE SCHOOL AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

26. As soon as conveniently may be, the Governors, either by altering or adding to the present school buildings, or by acquiring or erecting other buildings upon some convenient site in or near the borough of Oswestry, shall provide proper school buildings, planned with a view to convenient extension, and suitable in the first instance for not less than 150 scholars, including accommodation for 40 boarders in the Head Master's house, and a laboratory or suitable accommodation for teaching natural science. The Governors may

apply for the purpose a sufficient sum to be provided or raised, if needful, out of the capital endowment or property of the Foundation by sale or otherwise, but for all the purposes of this clause they shall act subject to the consent and approval of the Charity Commissioners.

27. No person shall be disqualified from being a Master in the School by reason only of his not being, or not intending to be, in Holy Orders.

28. There shall be a Head Master of the School. He shall be a graduate of some University in the United Kingdom. Every future Head Master shall be appointed by the Governors at some meeting to be called for that purpose, as soon as conveniently may be after the occurrence of a vacancy, or after notice of an intended vacancy. In order to obtain the best candidates, the Governors shall, for a sufficient time before making any appointment, give public notice of the vacancy, and invite applicants for the office by advertisements in newspapers, or by such other methods as they may judge best calculated to secure the object.

29. The Governors may dismiss the Head Master without assigning cause, after six calendar months' written notice given to him in pursuance of a resolution passed at two consecutive meetings held at an interval of at least fourteen days, and convened for that purpose, such resolution being affirmed at each meeting by not less than two thirds of the Governors present.

30. The Governors, for what is in their opinion urgent cause, may by resolution passed at a special meeting convened for that purpose, and affirmed by not less than two thirds of the whole number of Governors for the time being, declare that the Head Master ought to be dismissed from his office without the aforesaid notice; and in that case they may appoint another special meeting to be held not less than a week after the former one, and may then by a similar resolution, affirmed by as large a proportion of Governors, absolutely and finally dismiss him. And if the Governors assembled at the first of such meetings think fit at once to suspend the Head Master from his office until the next meeting, they may do so by resolution affirmed by as large a proportion of Governors. Full notice and opportunity of defence at both meetings shall be given to the Head Master.

31. Every future Head Master, previously to entering into office, shall be required to sign a declaration to be entered in the minute book of the Governors, to the following effect:—

"I, declare that I will always, to the best "of my ability, discharge the duties of Head Master of the Oswestry "Grammar School during my tenure of the office; and that if I am "removed by the Governors I will acquiesce in such removal, and "will thereupon relinquish all claim to the mastership and its future "emoluments, and will deliver up to the Governors, or as they direct, "possession of all the property of the School then in my possession or "occupation."

32. The Head Master shall dwell in the residence assigned for him. He shall have the occupation and use of such residence and of any

other property of the School of which he becomes the occupant as such Head Master, in respect of his official character and duties, and not as tenant, and shall, if removed from his office, deliver up possession of such residence and other property to the Governors or as they direct. He shall not, except with the permission of the Governors, permit any person not being a member of his family to occupy such residence or any part thereof.

33. The Head Master shall give his personal attention to the duties of the School, and during his tenure of office he shall not accept or hold any benefice having the cure of souls, or any office or appointment which, in the opinion of the Governors, may interfere with the proper performance of his duties as Head Master.

34. No Head or Assistant Master of the School shall be a Governor.

35. Neither the Head Master nor any Assistant Master shall receive or demand from any boy in the School, or from any person whomsoever on behalf of any such boy, any gratuity, fee, or payment, except such as are prescribed or authorised by this Scheme.

36. Within the limits fixed by this Scheme the Governors shall prescribe the general subjects of instruction, the relative prominence and value to be assigned to each group of subjects, the arrangements respecting the school terms, vacations, and holidays, the payments of day scholars, and the number and payments of boarders. They shall take general supervision of the sanitary condition of the school buildings and arrangements. They shall determine what number of Assistant Masters shall be employed. They shall every year assign the amount which they think proper to be contributed out of the income of the Foundation for the purpose of maintaining Assistant Masters, and providing and maintaining a proper school plant or apparatus, and otherwise furthering the current objects and the efficiency of the School.

37. Before making any regulations under the last foregoing clause, the Governors shall consult the Head Master in such a manner as to give him full opportunity for the expression of his views. The Head Master may also from time to time submit proposals to the Governors for making or altering regulations concerning any matter within the province of the Governors. The Governors shall fully consider any such expression of views or proposals, and shall decide upon them.

38. Subject to the rules prescribed by or under the authority of this Scheme, the Head Master shall have under his control the choice of books, the method of teaching, the arrangement of classes and school hours, and generally the whole internal organisation, management, and discipline of the School, including the power of expelling boys from the School or suspending them from attendance thereat for any adequate cause to be adjudged of by him: Providing that, upon expelling or suspending any boy he shall forthwith make a full report in writing of the case to the Governors.

39. The Head Master shall have the sole power of appointing and dismissing all Assistant Masters, and shall determine, subject to the approval of the Governors, in what proportions the sum assigned by

the Governors for the maintenance of Assistant Masters, or the other current objects of the School, shall be divided among the various persons and objects for which it is assigned in the aggregate. And the Governors shall pay the same accordingly, either through the hands of the Head Master, or directly, as they think best.

10. The Head Master shall receive a fixed yearly stipend of £150. He shall also be entitled to receive a further or capitation payment calculated on such a scale, uniform or graduated, as may be determined and fixed from time to time by the Governors, at the rate of not less than £3 nor more than £6 a year for each boy attending the School. The amount of this further or capitation payment shall be ascertained and paid to the Head Master by the Governors, together with the proper proportion of his fixed stipend, at such convenient intervals or times as the Governors may think fit.

11. The Governors may make such regulations and arrangements as they may think right for the reception of boarders either in the house of any Master, or in a hostel or hostels conducted under the management of the Governors, or, if they think fit, in both of those ways. They may also, if they think fit, make like regulations and arrangements for the reception of boarders in the house of any person receiving scholars of the School as boarders at the date of this Scheme.

12. All boys, including boarders, except as hereinafter provided, shall pay such tuition fees, being at the rate of not less than £8 nor more than £16 a year for any boy, as the Governors shall fix from time to time. No difference in respect of these fees shall be made between any scholars on account of place of birth or residence or of their being or not being boarders. The payments to be required from boarders exclusive of the tuition fees shall not exceed the annual rate of £35 in a hostel, or £50 in a Master's house, for any boy. No extra or additional payment of any kind shall be allowed without the sanction of the Governors and the written consent of the parent, or person occupying the place of parent, of the scholar concerned.

13. All payments for tuition fees shall be made in advance to the Head Master, or to such other person as the Governors shall from time to time determine, and shall be accounted for by the person receiving them to the Governors, and treated by them as part of the general income of the Foundation.

14. No boy shall be admitted into the School under the age of 8 years. No boy shall remain in the School after the age of 18 years, or if he attains that age during a school term then after the end of such term, except with the permission of the Governors, which in special cases may be given upon the recommendation of the Head Master.

15. Subject to the provisions established by or under the authority of this Scheme, the School and all its advantages shall be open to all boys of good character and sufficient health who are residing with their parents, guardians, or near relations within degrees to be determined by the Governors, or in some boarding house conducted under

regulations made by the Governors. No boy not so residing shall be admitted to the School without the special permission of the Governors.

46. Applications for admission to the School shall be made to the Head Master or to some other person appointed by the Governors according to a form to be approved of by them, and delivered to all applicants.

47. The Head Master or some other person appointed by the Governors shall keep a register of applications for admission, showing the date of every application and of the admission, withdrawal, or rejection of the applicant, and the cause of any rejection, and the age of each applicant.

48. Every applicant for admission shall be examined by or under the direction of the Head Master, who shall appoint convenient times for that purpose, and give reasonable notice to the parents or next friends of the boy to be so examined. No boy shall be admitted to the School except after undergoing such examination and being found fit for admission. Those who are so found fit, shall, if there is room for them, be admitted in order according to the dates of their application.

49. The examination for admission shall be graduated according to the age of the boy, and shall be regulated in other particulars from time to time by or under the direction of the Governors, but it shall never for any boy fall below the following standard, that is to say:—

Reading.

Writing from dictation.

Sums in the first four simple rules of arithmetic.

Outlines of the Geography of England.

50. The parent or guardian of, or person liable to maintain or having the actual custody of any day scholar may claim, by notice in writing addressed to the Head Master, the exemption of such scholar from attending prayer or religious worship, or from any lesson or series of lessons on a religious subject, and such scholar shall be exempted accordingly; and a scholar shall not, by reason of any exemption from attending prayer or religious worship, or from any lesson or series of lessons on a religious subject, be deprived of any advantage or emolument in the School to which he would otherwise have been entitled. If any teacher in the course of other lessons at which any such scholar is, in accordance with the ordinary rules of the School present, shall teach systematically and persistently any particular religious doctrine, from the teaching of which any exemption has been claimed as in this clause before provided, the Governors shall, on complaint made in writing to them by the parent, guardian, or person liable to maintain or having the actual custody of such scholar, hear the complainant, and enquire into the circumstances, and if the complaint is judged to be reasonable make all proper provisions for remedying the matter complained of.

51. Subject to the foregoing provision, religious instruction shall be given in the School under such regulations as shall be made from

time to time by the Governors. Such instruction shall be in accordance with the principles of the Christian Faith. No alteration in any such regulations shall take effect until the expiration of not less than one year after notice of the making of the alteration shall have been given by the Governors in such manner as they shall think best calculated to bring the matter within the knowledge of persons interested in the School. Instruction shall also be given in the School in the following subjects :—

Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.
Geography and History.
English Grammar, Composition, and Literature.
Mathematics.
Greek.
Latin.
At least one Foreign European Language.
Natural Science.
Drawing, Drilling, and Vocal Music.

Subject to the above provisions, the course of instruction shall proceed according to the classification and arrangements made by the Head Master.

52. There shall be once in every year an examination of the scholars by an Examiner or Examiners appointed for that purpose by the Governors and paid by them, but otherwise unconnected with the School. The day of examination shall be fixed by the Governors after consulting with the Head Master. The Examiner shall report to the Governors on the proficiency of the Scholars, and on the position of the School as regards instruction and discipline, as shown by the result of the examination. The Governors shall communicate the report to the Head Master.

53. The Head Master shall make a report in writing to the Governors annually at such time as they shall direct on the general condition and progress of the School, and on any special occurrences during the year. He may also mention the names of any boys who, in his judgment, are worthy of reward or distinction, having regard both to proficiency and conduct.

54. By way of Scholarships tenable at the School, the Governors shall grant exemptions, total or partial, from the payment of tuition fees for such periods and, subject to the provisions of this Scheme, on such conditions as they think fit. Boys to whom such exemptions shall be granted shall be called Foundation Scholars. The exemptions may be awarded in favour of candidates for admission to the School, on the result of the examination for admission, and in favour of boys already attending the School, upon the reports of the Examiners made on the result of the annual examination, but no exemption shall be granted to any such last-mentioned boy unless the Head Master shall report that he is deserving of it by reason of his character and good conduct. No exemption shall be granted so as to extend the number to more than ten per cent. of the boys actually attending the School.

55. Subject to such reasonable regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Scheme, as the Governors may from time to time prescribe, the Governors may, if the income is sufficient, establish Exhibitions tenable at any place of higher education selected or approved by them, and to be awarded to boys who are being and have for not less than two years been educated at the School.

56. Every Scholarship and Exhibition established under this Scheme shall be given as the reward of merit, and shall be freely and openly competed for, and shall be tenable only for the purposes of education. If the holder shall, in the judgment of the Governors, be guilty of serious misconduct or idleness, or fail to maintain a reasonable standard of proficiency, or wilfully cease to pursue his education, the Governors may at once determine the Scholarship or Exhibition, and for this purpose, in the case of an Exhibition held away from the School, may act on the report of the proper authorities of the School or place of education at which the Exhibition is held, or on such other evidence as the Governors think sufficient. For the purposes of this Clause the decision of the Governors shall be final in every case.

Application of Income.

57. As soon as the state of the School funds will admit, the Governors shall transfer the sum of £1,000 consols into the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and shall place the same in their books to a separate account, entitled "Repairs and Improvements Fund." The income of such Fund shall be paid to the Governors, and applied by them in ordinary repairs or improvements of property used for the purposes of the School, and if not wanted for that purpose shall be accumulated by them for the like purpose in any future year or years. Until the Repairs and Improvements Fund is provided, the Governors shall treat the sum of £30 a year as applicable to the same purposes as the income of the Repairs and Improvements Fund.

58. After defraying the expenses of management, and of any ordinary repairs or improvements which the income of the Repairs and Improvements Fund or the yearly sum payable instead thereof may be insufficient to answer, the Governors shall employ the income of the Foundation in paying the Head Master, and in making the several payments herein-before directed or authorised for the purposes of the School.

59. The Governors may, if they think fit and the income at their disposal suffice for the purpose, agree with the Head Master for the formation of a fund in the nature of a Pension or Superannuation Fund, the main principles of such agreement being that the Head Master and the Governors respectively shall contribute annually for a period of 20 years such sums as may be fixed on; that these contributions shall accumulate at compound interest; that in case the Head Master serves his office for 20 years he shall on his retirement be entitled to the whole accumulated fund; that in case he retires

earlier on account of permanent disability from illness he shall also be entitled to the whole of the same fund; that in all other cases he shall, on his ceasing to be Master, be entitled to the amount produced by his own contributions. If any question shall arise upon the construction or working of this provision, the same shall be referred by the Governors to the Charity Commissioners, whose decision thereon shall be final and conclusive.

60. The residue of income of the Foundation, if any, may be employed in improving the accommodation or convenience of the school buildings or premises, or generally in extending or otherwise promoting the objects and efficiency of the School. Whatever shall not be so employed shall, on passing the yearly accounts, be treated as Unapplied Surplus, and shall be deposited in a bank for the account of the Governors, to the intent that the same, so soon as it shall amount to a suitable sum, shall be invested in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in trust for the Foundation in augmentation of its general endowment.

GENERAL.

61. The Governors shall, out of moneys to be raised for that purpose, if needful, out of the capital endowment or property of the Foundation, by sale or otherwise, subject to the consent and approval of the Charity Commissioners, repay to Michael Seymour Forster, the present Head Master, the sum of £237 12s. 4d., being the amount already expended by him in the permanent improvement of the property of the Foundation, by way of draining, providing school apparatus, and otherwise.

62. The Governors may receive any additional donations or endowments for the general purposes of the Foundation. They may also receive donations or endowments for any special objects connected with the School, which shall not be inconsistent with or calculated to impede the due working of the provisions of this Scheme. Any question arising upon this last point shall be referred to the Charity Commissioners for decision.

63. Within the limits prescribed by this Scheme the Governors shall have full power from time to time to make regulations for the conduct of their business and for the management of the Foundation, and such regulations shall be binding on all persons affected thereby.

64. Any question affecting the regularity or the validity of any proceeding under this Scheme shall be determined conclusively by the Charity Commissioners upon such application made to them for the purpose as they think sufficient.

65. If any doubt or question arises among the Governors as to the proper construction or application of any of the provisions of this Scheme, the Governors shall apply to the Charity Commissioners for their opinion and advice thereon, which opinion and advice when given shall be binding on the Governors and all persons claiming under the Trust who shall be affected by the question so decided.

66. From the date of this Scheme all jurisdiction of the Ordinary relating to or arising from the licensing of any Master in the School shall be abolished.

67. The Charity Commissioners may from time to time, in the exercise of their ordinary jurisdiction, frame Schemes for the alteration of any portions of this Scheme, provided that such Schemes be not inconsistent with anything contained in the Endowed School Acts, 1869, 1873, and 1874.

68. From and after the date of this Scheme the Foundation shall for every purpose be administered and governed wholly and exclusively in accordance with the provisions of this Scheme, notwithstanding any former or other Scheme, Act of Parliament, Charter, or Letters Patent, statute, or instrument relating to the subject matter of this Scheme.

69. The Governors shall cause this Scheme to be printed, and a copy to be given to every Governor, Master, and Assistant Master upon their respective appointments, and copies may be sold at a reasonable price to all persons applying for the same.

70. The date of this Scheme shall be the day on which Her Majesty by Order in Council declares Her approbation of it.

[Here follows a Schedule to show in what form the Accounts are to be kept under the new Scheme; but which is scarcely worth the space it would take in our paper, so we have not overburdened our pages with its reproduction.]

ERRATUM:

On page 63, for "20 Sep. 1693," (the date of the Rev. Thomas Jones's admission as burgess), read "1694."

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ERRATUM:

On page 63, for "20 Sep. 1883." (the date of the Rev. Thomas Jones's admission as burgess), read "1691."

DAVID HOLBACHE.

We assumed at the outset that David Holbache the founder of the School was member—sometimes for the county and sometimes for the county town—during several parliaments between the years 1405 and 1417. The Rev. W. A. Leighton has pointed out to us the probability that Holbach the member for Shrewsbury was a wealthy tradesman of that town, and its bailiff in 1412; whereas we know that the founder of our School was the high-steward of Oswestry under the Arundel family, and, most likely under the same influence, member for the county. That there were two distinct families named Holbach we have evidence,[1] and as we have no means of proving that the Bailiff of Shrewsbury and the Steward of Oswestry were identical, Mr. Leighton thinks we may safely assume that there were two David Holbaches.

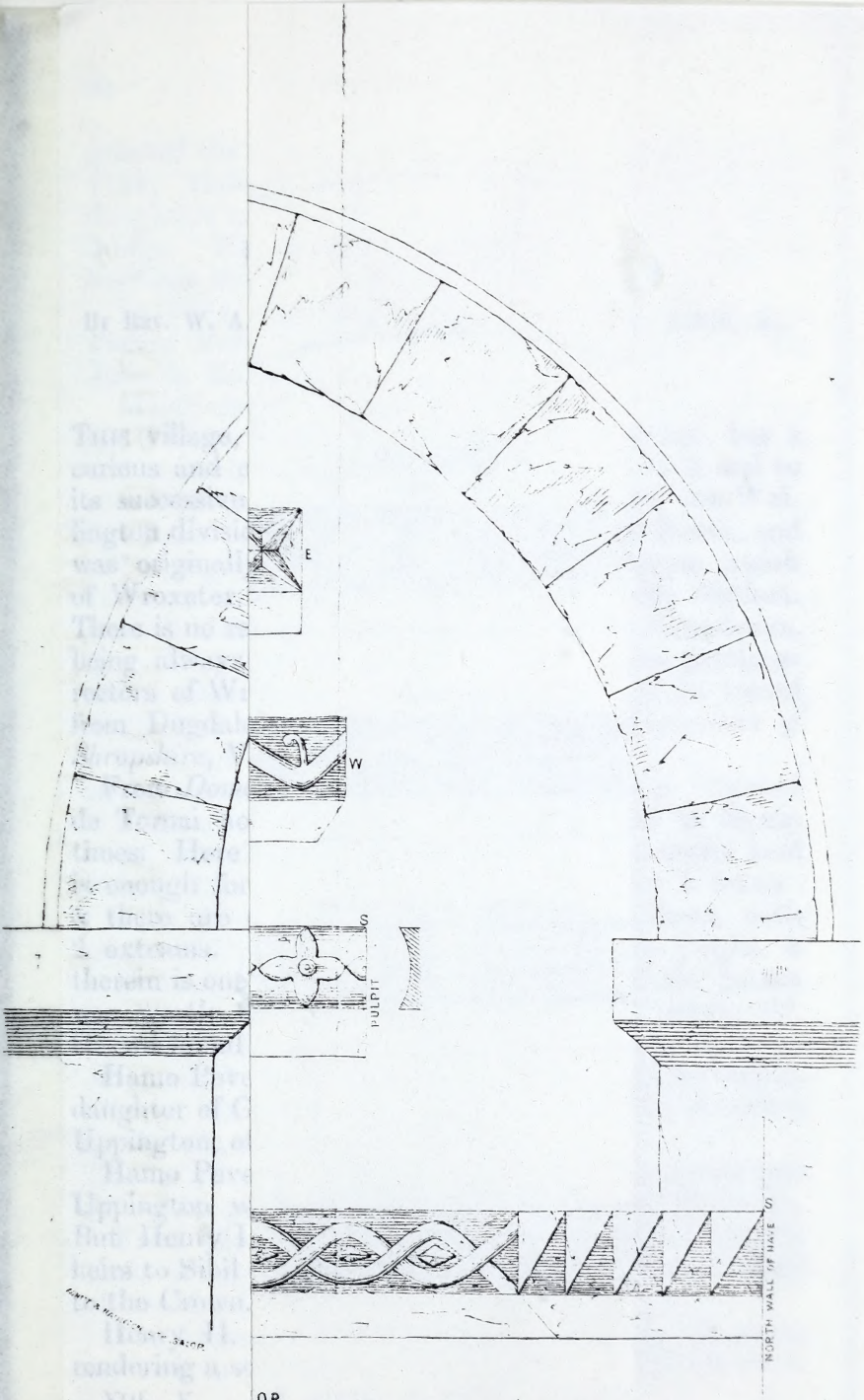
David Holbach the tradesman was no doubt a man of sufficient position and importance to be elected member for the borough; and it is equally reasonable to suppose that David Holbache the steward, like his predecessor in the office—John Boerley—was a fit and proper person to represent the county. We know that members of important families in early times sought the position of steward and constable because it

[1] Mr. Leighton says that in the *Her. Vis. of Shropshire*, 1623, in the Museum at Shrewsbury, a great many Welsh arms are prefixed, amongst them those of David Holbache—*gules* a chevron engrailed between three boars' heads couped *argent*—which shows him to have been of Welsh descent; and on referring to a MS. of Mr. George Morris's, on the armorial bearings of Shropshire families, and also to Owen and Blakeway's *Hist. of Shrewsbury*, Mr. Leighton finds that the arms of David Holbach, who was bailiff of Shrewsbury in 1412 (and also most probably its M.P. in 1413 and 1417), were, *argent* a cross *sable* a dexter canton *ermine*. We may add that on no occasion was there a David Holbeach representing the County and Borough in the same parliament.

brought them into contact with the nobility, and also gave them great influence with the middle and lower classes. The high steward of Oswestry up to the time when the office was abolished (1835) was always a member of a county family. The last two who occupied the post were, as our readers know, Sir John Kynaston Powell of Hardwick, and the Hon. Thomas Kenyon.

The picture of the School buildings that forms a frontispiece to this paper, was sketched for the purpose by Mr. W. Charles Evans, architect, of 3a, Poet's Corner, Westminster, himself a former pupil at the school; and the portrait of the Rev. Dr. Donne is a copy—reduced by photography—of the likeness referred to as published and largely subscribed for by those who had been at the school when he was head master. The engraving is a copy of the portrait by Denning.

In conclusion, may we express a hope that the day is not far distant when some grateful "old boy" or some ardent Oswestrian, will add to the property of an institution that has so largely benefited Oswestry as a town, and influenced the career of men in far wider circles than the limits of the borough. A few "Exhibitions" and "Scholarships," (open to all pupils) would greatly add to the reputation of the School, and its value as an educational establishment.



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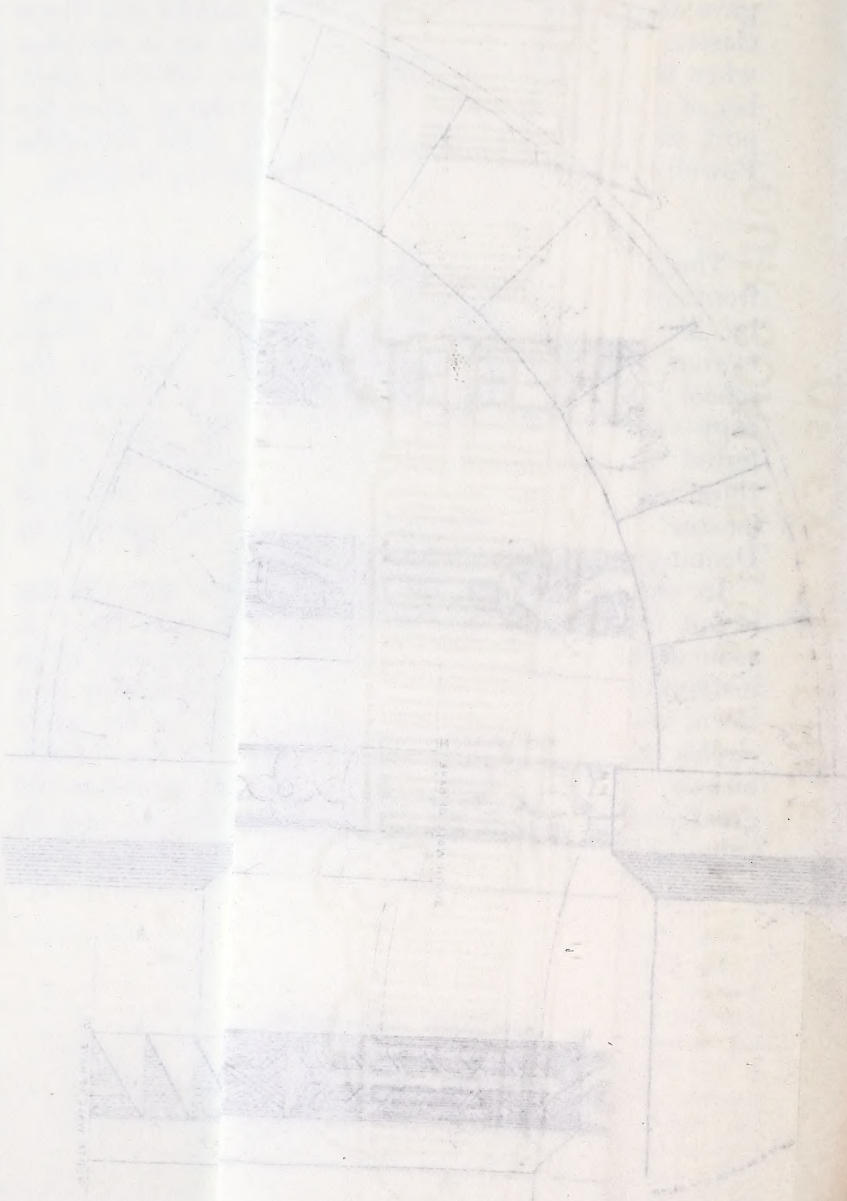
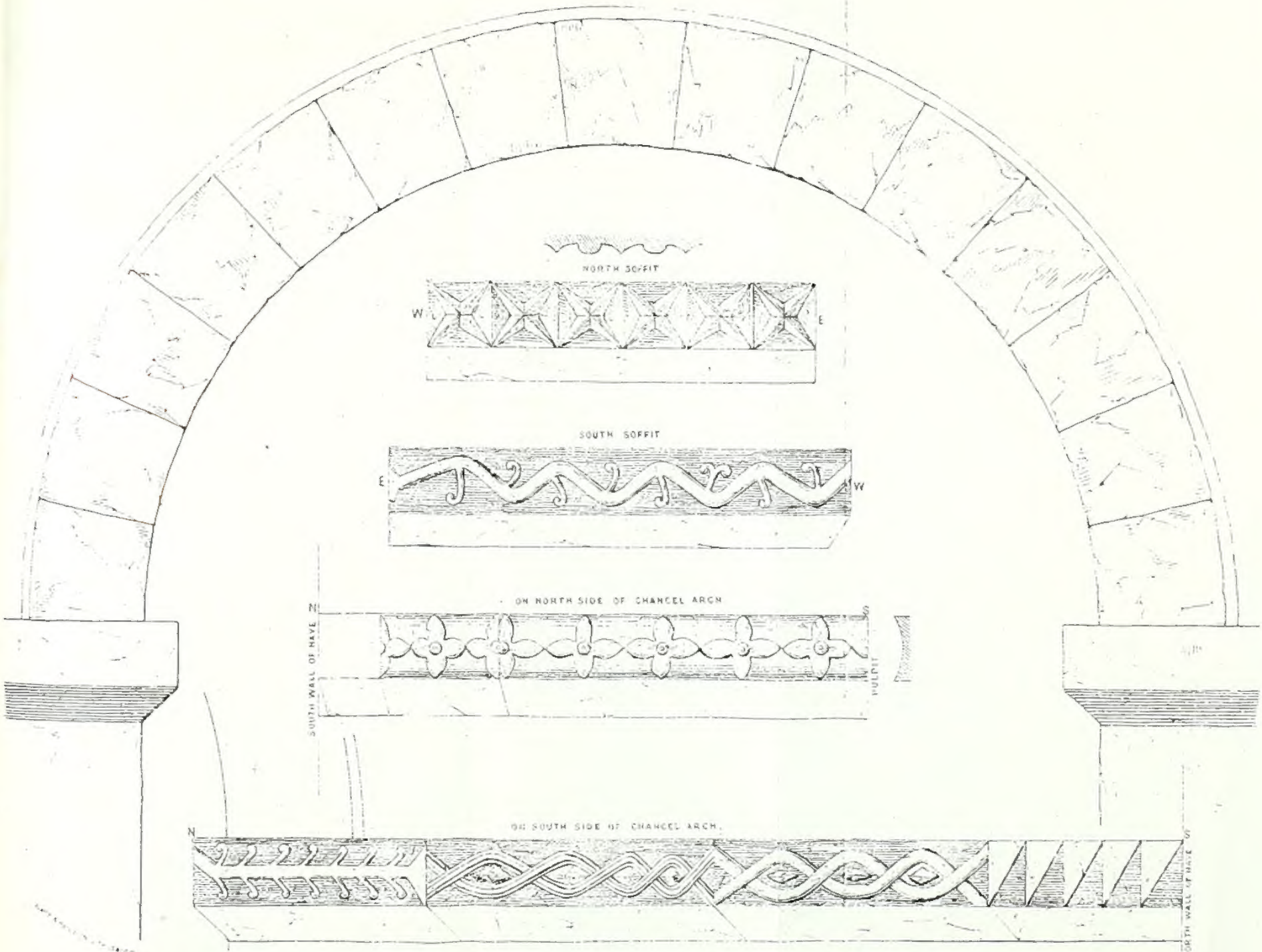
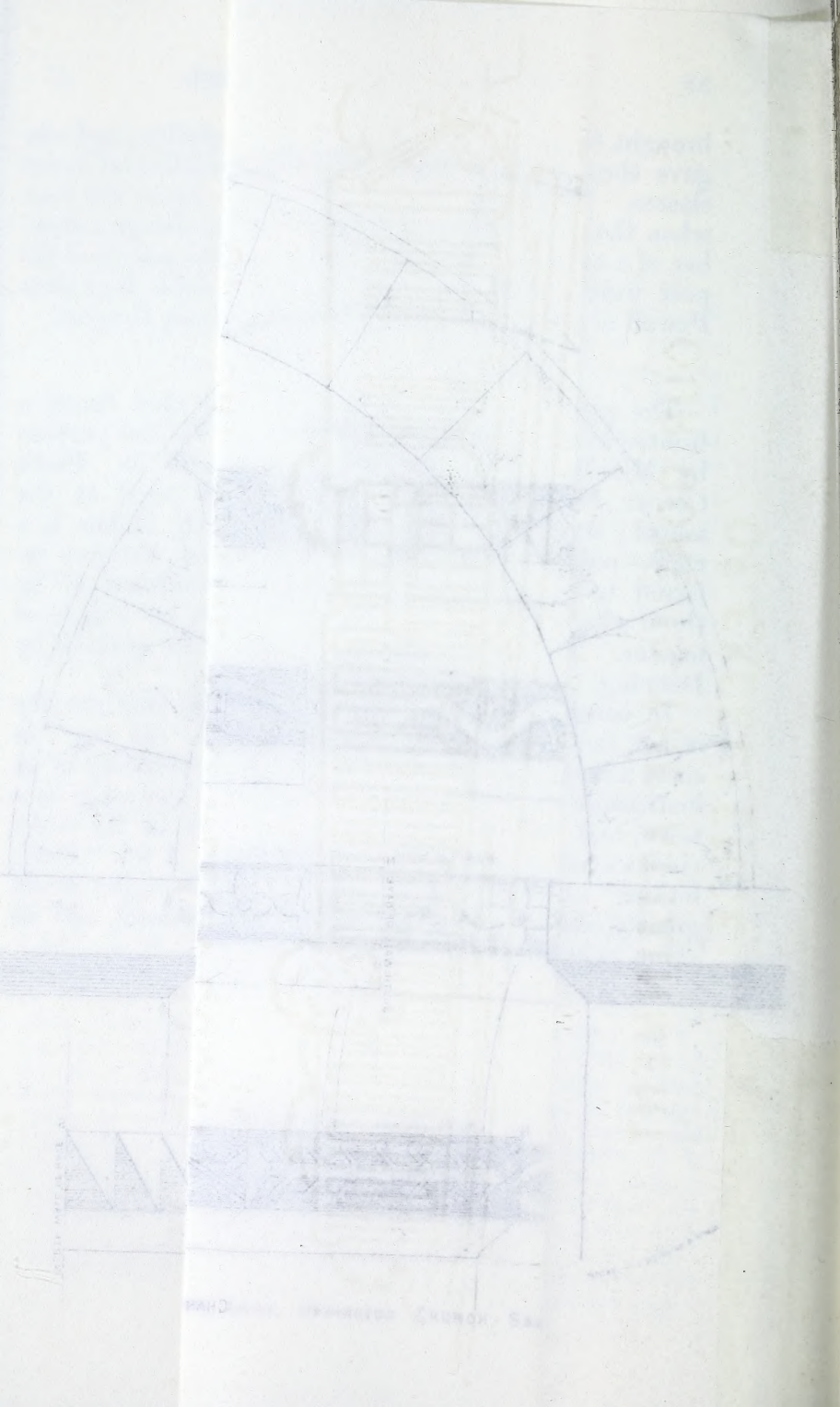




CHANCEL ARCH, UPPINGTON CHURCH, SALOP.



UPPINGTON CHURCH.

By Rev. W. A. LEIGHTON, B.A. Camb., F.L.S., F.B.S., &c.

This village, small and insignificant in extent, has a curious and complicated history attached to it and to its successive possessors. It is situated in the Wellington division of the hundred of Bradford South, and was originally a portion of the great Saxon parish of Wroxeter, although always ecclesiastically distinct. There is no record of its pre-Reformation incumbents, being always served by one or other of the portioner rectors of Wroxeter. Its early history may be traced from Dugdale's *Baronage* and Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, Vol. VIII.

From *Domesday*, fo. 258, b. 2, we learn that "Gerard de Tornai holds Opetone. Godvin held it in Saxon times. Here are two hides, geldable. The arable land is enough for 5 oxteams. In demesne are 2 teams: & there are 6 neatherds, 5 Villains & 4 Boors, with 2 oxteams. Here is a wood, a league in length, & therein is one Haye. In K. Edward's time the manor was worth 25^{s}. per annum. Now it is worth 31^{s}. Gerard found it waste."

Hamo Peverel, in right of his wife, Sibil de Tornai, daughter of Gerard, succeeded to the estates, including Uppington, of Gerard de Tornai.

Hamo Peverel's heir Walcheline Maminot exchanged Uppington with Shrewsbury Abbey for Crudgington. But Henry II. ignored the claims of Hamo Peverel's heirs to Sibil de Tornai's estates, and Uppington lapsed to the Crown.

Henry II. granted Uppington to Roger Mussun, rendering a sore sparrow-hawk yearly. Roger Mussun

UFFINGTON CHURCH.

By Rev. W. A. LEIGHTON, B.A. Camb., F.L.S., F.R.H.S., &c.

This village, small and insignificant in extent, has a curious and complicated history attached to it and to its successive possessors. It is situated in the Wellington division of the hundred of Bradford South, and was originally a portion of the great Saxon parish of Wroxeter, although always ecclesiastically distinct. There is no record of its pre-Reformation incumbents, being always served by one or other of the portioner rectors of Wroxeter. Its early history may be traced from Dugdale's Baronage and Eyton's Antiquities of Shropshire, Vol. VIII.

From Domesday, fo. 258, b. 2, we learn that "Gerard de Tornai holds Opetone. Godvin held it in Saxon times. There are two hides, geldable. The arable land is enough for 5 oxteams. In demesne are 2 teams: & there are 6 menthonels, 5 Villains & 4 Boors, with 2 oxteams. There is a wood, a league in length, & therein is one Haye. In K. Edward's time the manor was worth 25s. per annum. Now it is worth 31s. Gerard found it waste."

Hamo Peverel, in right of his wife, Sibil de Tornai, daughter of Gerard, succeeded to the estates, including Uppington, of Gerard de Tornai.

Hamo Peverel's heir Wadelina Manino excahanged Uppington with Shrewsbury Abbey for Cruddington. But Henry II. ignored the claims of Hamo Peverel's heirs to Sibil de Tornai's estates, and Uppington lapsed to the Crown.

Henry II. granted Uppington to Roger Mussun, rendering a sore sparrow-hawk yearly. Roger Mussun

granted the Chapel of Uppington to Wombridge Priory, 1189. Galiena Mussun, his widow, and their nine daughters and coheiresses, confirm the grant to Wombridge. The complicated history of these nine coheiresses must be traced in Eyton's *Antiquities*.

In 1294 Philip Burnel (ob. 22 Edw. I.), heir to Bishop Burnel, was lord of Uppington, and in 1316 John de Hanlowe, the Baron of Holgate, was lord.

Maud, sister and sole heir of Edward Burnell, who ob. 9 Edw. II., s. p. (1315), married, first, John Lovell, and second, John Handelow, whose son Nicholas assumed the name of Burnell, and ob. 6 R. II. (1382). The fine Brass to his memory is in Acton Burnell Church, and is engraved in Boutell's *Monumental Brasses*, p. 54. It bears this inscription :—"Hic jacet d'ns Nich'us Burnell miles d'ns de Holgot qui obiit xix die Januarii Anno D'ni M^mo^ ccc lxxxij^o^ Cuj' a'ie p'piciet d's Am'," and is considered as a characteristic example of what is designated the *Camail-period* of armour.

Sir Hugh Burnell, his son and heir, died 1417, seized of the manor of Uppington (*Esc.* 8 *H. V.*, *n.* 116).

William, Lord Lovell and Holland, died 33 H. VI., 1454, seized of the manor of Uppington (*Esc.* 33 *H. VI.*, *n.* 28).

John, Lord Lovell, died 4 Edw. IV., 1464, seized of manor of Uppington (*Esc.* 4 *E. IV.*, *n.* 27).

Francis, Lord Lovel, was attainted for his adherence to Richard III., and his estates confiscated.

Henry VII., in 1485, granted Uppington to Jasper of Hatfield, Earl of Pembroke and Duke of Bedford (*Pat.* 1 *H. VII.*, *p.* 2), on whose death it reverted to the Crown, and was granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, in special tail (*Pat. H. VIII.*, *p.* 27).

From them it descended through the Newports, Earls of Bradford, to the present possessor, the Duke of Cleveland, but by what gradations I am ignorant.

The following notes describe the Church as it was on my visit in 1827.

The Church dedicated to the Holy Trinity is situated on an eminence at the western extremity of the village, and is a small building of very rude architecture; the principal part being in the earliest Anglo-Norman style, with some later alterations of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It consists of a nave, south porch, chancel, and small turret at west end of the nave, containing two bells. The nave is separated from the chancel by a small and rude semi-circular arch (see plate), the imposts or springings of which are adorned by a narrow fillet rudely sculptured with quatrefoils and flowers, and extended to the north and south walls of the nave. The building is doubtless the original Church of the Norman possessors, and of the same size, as is manifested by the curious chancel arch and the Norman windows in the north and south walls, and has been reconstructed especially on the east and south in perpendicular and later Tudor ages, by insertion of windows of those æras.

In the east and south walls of the chancel are the remains of three square lockers.

The font stands at the west end, and is an octagonal basin, the sides formed into as many shields, supported by a plain octagonal shaft resting on a square base.

In the east window on ancient painted glass are the arms of Newport, and in the Bible is this inscription:— "Ex dono Reverendi admodum viri Dni D^ris Richardi Allestree Ætonensis Coll: Præpositi, necnon Ædis Christi in Oxonis Canonici &c." This Bible was not in the Church when I was there in 1881.

In the churchyard is a yew tree, circumference 25 feet (1827). The dimensions of this tree are, in 1881:—

One foot from the ground	24ft. 10in.
Three feet up	29ft.
Five feet up	26ft. 5in.
Inside circumference following the undulations of the surface four feet from the ground	25ft.

About mid-way between Donnington and Uppington is a Roman encampment, now called "The Moat," in ploughing near which some years ago an earthern vase was discovered, containing Roman copper coins, some of which are in the possession of Mr. Jenkins of Chorlton's Hill. Length of one of the sides, 146 yards.

It has been stated that a Roman villa was discovered here a few years ago. One of its tessellated floors was laid bare, but unfortunately destroyed.

Thomas Alcock (ob. 1627) gave twenty marks yearly for a free grammar school for the youth of the parishes of Wroxeter and Uppington. By will, 1652, Richard Stevinton added to this a rent-charge of £13. 6s. 8d. from his lands in Arleston, parish of Wellington, for instruction in English. The school and school-house, with six acres of land, are at Donnington. The School is free for forty children of Wroxeter and Uppington in classics, and there are two of Careswell's exhibitions attached of £60 per annum to Christ Church, Oxford.

MURAL MONUMENTS IN THE CHANCEL.

On a brass plate fixed on the north side of the east window.

Near this Place
Lie the Bodies
Of John Stanier Gent. Steward to ye Right Hono^ble^
Francis Earle of Bradford, Faithful to his Master
his Friend and his God, who died 7° Aprill 1691
And
Rachell his wife Sister to Richd Allestree
Dr Div' Provost of Eaton Colledge, Canon
of X^st^ Church Oxon, and Regis Professor
of Divinity. As near to him in vertue
as in Blood, who Died 29 August 1690.
And
John Stanier, their second Son, a beloved
young man, tho' he livd but few, had
the Blessings of many years
he died 14° December 1696.

On a marble monument against south side of the east window.

Near this place lieth
the Body of
RICHARD BOYCOTT Gent.
Who was a Member of the Honble
Society^s of the *Middle Temple* & *Lincolns*
Inn above Forty Years PHILAZER for ye Counties
of HERTFORD & ESSEX: He was a Tender and
Loving Husband, a Kind Brother, a Sincere Friend
& a Generous Benefactor to his Family
He discharged himself in every Station of
his Life with Universal Applause and
Approbation and Dyed 13th Septem^r
1723 in ye 62nd year of his Age very
much Lamented by all that knew him
Out of a Grateful Memory to the
Best of Husbands this Monument
was erected by his Widow
PRISCILLA BOYCOTT
Anno Domini 1728.

Arms:—*Gu.* on a chief *arg.* three fire balls *proper*. *Boycott.*

Crest:—Out of a mural coronet *or*. an embowed right arm, in armour, in the hand a fire ball *all pp'r.*

On a marble momument against west wall of chancel.

Sacred to the Memory
of CHARLES STANIER Esqr
who died Oct. 13. 1789 aged 45
He married ELIZABETH only Daughter
of Maurice Price Esqr whom with one Son
survived to bemoan his loss.
He was an affectionate Husband
a tender FATHER, and a Sincere Friend
Esteemed and regretted by all who knew him.
This Monument was erected by order of his
affectionate Wife and mournful widow
as a small tribute of her esteem
for the best of Men.

In Memory
of MARGARET wife of JOHN STANIER Gent^{n}
who died April 19th 1763
ELEANOR their Daughter
died April 8. 1772.
the above JOHN STANIER
died March 19. 1782.

Arms :—Quarterly 1st and 4th. *Vert.* 10 escallops, 4, 3, 2, and 1 *arg. Stanier.* 2nd and 3rd, *Gules*, a fesse checky *or. and azure*, on an escutcheon of pretence, *or.* a lion passant *sable* between three fleurs de lis *gules. Price.*

Crest :—Out of a ducal coronet *or*, a griffin's head *sa.* beaked *or*, charged with an escallop *gu.*

SLABS IN THE FLOOR OF THE CHANCEL.

Here lieth the body of
Francis wife of Francis
Boycott Gent . . . . Deceas^{d}
April the 16, 1689 aged 13 years
& 9 months.

Between this Stone and the South wall lye the Bodies of
Richard Ward Gent' who died March the 14th 1664.
Anne his wife who died October the 22 1666.
Catherine daughter of Francis Boycott who died January the 6th 1676 aged 7 months & 12 days.
Judeth another Daughter of the said Fran: Boycott who died in March 1674 aged 3 years.

Here lieth the Body of Rachel the Wife of John Stanier of Uppington who deceased the 22th of August 1690.

Here lieth interd the body of John Stanier of Uppington who died the 7th of April 1691. and was buried the 9th in hopes of a glorious resurrection.

Here lieth the Body of Francis Boycott senio^{r} of Uppington Gent' who deceased November the 2th 1696 aged 68 years.

Near this place lies John Stanier Junr obt xivmo Decemb' 1696.

Here lies the Body of Francis Latouch 1738.

Here lieth the Body of Catharine the wife of Francis Boycott of this parish Gent who deceased the 16th Day of January 1689 aged 56 years & 2 months.

Virtus, post Funera, vivit.

Tho. Stanier, Apothecary 1703.

Here lyes the Body of RICHARD STANIER late of ASTON Gent. who departed this life the 14th Day of July Anno D'ni 1711 Ætatis suæ 64.

Here lieth the Body of Mrs Elizabeth Stanier Relict of Mr Charles Stanier of Uppington who departed this Life April the 12th 1733 aged 38.

Arms :—*Stanier* as before, impaling *arg.* a fess *sable*, three pellets in chief. *Langley.*

SLABS IN THE NAVE.

Here Lyeth the Body of Silvanus Boycott of Hinton in the County of Salop Gent. who deceased the x day of October anno domini 1686 Ætatis 54.

IN THE CHURCH YARD.

Here lieth the Body of Elizth Boycott Spinster, Daughter of Frans Boycott of Uppington Gent. who departed this life the 12th of June 1738 aged 71.

Here lieth the Body of Anne Boycott Spinster Daughter of Frans Boycott of Uppington Gent. who departed this life the 6th of August 1738 aged 75.

Sacred to the Memory of Mrs Jane Stanier Wife of the Revd. John Stanier M.A. Rector of Hope Bowdler she died January 17. in the year of our Lord 1802. aged 46 years.

John Stanier M.A. late of Hope Bowdler died Jan. 31 1806 aged 58 years.

———

Sacred to the Memory of Thomas Stanier Gent. late of Uppington who died 29th of April 1806 in the 55th year of his age.

Also Richard Stanier Gent. late of Leaton died April 21 1806 aged 55 years.

———

REGISTERS.

The Register commences in the year 1630, and the following are the only entries of any consequence.

1651 Mary d. of John Stanier gent. & Rachael his wife born 21 April, baptised at High Ercall May 6.

1652 Rachael dau. of John Stanier gent. & Rachael his wife born 10 Sept. bapt. at High Ercall 22nd Sept.

1653 Robert Allestree Gent.[1] deceased 5 Feb. bur. Feb. 7.

1654 Margaret dau. of John Stanier gent. and Rachael his wife born 15 Feb. bapt. at High Ercall Feb. 28.

1657 Francis son of John Stanier gent. & Rachael his wife born 14 June, bapt. at Ercall 2 July.

1659 Elizabeth dau. of John Stanier gent. & Rachael his wife born 27 Sept. bapt. 13 Oct.

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[1] This was the father of Dr. Allestree Provost of Eton. Richard Allestry, or Allestree, a divine of some eminence, was born at Uppington, in Shropshire, in 1619. He became student of Christ Church, Oxford, and in 1641 took up arms, with many other young men of the University, in favour of Charles I. After serving some time in a military capacity he returned to his studies. When the Parliament forces entered that city he narrowly escaped bad usage, owing to his being concerned in removing the treasury from Christ Church. Soon after this he took up arms again, and was at the battle of Kenton-field. At the end of the war he entered into holy orders, and was chosen censor of his college, but when the Parliamentary visitors came to Oxford, he withdrew, and became chaplain to Mr., afterwards, Lord Newport, with whom he lived till the fight at Worcester, when he was appointed by the royalists to wait on the king at Rouen. In 1659 he went to his Majesty in Flanders, and on his return was seized at Dover, but found means to secure his dispatches; he was however kept prisoner about eight weeks in Lambeth-house. At the restoration he was made canon of Christ Church, and served one of the lectureships of Oxford, the salary of which he gave to the poor. In 1660 he took the degree of D.D., became chaplain in ordinary to the king, and regius professor of divinity. In 1665 he was appointed provost of Eton. In 1673 he resigned the professorship, and died in January following. He was buried in the chapel of Eton College, where there is a monument to his memory.—Salisbury's *Border Worthies*.

1660 Mary Allestree deceased 16 Novr bur. 18 Nov.

1661 William son of Francis Boycott gent. & Catherine his wife born 21 July bapt. 5 Aug.

Judeth dau. of John Stanier gent. & Rachael his wife born 16 Jan. bapt. 4 Feb.

1662 Richard s. of Francis Boycott gent. & Catherine his wife born 19 Sept. & bapt. 7 Octr.

1663 Anne dau. of Francis Boycott gent. & Catherine his wife born 10 Jan. & bapt. 26 Jan.

An excellent good woman.

1664 John s. of John Stanier gent. & Rachael his wife born 19 Sept. & bapt. 25 Sept.

1665 Eleanor dau. of Francis Boycott gent. & Catherine his wife born 29 Jan. bapt. 8 Feb.

1666 Anne relict of Richard Ward gent. died 22 Oct. bur. 24 Oct.

1667 Elizabeth dau. of Francis Boycott gent. & Catherine his wife born 10 April bapt. 25 April.

Anne dau. of John Stanier gent. & Rachael his wife bapt. 1 Aug. ob. 12 Sept. & bur. 14 Sept.

1668 Mary dau. of Francis Boycott gent. & Catherine his wife born 22 Sept. bapt. 13 Oct.

1670 Catherine dau. of Francis Boycott gent. & Cath. his wife born 24 May bapt. 7 June died 6 July bur. 8 July.

1671 Bithya dau. of John Stanier gent. & Rachael his wife born 22 July bapt. 10 Aug. died 14 Nov. bur. 16 Nov.

Judith dau. of Francis Boycott gent. & Catherine his wife born 6 Mar. bapt. 10 Mar.

1674 Thomas Markham M.A. was admitted Minister of this Parish July 27 & Master of the free school of the Parishes of Wroxeter & Uppington on the 28th of the same moneth by the Right Hon. Francis lord Newport.

1675 Francis s. of Francis Boycott gent. & Cath. his wife born 14 July & bapt. 3 Aug.

1676 Rachael dau. of Richard Stanier gent. & Rachael his wife born 22 Feb. bap. 4 March & died 21 May 1677.

1682 Daniel Piper, M.A. Vicar of Rockardine & Mrs Elizabeth Stanier married at Eaton Constantine 15 May.

1686 Silvanus Boycott gent, bur. 11 Oct.

1689 Frances dr. of Francis Boycott gent. & Catherine his wife bur. 18 April.

Catherine wife of Francis Boycott gent. bur. 17 Jan.

1690 Rachael wife of John Stanier gent. bur. 1 Sept.

1691 John Stanier gent. bur. 9 April.

1693 Sarah dau. of Wm Boycott gent. & Sarah his wife bapt. 7 Nov.

1694 Francis s. of William Boycott gent. & Sarah his wife born 29 Nov. bapt. 5 Decr.

1696 William s. of William Boycott gent. & Sarah his wife born 21 Oct.

Francis Boycott gent. bur. 12 Nov.

John Stanier gent. bur. 26 Dec.

1698 Richard son of William Boycott gent. & Sarah his wife born, bapt, died & bur. 12 July.

Mr Thomas Stanier of Newport Apothecary bur. 22 Jan.

1704 Catherine dau. of William Boycott & Sarah his wife born 4 March bapt. 23 March.

1707 William Boycott gent. died 9 Aug. at his house in Uppington & bur. on the 12th at Pontesbury.

1711 Mr Richard Stanier of Aston in the parish of Wellington died 14 July & bur. 17 July.

1716 Francis Latouche Let was admitted Minister of this parish Dec. 17 & Master of the Free School of the Parishes of Uppington & Wroxeter by the Right Honble Richard Earl of Bradford.

Mr Charles Stanier bur. Feb. 21.

1718 Mr John Webb of Hamstall Ridware co. Stafford & Mrs Sarah Boycott of the parish of Uppington m. 6 May.

1723 Richard Boycott senior Gent. bur. 17 Sept.

1725 Mrs Rachael Stanier of Aston bur. 14 Jan.

1726 Mrs Boycott died 24 Oct. bur. at Pontesbury 27 Oct.

Mrs Margaret Stanier bur. Feb. 7.

1728 John s. of John Stanier gent. & Bridget his wife born April 27, privately bapt. 30 Ap. & publickly bapt. 22 May.

1729 Francis s. of John Stanier gent. & Bridget his wife born 15 June publ. bapt. 3 July.

1730 Mrs Eleanor Boycott bur. 16 March.

1731 Mrs Eleanor Stanier bur. 24 April.

Bridget dau. of Mr John Stanier & Bridget his wife born 26 June bapt. 21 July.

1724 William s. of John Stanier gent. & Bridget his wife born Mar. 25 bapt. 15 April.

Mrs Catherine Boycott died 24 Nov. bur. at Pontesbury 5 Dec.

1735 Mrs Elizabeth Stanier bur. April 4.

1736 Richard s. of John Stanier gent. & Bridget his wife born 19 Sept. & bapt. 20 Sept,

1737 Francis Latouche Min^r^ died 23 Feb. bur. 25 Feb.

1738 Henry Tipton B.A. admitted Minister May 25 & Master of the Free School May 30 by Mrs Ann Smith devisee named in the last will & testament of Hon. Henry Earl of Bradford.

Mrs Elizabeth Boycott died 12 June bur. 14 June.

Mrs Ann Boycott died Aug. 6 & bur. 9 Aug.

1739 Priscilla relict of Richard Boycott esq^r^ bur. July 18.

Mary dau. of Revd Mr Boycott of Whittington bur. Sept. 17.

1741 Mrs Mary Boycott died July 25 bur. 27 July.

1742 Dec. 10 Mr William Boycott & Mrs Catherine Walters married.

1749 Aug. 3 Revd Mr Tipton died & bur. on the 4th day at evening in Leighton, succeeded by John Douglas M.A. in the church of Uppington & school of Donnington.

1751 Aug. 13 Bridget wife of John Stanier gent. bur.

Dec. 4 Thomas s. of John Stanier gent. & Margaret his wife born, and had private & publick baptism Jan. 9.

1755 M[r] John Stanier senior bur. April 5.

1756 John s. of John & Sarah Stanier bap. March 31.

1762 William Boycott esq[r] bur. Aug. 19.

1763 M[rs] Margaret Stanier wife of John Stanier gent. bur. April 19.

1765 William Boycott jun[r] esq[r] bur. June 8.

1767 Gertrude Boycott bur. July 14 1768.

1768 Mar. 3 John Greaves B.A. succeeded D[r] Douglas in the church of Uppington & school of Donnington presented by W[m] Pulteney esq[r].

Eleanor Stanier dau. of M[r] Stanier bur. April 8 1772.

M[rs] Boycott bur. Dec. 1 1772.

John Stanier gent. Mar. 19 1782.

1784 James Cope signs as Minister.

1785 Edward s. of John Stanier gent. & Mary his wife born May 3, christened May 8.

1787 John s. of John Stanier gent. & Mary his wife bapt. Aug. 12.

1790 Sarah dau. of John Stanier gent. & Mary his wife born & christened Jan. 10.

1792 Elizabeth dau. of John Stanier gent. & Mary his wife born & christened Aug. 26.

1796 Frances dau. of Francis Stanier gent. & Mary his wife born & christened May 22.

Joseph son of John Stanier gent. & Mary his wife born & christened Dec. 1.

Daniel Dewar signs as Minister July 17 1803.

1807 John Geary Minister.

1823 Ann Stanier widow of Richard Stanier of Leaton in the parish of Wrockwardine bur. July 9 aged 65.

PUBLIC HOUSES AND SHUTS IN SHREWSBURY.

THE following lists are in the handwriting of the late Mr. George Morris of Shrewsbury, and are amongst the MSS. liberally given by his son to the Shropshire Archæological Society.

PUBLIC HOUSES.

Names of Signs and Public Houses in Shrewsbury in 1780, and of the persons they were kept by. Those marked * were not in existence in 1820. Those in Italics were made into Public Houses since 1780. The letters R. and L. signify the side of the street in which they were situated.

New Street.

*R Cross Guns. Bickley. Facing Millington's Hospital.
L Barley Mow. Baugh. Now the Cross Guns.

Frankwell.

*L *Boot.* Edwards. Adjoining the steps under Dr. Darwin's Wall, nearly opposite Millington's Hospital.
R Cross Keys. Hayward. Afterwards Royal Oak, now String of Horses; corner leading into New Street.
L Old Crow. Oliver. Now New Inn, facing New Street.
L Bell. Price.
R Compasses.
L *Prince of Wales.*
R Crow. Humphreys.
L Seven Stars. Bythell Jones. } Between the present Bridge
*R ——— Gilbert. } and the Quay.
*L ——— Tushingham. Afterwards the Anchor.
L White Horse. Roberts.
*L Hole in the Wall. Nightingale. On the Frankwell end of the Old Bridge.

Mardol.

L Horse and Jockey. Barkley.
L *William Hill's Arms.*
*L Anchor. Cullis. House beyond Sheepshead Shut.
R Welsh Harp. Roberts. Now the Britannia.
L The Last. Houlbrook. Now the King's Head.
*R Hart and Trumpet. France. Premises now occupied by Mr. Maxon.
L Queen's Head. Hand.
L *Bell.*
*L King's Head. Ball. Opposite Hill's Lane.
*R Sun. R. Jones. Corner of Hill's Lane, was removed into Roushill.
*L Bell. Griffiths. Corner of Roushill.
R White Hart. Rowlands
L Castle and Falcon. Sergt. Newnham.
R Elephant and Castle. Smith.
R Trumpet. Jones.
*R Gullet. Tomkies. Left side Gullet Shut.

Pride Hill.

L Leopard. Williams. Facing High Street.
R Flying Bull. Jones.
L Plume of Feathers. Williams. Now Waggon and Horses.
R Crown.
*L Rainbow. Reynolds. Where Evans, grocer, lives, next door but one to Castle Street.

Castle Street.

R Bull's Head. Bickerton.
*L White Lion. Upton.
L Raven. Lawrence.
*L House of Correction (Chequers Public House). In H. of Correction Shut.
L Coach and Horses. Jackson.
*L Grapes. Tudor. House next School playground,
*L Old Gaol Public. Wilding. In Old Gaol Yard, School Lane.

Castle Gates.

L Nag's Head. Jeffreys. Corner leading to Roushill Walls.
R Horse Shoe. Cooke. Now Jones's Arms.
L Mason's Arms.

Castle Foregate.

R Hare and Hounds. Manley. Now the Castle Inn
R Fighting Cocks. Bradley.

R Threshers. Johnson.
R Old Plough. Jones.
L Red Lion. Gowen.
R Plough. Crowther.
L *Dolphin.*
L ——— Abrey. Now the Comet.
L ——— Franks. At Old Heath.
*L Queen's Head. Walton. Through Turnpike Gate.
*R New Inn. Dodson. Through Turnpike Gate on other side.

Coton Hill.

R Sun and Ball. Holme.
*R *Blucher.*
R London Apprentice.
R Bird in Hand. Oakley.
Royal Oak.
*L Buck's Head. Owen.

High Street and Corn Market.

* Cross Keys. Bromley. Where Townhall stands, corner next Market Hall.[1]
Plough. McMath.
L Globe. Haycock. Now Cross Keys.
*L Bear. W. Carden. A little beyond, opposite Unitarian Chapel.
*L Spread Eagles. Stanton. Where the Bank is.
*R King's Head. Cotton. House on this side passage leading to Kiln Lane.
*R Anchor. Sergt. Cocker. House on further side passage called Steel Yard Shut, now Golden Cross Shut.
R Wheat Sheaf. Sergt. Shippey.

Wyle Cop.

*L ——— Ball. Bottom of S. Julian's Steps.
R Wheat Sheaf.
R Raven and Bell. Bayley.
R Lion Inn. Ashley's Trustees.
L ——— Mountford.
L Nag's Head. Hodges.
L Unicorn. Yeomans.
*R Crow. Berford. Part of Hayes's House in Back Lane betw. and Starch House.

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[1] The position of this Public House is shown in Rocque's View of Shrewsberry, 1746. See *Trans.* Arch. Soc., 4, p. 114.

R Wherry. Price.
R Spread Eagles. Slater.
R *Lion and Pheasant.*
*R Ship. Jones. Beyond Lion and Pheasant.
R Barge. Dicken. Now Bridge Inn.

Abbey Foregate.

L Bull. Griffiths.
*L Bull in the Gay. Barnes.
L Crow. Boothby.
*L Three Tuns. Starr.
*L Hand and Pen. Howell. Before come to Phœnix.
*R White Horse. Weeks. Near the Cold Bath.
R *Dun Cow.*
L Angel. Pugh.
L Bricklayers' Arms. Pugh.
*L Carpenters' Arms. White.
R Bush. Bailey.
L Bell. Tomkies.
*R Wicket. Hollowey.
R White Horse.

Colcham.

L Swan.
*L Seven Stars. Roden. } Close to each other.
L Seven Stars. Jeffrey }
R *Bull and Pump.*
R Boar's Head.
*R Olive Bush. Before you come to Factory.
L Plough and Harrows. Thornes
*R Gate. Warrington.

Dogpole, &c., and Ox Lane.

L Hen and Chickens. Powell.
L Greyhound. Stirrop. Afterwards Horse and Jockey, General Hill, Town Arms.
*L Gilded Talbot. Stone. Opposite N. turnstile in St. Mary's Churchyard.

Butcher Row.

L Cock. Yeomans.
*L Lamb. Carden. Where Harris Carpenter resides.
*L Coach and Horses. Protheroe. Faces you going from Grope Lane across St. Alkmond's Churchyard.

Fish Street.

R Bear. Bennett.
R Fishes. Hartshorn.

Hill's Lane or Knucking Street.

*L Three Tuns. Jones. Corner of Caernarvon Lane.
R Bugle. Baystone. In Little or Payne's Lane.
R Seven Stars. Bindley. Now Little Gullet.

Barker Street.

L Ship. Harwood.
R Crown and Glove. Cavannah. Fleece, now Nelson's Arms.
R Slipper. Sandford. Now Hope and Anchor.

Clarimond Hill.

*L Cross Guns. Ralphs.
R *Turf.*

Dog Lane.

*R Bell. Adams. Before you get opposite the Baptist Chapel.
R *King's Arms.*
L Golden Heart. Johnson.
*R ——— Murray. This side and other side passage near the top on Right hand.

Roushill.

*R Drum. Durnford. Going up to Mardol.

Shoplatch.

*R Boot. Ankrett. Nearly opposite Eddowes's passage.
L George. Padmore.
*L Elephant and Castle. Evans.
R Mermaid. Griffiths.
*L Horse and Jockey. Phillips. Watton's Reading Room.
L Glove. J. Thomas.
R White Lion. Taylor.
*L Bowling Green. Antrobus. In Quarry place. Major-Edwardes.

Swan Hill.

*R Swan. Shaw. Corner of Cross Hill.

From Shoplatch to Belmont.

R Half Moon. Jones.
R Talbot. Plumer.
R Fox. Richards.
R Bell. Maule.
*L Peacock. Davies. Top of Shut leading to High Street from College Hill.
L Golden Cross. Harris. In next Shut.
L Sun Tavern. Perry. In Milk Street.

SHUTS.

L ——— Shut from Top of Frankwell to wall at Dr. Darwin's.
L White Horse Shut, Frankwell.
L Horse and Jockey Shut, bottom of Mardol.
L Sheep's Head Shut, bottom of Mardol.
L King's Head Shut, bottom of Mardol.
L [1]Shackleton's Shut, now Mason's, bottom of Mardol.
L [1]Newell's Shut or Turkey[2] Shut, Knucking Street to Barker Street.
R [3]Factory Shut, Barker Street.
R Gullet Shut, top of Mardol to Cornmarket.
R Coffee House Shut, Cornmarket to College Hill.
L [1]Eddowes's Shut (Shoplatch to Talbot Inn).
L Leopard Shut, Pride Hill.
L [4]60 Steps Shut, Pride Hill (top), now Waggon and Horses Shut.
R [5]St. Mary's Shut, Castle Street to St. Mary's Churchyard.
R [1]Gosnall Shut, High Street to Kiln Lane.
R King's Head Shut, Peacock Shut (High Street to Kiln Lane). Snow Shoes Shut.
R Steel Yard Shut, Golden Cross Shut, top of High Street to St. Chad's Sextry.
L [6]20 Step Shut, High Street to Fish Street.
R [1]Elisha Shut, [7]Barrack Shut, Wyle Cop to Back Lane.
——— Shut (Wyle Cop to Back Lane).
L ——— Milk Street to Raven & Bell.

In a paper on "Shrewsbury Street Names," published in Vol. II. of *Transactions*, the writer refers to the term *Shut* as "peculiar to Shrewsbury." This is scarcely correct, though probably Shrewsbury contained a larger number of passages so called than most places. There used to be several in Oswestry, and it was remarked in *Bye-gones*, Oct. 22, 1879, that these pretty generally took their names from public houses at the end of them. Examples were given, such as "Star Shut," "Butcher's Arms Shut," "Red Lion Shut," &c. It was much the

[1] Person's name residing there. [2] A Quantity of Turkeys kept there. [3] A Factory up there. [4] Number of steps from Roushill. [5] Leading to St. Mary's Church. [6] Number of steps from High Street to Fish Street. [7] Barracks there for Soldiers.

SHUTS.

L. ——— Shut from Top of Frankwell to wall at Dr. Darwin's.
L. White Horse Shut, Frankwell.
L. Horse and Jockey Shut, bottom of Mardol.
L. Sheep's Head Shut, bottom of Mardol.
L. King's Head Shut, bottom of Mardol.
L. [1]Shadelton's Shut, now Mason's, bottom of Mardol.
L. [1]Newell's Shut or Turkey[2] Shut, Knocking Street to Barker Street.
R. [3]Factory Shut, Barker Street.
R. Gullet Shut, top of Mardol to Corn-market.
R. Coffee House Shut, Corn-market to College Hill.
L. [1]Eddowes's Shut (Shoplatch to Talbot Inn).
L. Leopard Shut, Pride Hill.
L. [4]60 Steps Shut, Pride Hill (top), now Waggon and Horses Shut.
R. [5]St. Mary's Shut, Castle Street to St. Mary's Churchyard.
R. [1]Gosnall Shut, High Street to Kiln Lane.
R. King's Head Shut, Peacock Shut (High Street to Kiln Lane). Snow Shoes Shut.
R. Steel Yard Shut, Golden Cross Shut, top of High Street to St. Chad's Sextry.
L. [6]20 Step Shut, High Street to Fish Street.
R. [1]Elisha Shut, [7]Barrack Shut, Wyle Cop to Beck Lane.
——— Shut (Wyle Cop to Beck Lane).
L. ——— Mill Street to Raven & Bell.

In a paper on "Shrewsbury Street Names," published in Vol. II. of *Transactions*, the writer refers to the term *Shut* as "peculiar to Shrewsbury." This is scarcely correct, though probably Shrewsbury contained a larger number of passages so called than most places. There used to be several in Oswestry, and it was remarked in *Bye-Gones*, Oct. 22, 1879, that these pretty generally took their names from public houses at the end of them. Examples were given, such as "Star Shut," "Butcher's Arms Shut," "Red Lion Shut," &c. It was much the

[1] Person's name residing there. [2] A Quantity of Turkeys kept there.
[3] A Factory up there. [4] Number of steps from Monkhill. [5] Leading to St. Mary's Church. [6] Number of steps from High Street to Fish Street. [7] Barracks there for Soldiers.

same in Welshpool, and there, as elsewhere, it was sometimes the case that the end furthest from the street, was closed. In a paper on "Llanidloes," in *Montgomeryshire Collections*, Shuts are mentioned as existing in that town; and Mr. Halliwell defines "Shut" as "a narrow street," and he refers to it as a term pertaining to the West.

The Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, in his *Salopia Antiqua*, says, "Shut=a narrow passage, forming an outlet from one street to another. Teut. *schut* locus conclusus:

'Per Watling strete usque le Wodewardes *shutte*.'"

(*Cartular.* S^ti^ *Petri. MS.* apud Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., fol. 250). Miss Jackson refers to the term as belonging to Shrewsbury, Wellington, Ellesmere, and Oswestry. She, too, points out how, sometimes, a Shut is a cul-de-sac. Miss Jackson gives the following illustrations:—

From the Stalls or Mardol-head the street itself of Mardol branches off to the right, but the straight-forward course which we are now pursuing brings us into the narrow street called Shoplatch: at the entrance to which is the passage of *Gullet-Shut*. A *shut* in Shrewsbury language denotes, not, as might be imagined, a *cul-de-sac*, or alley shut at one end, but, on the contrary, one open at both extremities, enabling the pedestrian, for it is pervious only to such, to *shoot* or move rapidly from one street into another.—*Blakeway Salop MSS.* (A.D. 1817, *circa*), in Bodleian Library.

Don't you know the muffin-man,
  Don't you know his name—
Don't you know the muffin-man
  That lives in our lane?
All round the Butter-Cross,
  Up by St. Giles's,
Up and down the *Gullet Shut*,
  And call at Molly Miles's.

Old Shrewsbury Ditty.

Molly Miles is believed to have kept a noted Tavern called *The Gullet*, of which some account is given in the *Blakeway Salop MSS.*

AMY, COUNTESS OF LEICESTER.

CONNECTED WITH SHROPSHIRE.

By H. F. J. VAUGHAN, B.A., S.C.L., Oxon.

Many scions of Shropshire families, as they advance from boyhood to manhood, change the lovely scenery and woods of their native county for the venerable, if somewhat gloomy, walls of the celebrated University seated on the stream of the Isis; many a Shropshire man, full of the elasticity of youth, urges his bounding-horse along the Eynsham Road, and, little thinking of woe or the misery endured there in times past, mounts the hill on the left, and carelessly rides through the village of Cumnor. Some, perhaps, of a more thoughtful character, ponder on the tale of the Countess of Leicester's fate, as portrayed by Scott in his novel of *Kenilworth*; some may feel a warm glow of compassion for or sympathy with the lovely Amy inflame them as they view the scanty memorials of her former lodging; but few, it is probable, know that the Robsarts were connected with Shropshire, holding land there, and being related to some of its families. When we contemplate the page of history, the name of Dudley stands out surrounded by a lurid brilliancy, while that of his lovely Countess has a melancholy pathos as it passes from the seclusion of the woods and old Gothic hall of Cumnor to the quiet tomb in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin. There are probably few who can gaze on that sepulchre without emotion, few who can pass it by without a desire to know more of her who now rests quietly there. The writer offers the following "undique collecta," which are the result of re-

searches after other matters, not as a finished work, but as possibly interesting in themselves and useful towards the completion of a fuller history of these events.

The narrative of Amy Robsart's fate may be given in few words. A lady of excessive loveliness and grace, brought up quietly in the country, came within the sphere of the Earl of Leicester, who was enchanted with her beauty, as she was dazzled by the brilliancy of his position and talents. A marriage was arranged and took place between them. She, however, found that she had but changed the seclusion of her father's house for the still greater loneliness of Cumnor Hall, broken only by the occasional visits of her husband. The Earl, on the other hand, was placed in a position of great difficulty, since his Sovereign required his constant presence at Court, and made it evident that she regarded him with feelings more akin to her position of woman than Queen. Intoxicated with the love of power and rank, to which he had grown accustomed, he was called upon to choose between that and his now neglected wife. Assisted, no doubt, by evil counsellors, the former prevailed, and the name of Leicester has come down to us sullied by the accusation of murder. Such is the outline of the story; it remains to supply some details.

The family of Robsart, or Robesart, seems to have been connected with Kent and Norfolk, since we find Sir Terry Robsart called of Siderstone, co. Norfolk, who was the father of two children, Sir John Robsart, who is called of Stanfield Hall, near Wymondham, and Lucy, wife of Edward Walpole, of Houghton, who died in 1559. However, in the pedigree of the family of Scott, of Mote, co. Sussex, Elizabeth, the daughter of Edward Scott of Iden Mote, by Alice, daughter and coheir of Thomas Fogge, is said to have married as her second husband Sir John Robsart, of the family seated at Shurland, in Sheppey, and by him to have been mother of Amye, wife of Robert Dudley, Earl of

Leicester. The first husband of Elizabeth Scott was named Appleyard, and came from Norfolk, which points to a connection with that county. Amy seems to have been the only legitimate child of Sir John, to whose property she succeeded as heir. He had, however, a natural son, Arthur Robsart, of whom more will be said hereafter.

Before proceeding further, we may notice the variations in the armorial bearings of the family of Robsart. They are given in one place as *vert*. a lion rampant, *or*, wounded in the shoulder proper; in another place as *or*, a lion rampant *vert*, crowned *gules*, in another as *argent*, a lion rampant *vert*, in another as *or*, a lion rampant guardant *vert*., and it is impossible to avoid being struck by the resemblance those arms bear to those of the Dudleys, viz., *or*, a lion rampant double quened, *vert*. The marriage of Lord Robert Dudley and Amy Robsart took place 4 June, 1550, and seems to have caused some interest at the time, since King Edward VI. makes an entry in his diary relative to it:—"S. Robert dudeley, third sonne to th' erle of Warwic, married S. John Robsarte's daughter, after whose marriage there were certain gentlemen that did strive who should take away a gose's heade, which was hanged alive on tow crose postes." Lord Robert Dudley was son of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, and so brother of Lord Guildford Dudley, the husband of Lady Jane Grey. Their mother was Jane, daughter of Edward Guildford, of Kent. The Duke of Northumberland was the son of Edmund Dudley (sometime of Lincoln's Inn), by Elizabeth, sister and heir of John Grey, Viscount Lisle, and grandson of John Dudley, by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir John Bramshot, Knight, of Bramshot, co. Hants., but beyond this point his descent is disputed. He himself declared this John to be a younger son of John Sutton, Lord Dudley, but others say that he had no connection with that family, and that the name was simply assumed from the place whence they came.

However, the descent of the Dudleys is somewhat beside our purpose, since Lord Robert left no issue by his wife Amy nee' Robsart, but the question as to his participation in her murder is of interest.

It was of consequence to some of Leicester's minions that their patron should rise to as high a pitch of dignity and influence as possible, since they hoped by this means to push their own fortunes, and it appeared at one time as if the Queen would have been willing to raise him to the dignity of her husband, had this been possible, which, however, was not so long as the Countess was alive. It is well known that Elizabeth was fond of the society of handsome and attractive men, and that she often desired to retain them at Court while their wives remained in the country. If this was the case with others, how much more likely was it that the Countess of Leicester should have led a quiet and secluded life, her lord being one of the chief favourites of the Sovereign? The quaint old Manor house of Cumnor was well suited to such retirement, and thither Lady Leicester repaired, placing herself under the care of Anthony Forster, a gentleman of good position, who then held the Manor of Cumnor (formerly the property of Abingdon Abbey), under the Earl, her husband. This Anthony was, according to the inscription upon the monument erected to him in Cumnor Church, the fourth son of Richard Forster, of Evelith, in Shropshire, and was of social habits and kindly disposition, benevolent to those in need, full of piety, learning, and eloquence, taking especial delight in music, architecture, horticulture, and poetry. There seems in such a character nothing which could lead us to suppose that he would be a willing instrument in the murder of the unfortunate lady who was staying in his house, and it is perfectly possible that such a crime might be committed by an agent from the Earl without the cognizance of Forster. In such a case, the very fact of its having taken place in his house, would be so terrible a blow that it might well change

him from a lively and happy man into a sedate and rather melancholy one; nor would it be strange for him to avoid public notice, knowing how probable it would be that he could not escape some suspicion of blame in the matter. His connection with Berkshire probably arose from his having married Anne, daughter of Rainald Williams, brother of John Lord Williams, of Thame, by whom he had issue John, Robert, and Henry. Blakeway says that this family of Williams was the same which was seated at Willaston, and so connected with Shropshire. Sir John Williams was of Burfield, co. Berks., in right of his wife Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Richard More, of Burfield; and Dugdale says he was of the same family as that which assumed the name of Cromwell in the time of Henry VIII. This Sir John and his wife had a second son, named after himself, John, whom Queen Mary created Lord Williams of Thame, and it was his niece who was wife of Anthony Forster. The descendants of Anthony's elder brother, Thomas Forster, who married Frances Giffard, remained in Shropshire, and we find his cousins also there who were descended from William, whose son Robert, of Tong, was father of Thomas Foster of Tong, the father of Humphrey Forster of Tong, in 1614, and Isabel, wife of Edward, Lord Stafford, who died in 1626. Richard Forster, the father of Anthony, had married Mary Groseley, and was himself the son of John Forster of Evelith, by Isabel Kyffin of Abertanat.

It is difficult to discover the relationship between this branch of the family of Forster and that which was called of Sutton Madoc and Ruckley Grange, the latter of which places is in the parish of Tong. It may be possible that Richard the father of Anthony is the same person as Richard of Sutton Madoc, and that he married twice. It is to be remarked that the beforementioned Robert Forster, called in one place of Tong, and in another of Evelith, who was living in 22 Henry VIII., had, besides Thomas Forster of Tong; another

son, Robert Forster of Barton Green, who married Joane, daughter of Edward Mytton of Weston, by whom he had issue Richard and Robert. And upon looking at the other branch of the family, it will be noticed that Francis Forster of Ruckley Grange, who died 17 December, 1652, the son of John Forster of Ruckley Grange, and Isabel, his wife, daughter of Edward Forster, and grandson of Richard Forster of Sutton Madoc and Ruckley Grange, had married Mary, daughter of Thomas Scott of Cosford, who died in 1630, by Elizabeth Mytton.

We have thus before us a connection between the families of Mytton and Forster, Mytton and Scott, and Forster and Scott, and when it is considered that the Robert Forster who married Joane, daughter of Edward Mytton of Weston, was great grandson of John Forster of Evelith or Tong, who was grandfather of Anthony Forster of Cumnor, it will be evident that Forster's family connection with the Countess Amy through her mother, may have decided her in taking up her quarters near him. On the other hand, however, it must be observed that the Robsarts and the Forsters were connected with different branches of the Scott family. Their two lines coalesce in Sir William Scott of Scot's Hall, co. Kent, and Sybilla Lewkenor, his wife, who had, with other issue, Sir John Scott, the son and heir, and Edward Scott, second son, of the Moat Iden, who died 1535, having married Alice, daughter and coheir of Thomas Fogge, Sergeant Porter of Calais, temp. Hy. VII. and Hy. VIII., who survived him and married Sir Robert Oxenbridge, of Bride, co. Sussex. By this marriage Edward Scott had issue a son William, and three daughters, first, Anne, wife of Thos. Cheyney of Woodhay, co. Berks; second, Jane, wife of ——— Wyborne of West Peckham; third, Elizabeth, wife of, firstly, ——— Appleyard of Norfolk, secondly, Sir John Robsart, by whom she was mother of Amye. The son, William Scott, succeeded his father at the Mote, and having refused to conform to the change of

religion, was fined £300, and confined in the Marshalsea. He seems, however, to have been able to make his peace, since he died 25 January, 1583, in possession of very large estates in Sussex, Kent, and Essex, and was buried at Iden, leaving by his wife Mary, daughter of William, second Lord Windsor, of Bradenham, co. Bucks, a numerous issue, of whom the eldest son, William Scott, who paid a composition for knighthood, temp. Charles I., and died 11 December, 1637, married Mary, sister of Sir Walter Leveson, of Wolverhampton, co. Staffordshire, and was succeeded at the Mote by his son and heir, Thomas, born 1614, while the second son, William Scott, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Peshall of Horsley, co. Stafford, Bart., and left issue. He would appear to be the William Scott who, or whose father of the same name, purchased the Manor of Great Barr, co. Stafford, in 1618.

It may be observed that the Myttons of Weston gained that estate through the marriage of Richard (son of Reginald Mytton of Shrewsbury) with Margaret, daughter and coheir of Sir Adam Peshall, whose great grandfather, another Sir Adam Peshall, had married the heiress of John Weston of Weston. Sir John Peshall or Peshale, the father of Elizabeth, wife of William Scott, was created a baronet by James I., 25 November, 1612. He was born 22 February, 1562, and died 3 January, 1646, having married Anne, daughter of Ralph Sheldon of Beoly, co. Worcester, by Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Throgmorton of Coughton, and his forefathers had for many generations been connected with Staffordshire and Shropshire. The family of Scott of Scot's Hall, bore *argent* three Catherine wheels *sable*, and a bordure engrailed *gules*; and the family of Scott of Great Barr, a variation on these, namely, *argent* on a fess *gules*, cotized *azure*, between three Catherine wheels *sable*, as many lambs passant of the field, which were granted in 1663, the crest being on a mount *vert*, a beacon fired proper, ladder *or*, and the motto "Regi patriæque fidelis."

These insignia are said to have been assumed in reference to the gallant conduct of Sir Thomas Scott of Scot's Hall, the commander of the Kentish forces, at the approach of the Spanish Armada, when he ordered the beacons on the south coast to be lighted, and prepared to give the enemy a sharp reception. Sir Thomas Scott would be cousin of the Scotts of Great Barr, he being grandson of Sir John Scott by Anne née Pympe, and son of Sir Reginald Scott of Scot's Hall, by his first wife, Emmeline Kempe. This Emmeline Kempe seems to have had her name from her grandmother, Emmeline, daughter and coheir of Sir Valentine Chicke. *Azure* three lions rampant and a bordure *argent*, who was the wife of Sir Thomas Kempe, K B., of Ollantigh, son of William Kempe and Alice, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Scott (Lieutenant of the Tower), of the Scot's Hall family. By Sir Thomas Kempe she had issue a second son, Sir William, born 1487, who married Eleanor, daughter and coheir of Sir Robert Browne, fifth son of Sir Thomas Browne of Beechworth Castle, co. Surrey, and by her had issue, first, Sir Thomas; second, Margaret, wife of George Fogge of Brabourne, and third, Emmeline, wife of Sir Reginald Scott of Scott's Hall. Their mother, Eleanor née Browne, had had a previous husband, viz., Thomas Fogge, Sergeant Porter of Calais, to Hy. VII. and Hy. VIII., by whom she had two coheirs, firstly, Anne, wife of William Scott of Scot's Hall, who died s.p.; and secondly, Alice, wife of Edward Scott of the Moat Iden, Sussex.

In passing, it may be noticed that Sir Robert Scott, Lieutenant of the Tower, was brother of William Scott, who was the first husband of Isabel, daughter of Vincent Herbert or Finch, her second being Sir Gervase Clifton, by whom she had issue two coheirs, Joan, wife of John Digges, and Isabel, wife of Sir John Jerningham of Cossey, co. Norfolk. From the above it is evident that the Scotts of the Mote, and those of Scot's Hall, were nearly connected through other lines besides their paternal one. Sir Thomas Scott was ap-

pointed Colonel Commander of the Kentish forces under Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and subsequently Sir John Scott, the second son of Sir Thomas, married as his second wife Catherine (daughter of Sir Thomas Smythe of Ostenhanger Castle), whose brother, Sir Thomas Smythe, married Sarah, daughter and heir of William Blount, her second husband being Robert Sydney, Earl of Leicester, by whom he had a son Sir John Smythe, husband of Isabella, daughter of the Earl of Warwick.

But to return for a time to William Scott of Great Barr. He left issue two sons, William and John, of whom the former succeeded him at Great Barr, and married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Thomas Fryth (Sir Simon Digges says Rowland Fryth), who was buried at Aldridge 17 October, 1651, by whom he had issue, first, Thomas, who married Eleanor Vernon of Hanbury, but died s. p.; second, Edward, heir of his brother, who was buried 12 December, 1711, leaving a sole daughter and heir, Frances, wife of Thomas Lacy, of Worcestershire; third, Elizabeth, wife of William Turner of Sutton Coldfield; fourth, Frances; and fifth, Mary. The second son, John Scott, buried 26 June, 1643, was progenitor of the subsequent Scotts of Great Barr, who still occupy a high position in the county of Stafford. A glance at the ancestry of Eleanor Frith shows a connection with Kent, her mother having been Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Wightwick, by Elizabeth Pigott, whose maternal grandmother was Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Dering, of co. Kent.

The foregoing may seem much involved, but it throws some light upon the connections of the mother of Amy Robsart, and shows her family to have had interests not only in Kent and Norfolk, but also in Shropshire and Staffordshire, and it further gives a clue to her staying with Anthony Forster at Cumnor. That her life was attempted rests upon the authority of Dr. Walter Bayley, of New College, Oxford, a physician, but he seems to attribute the carrying out of the affair,

if not the scheme itself, to Sir Richard Varney, who had come from the Earl to Cumnor. The above account shows the family of the unfortunate lady to have been much connected with Leicester, and to have received some favours from him; this, of course, more especially refers to the branches seated at Scot's Hall and the Mote Iden.

We must now advert somewhat to other descendants of the before-mentioned Sir William Scott of Scot's Hall, and Sybilla Lewkenor, his wife. They had issue an eldest son and heir, Sir John (mentioned above), who by Anne Pympe, his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir Reginald Pympe of Nettlestead, had a numerous issue, of whom three deserve some notice, first, William Scott, married Anne, eldest daughter and coheir of Thomas Fogge, and consequently sister to Alice, grandmother of Amy, Countess of Leicester; second, Sir Reginald Scott, the eldest son, after the death of his first wife, Emmeline, daughter of Sir William Kempe, married Mary, daughter of Sir Bryan Tuke of Layer Marney, co. Essex, per fess dancette *azure* and *gules* three lions passant guardant *or*, of whom presently; and third, Richard, third son, who married Mary, daughter of George Whettenhall of Hextal Place, East Peckham, co. Kent. Sir Reginald Scott and his wife Mary had issue, with others, a second son, Charles Scott of Egerton, in Godmersham, who ob. 1617, having married Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Wyatt of Allington Castle (beheaded 2 Mary), by Jane, daughter of Sir William Hawte of Kent, by whom he had issue, with others, a younger son, Anthony Scott, who, according to the Scot's Hall Manuscripts, married the heiress of Betton, near Shrewsbury, Salop, and by her had issue William Scott of Cosford, co Salop, and Thomas Scott of the Heath, co. Salop, ob. in 1630, but the son and heir must have been Isaac Scott, father of Elizabeth, wife of Richard Scott, among whose descendants the Betton estate remained. William Scott of Cosford married Anne Woodcock, and had issue Wil-

liam, ob. 1684, husband of Anne Barbour, and Thomas Scott of Shrewsbury, who married Sarah Webb. Both of these sons left issue. Thomas Scott of the Heath married Elizabeth Mytton, and had issue Thomas of Tong Norton, ob. 1671, who married Anne, daughter of Thomas Barbour of Tong Norton, and left issue. This latter Thomas was brother of Mary, wife, firstly, of Francis Forster of Ruckley Grange, and, secondly, of Sir William Glascock of Wormley, co, Herts. The descents of these Scotts of Tong Norton and Cosford seem a little confused ; the double marriage with Ann Barbour will be remarked, and no notice being taken of the further descent of Betton, which, however, may be explained, since it passed by an heiress to another branch of the family in the second generation from Anthony, as will afterwards appear.

To pass on to Richard Scott, son of Sir John of Scot's Hall, co. Kent. He married, as before remarked, Mary, daughter of George Whetenall of Hextall Place, co. Kent, whose father, William Whetenall of Hextall Place, East Peckham, was Sheriff of Kent, 18 Henry VIII.

It may be remarked, as showing a further connection between these two latter branches of the Scott family, that Margaret, daughter of William Whettenhall, or Whetenall, was wife of Thomas Roydon of Roydon Hall, East Peckham, co. Kent, and had by him a daughter and coheir, Elizabeth, ob. 19 August, 1595, aged 73, wife of William Twysden of Roydon Hall, jure uxoris, by whom he had issue, first, a son Roger Twysden, captain of a troop of Kentish gentlemen at Tilbury, who ob. November, 1603, having married Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Wyatt of Allington Castle, beheaded in 1553, by whom he left issue ; and second, a daughter Margaret, wife of Richard Dering of Pluckley, co. Kent. It will be remembered that Elizabeth, daughter of this Richard Dering, married Sir William Skeffington, Bart., of Fisherwick, co. Stafford, who died 16 September, 1635, leaving issue,

with others, Elizabeth, wife of Michael Biddulph, Cecilia, wife of Edward Mytton of Bolington, co. Staff., and Mary, wife of Richard Pigott, by whom she was mother of Elizabeth, wife of Francis Wightwick, whose daughter Elizabeth was wife of Roland Fryth, and by him mother of Eleanor Fryth, wife of William Scott of Great Barr. William Skeffington, the grandfather of the William Skeffington who married Elizabeth Dering, was of the Whiteladies, in the next parish to Tong, and was buried in Tong Church, 1551, where there is a monument to him. His wife, Joan, was daughter of James Leveson of Wolverhampton, and consequently aunt of Mary who married William Scott of the Moat Iden, co. Sussex, first cousin of Amy, Countess of Leicester. The family of Whettenhall came from Cheshire, and bore *vert.* a bend *ermine.* They were connected by marriage with the family of Bromley, who were of considerable standing in Shropshire, and it may be from this cause that Richard, the second son of Richard Scott and Mary Whettenhall, settled in Shrewsbury. His elder brother, Reginald Scott, is celebrated for his work on the *Discovery of Witchcraft.* Richard Scott died in 1628, leaving issue by Mary his wife two daughters and a son, Isaac Scott of Shrewsbury, born 1584, who married Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Stephens. There was a clergyman in Shrewsbury, Edward Stephens, of St. Chad's Church, which living he held from 1550 to 1553, when he was deprived of it for being married, in company with many other married clergy of the Diocese. They had, many of them, no doubt, taken advantage of the alteration of the law in this respect, which took place during the time of Edward VI., but which was re-enacted under Queen Mary.

The above Isaac and Elizabeth Scott had issue, with others, an eldest son, Richard, of Shrewsbury, a very active promoter of the cause of King Charles I. in the time of the Civil Wars, who, as the Scot's Hall papers tell us, married his cousin, Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac

Scott and relict of Brinsley, and so brought Betton into this branch of the family. Richard Scott of Shrewsbury is said to have borne for his arms the three *sable* Catherine wheels without the bordure engrailed, but these have not been generally used by his descendants, the eldest of whom, Jonathan Scott, born 1647, was Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1689, and died in 1716, having succeeded to the Betton estate. His father had died in 1662, and his mother in 1681, but he was the first Scott of Betton of this branch of the family. Richard Scott, the second son, was born in 1648, and married Susannah, daughter and coheir of John Gardner of Shrewsbury, by whom he had, with other issue, first, Jonathan Scott, born 1677, who succeeded his uncle at Betton, and died in 1746, having married Anne Farmer, by whom he had issue a son Jonathan, born 1711, but who died in 1737 without issue, leaving his three sisters his coheirs, of whom the eldest, Elizabeth, married Captain Richard Scott, and carried the Betton estate to that family. Susan married Thomas Owen, and Ann married John Jones. The male line, however, was continued by their uncle, John Scott of Shrewsbury, second son of Richard and Susannah. Before quitting this family, it may be well to remark that Sir Thomas Scott of Scot's Hall and Nettlestead, son of Sir Reginald and Emmeline, his first wife, had issue by his first wife Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir John Baker of Sissinghurst Castle, co. Kent, besides others, a second son, Sir John Scott of Nettlestead, who married Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Stafford of Blatherwick, and relict of Sir William Drury of Halstead, co. Norfolk, but she died without issue by him. The mother of this Elizabeth was Dorothy, daughter of Henry Lord Stafford by Ursula, daughter of Sir Richard Pole, K.G., and it was her brother, Edward Stafford, who married Mary, daughter of Edward, Earl of Derby, by whom he had issue Edward, who died in 1625, the husband of Isabella, daughter of Thomas Forster of Tong, who, it

will be remembered, was the son of Anthony Forster's first cousin, hence it follows that Isabel Forster was by marriage first cousin to Lady Elizabeth Scott. There is a monument in Nettlestead Church to this lady, who died 6 February, 1598, in her 49th year. Her first husband was Sir William Drury, the builder of Drury House, on the site of which Drury Lane Theatre now stands, and by him, who died in 1578, she had issue three sons and four daughters.[1] Of these, William, the third son, was killed in battle; Sir Drew, the second son, was gentleman usher to Queen Elizabeth, and, in connection with Sir Amyas Paulet, was appointed keeper of Mary Queen of Scots, whom he attended to the scaffold. Sir Robert Drury, the eldest

[1] The Drury Pedigree is very confused and differs according to different authors. Sir John Cullum, in his *History of Halstead*, makes Bridget the wife of Sir John Jerningham daughter of Sir Robert Drury and Anne, eldest daughter of Sir William Calthorpe, and he states that the eldest son of Sir Robert Drury and Anne his wife was Sir William, who married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Henry Sothell, Esq., by whom he had issue Robert, who died in his father's life-time, but by his wife Audrey, daughter of Richard Lord Rich, left issue a son and heir, Sir Robert Drury, slain in France by Sir John Borough, Knight, 1589, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Stafford (she afterwards married Sir John Scott), and had issue Sir Robert, whose two children dying infants his sisters became coheirs. Of these Elizabeth was wife of Sir William Cecill and mother of three coheirs, one of whom (Anne) married Henry Lord Gray of Groby, 1st Earl of Stamford, and was mother of Thomas, who died in his father's lifetime, leaving by his wife Dorothy, daughter and coheir of Edward Bouchier, Earl of Bath, a son Thomas, second Earl of Stamford, who died s.p., and two daughters, Elizabeth, wife of Henry Benson of Carwelton, and Anne, wife of James Grove, whose son, James Grey Grove, was M.P. for Bewdley, and their daughter Penelope was wife of Ralph Browne of Caughley, in Shropshire, and mother of coheirs. On the other hand, the following is the inscription on the monument in Nettlestead Church :—"Here lyeth ye bodye of Elizabeth Stafford daughter of Sir William Stafford of Blatherwick in C of Northampton and to Dame Dorothy Stafford D of Henry Lord Stafford eldest son of Edward the last Duke of Buckingham Was first married to Sir Willm Drury of Halsted in C of Suffolke Knight by whom she had 3 sons and 4 daughters. She afterwards married Sir John Scott of Nettlested in the County of Kent, Knight" &c.

son, of Halstead, was father of Bridget wife of Sir John Jernegan (now called Jerningham) of Somerley, co. Norfolk, son of Sir Edward Jernegan of Somerley, Knight, by his first wife, the only daughter of Sir Edward Bedingfield of Oxborough, co. Norfolk. It is worthy of observation that the second wife of Sir Edward Bedingfield, the mother of his son and successor Sir Thomas, was Margaret, daughter of Sir William Scott of Scot's Hall, Marshall of Calais, &c. She was consequently step-mother to Sir John Jernegan mentioned above, who by Bridget his wife (née Drury) had issue three sons, George, Robert, and John, and two daughters, Anne, wife of Sir Thomas Cornwallis, Knight, and Elizabeth, wife of John Sulyard (or Suliard) of Whetherden, co. Suffolk. Sir Thomas Cornwallis and Anne his wife were parents of Sir Charles Cornwallis, Ambassador to the Court of Spain, who, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Thomas Fincham, and relict of Nicholls, had issue William, Thomas, and Elizabeth, of whom William had an eldest daughter Annie, wife of Samuel Leigh of Rushall, co. Stafford, and mother of Thomas Leigh of Sutton Coldfield, whose daughter is said to have been wife of Edward Turner, son of John Turner of Sutton Coldfield, and Joan, his wife, daughter of Thomas Offley, who brought lands in Stonall to the Turners, and grandson of William Turner of Sutton Coldfield, mentioned above, by Elizabeth, daughter of William Scott of Great Barr. Erdeswick gives the following couplet as referring to one of the Offleys, Lord Mayor of London in 1582, and whose sister married Nicholas Leveson :—

> Offley three dishes had of daily roast,
> An egge, an apple, and (the third) a toast.

It was probably through holding land in Stonall, which came to them through Joan Offley in 1684, that the Turners came into contact with the Arblasters, who also held land in the same parish, and of whom Mary Arblaster married William Turner, son of Edward, who married the Leigh of Rushall, and in their son's time,

Henry, who married Catherine, elder daughter and coheir of Thomas Jordan and Catherine Lea, there were still left lands in the family at Lyndon derived from the Moretons, their forefathers, through the Scots, though they must soon after have ceased to own land, and sunk into comparative poverty.

Having pointed out these several connections of the branches of her mother's family, we return to the unfortunate Amy. After her violent death, which took place at Cumnor, so great a feeling of suspicion arose against the Earl of Leicester that he judged it only politic to institute an enquiry into the matter, endeavouring to give himself an appearance of the deepest interest in it, and most anxious desire to discover and bring to justice the perpetrator of the deed. With this apparent intent, he sent to the inquest those whom we should presume to be most interested in her fate, and among these her half-brother, John Appleyard, son of Elizabeth Scott by her first husband. At a subsequent period, however, Appleyard confessed that the verdict of accidental death procured from the jury was not to be relied upon, and that for Lord Leicester's sake he proceeded no further in bringing to light the murderers of his half-sister. Meanwhile, the remains of the unhappy Amy were consigned to their tomb in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in Oxford, and since she died without issue, the Robsart estates passed to the descendants of her father's sister Lucy, who had married Edward Walpole of Houghton, ob. 1595, son of Thomas Walpole of Houghton, by Jane, daughter of William Cobbe of Sandringham. Edward Walpole and Lucy his wife had issue five sons and a daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Martyn Cobbe of Snetisham; they were, first, John; second, Richard; third, Terry; fourth, Thomas; and fifth, Henry. It was John, the eldest of these sons, who was in possession of the family estate at the time of Lady Leicester's death, and consequently he succeeded to the reversion of the Robsart property, which included, amongst

others, the estate of Oldbury, in Shropshire, the reversion of which, however, he sold in 1566 for the sum of £350 to Arthur, natural son of Sir John Robsart (Close Rolls 8 Eliz. 706.) This Arthur Robsart lived at Oldbury Hall for many years, and was still resident there in 1595 with his wife Margaret, relict of Anthony Cocket of Sibton, co. Suffolk, whom he had married some 30 years previously. In a MS. in the Bishop's Registry at Norwich she is called "Nunc uxor Arthuri Robsete gen, de Oulbery Hall alias Blakeley Hall, in Com. Salopiæ." John, the eldest son and heir of Edward Walpole of Houghton, married Catherine, eldest daughter and coheir (with her sisters Ela and Anne) of William Calibut, a rigid Puritan, who died at Houghton in 1577. They had issue, first Edward Walpole, third Calibut Walpole, and four daughters. The eldest son Edward, born 1560, was living at the time of the death of the Earl of Leicester, his father having died in 1588, and was heir to all the Robsart estates, but having become a Roman Catholic, and so annoyed his father, who had in consequence, so far as he was able, disinherited him, he passed on the estates in accordance with his father's will, unjust as it was, to his younger brother Calibut, though of course, as heir at law, he had full power to retain them. But this was not all, since he also became heir to his cousin William Walpole, who married Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. Blackwell (a cousin of Thirlby, Bishop of Ely), but died without issue. It is evident therefore that this Edward Walpole would have been very wealthy had he wished it, but he gave it all up and became a priest, abjuring the realm with his cousin Bernard Gardiner, and arriving in Belgium, August, 1590. He of course died without issue, and his brother Calibut who was the ancester of the future Walpoles', received the family estates. In 1592 the latter married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Bacon, of Hessett, co. Suffolk, and was buried at Houghton, in May, 1664, an adherent of the Reformed religion. The above

mentioned William, cousin of Edward, was son of Sergeant John Walpole, of Herpley, and was born 8 August, 1544, by Catherine Knevit his wife, son of Henry Walpole, of Herpley, ob. 1554, and Margaret Holtoft, of Whaplode, who was brother of Edward who married Lucy Robsart. There is an entry to the following effect:—"1562-3 The . . . . . day of February, was christened at St. Andrew's in the Wardrobe George Bacon the son of Master Bacon esqre. sometime Sergeant of the Acatry by Queen Mary's days His Godfathers were young master George Blackwell and master Walpole" Machyn says, Mr. George Bacon had married one of the daughters of Mr. Blackwell. The Master Walpole was doubtlessly William previously mentioned, whose name appears again in Mr. Blackwell's Will, which was dated 7 June, 1567, and proved 17 October, 1570, "My son Edward Blackwell, my son Bacon, my son Draper, my son Walpole, and my brother Campion," and again, "my son Edward's wife, my daughter Bacon, my daughter Draper, and my daughter Walpole, my cousin Ursula Patrich, and my sister Campion." The last named person was probably related to the celebrated Jesuit Priest, Father Campion, which may account for many of this family and its connections being reconciled to the Church of Rome at the peril of their lives, and indeed Henry Walpole, son of Christopher of Docking, who was brother of Sergt. John Walpole, absolutely suffered death for that cause, having been ordained a priest abroad, he returned to England, was apprehended 7 December, 1593, and executed 17 April, 1595, being then only 35 years of age. William Walpole was engaged in some ironworks near Petworth, in Sussex, which belonged to his wife's family, the Blackwell's, and in his Will he made a very fine provision for her. With respect to the father of William, Machyn has the following in his diary, 1537 : "The 3rd day of November was buried in the Parish of St. Dunstan's, in the West, Sergt. Wallpoll, a Norfolk man, with a pennon

and a coat of arms, borne with a herald of arms, and there were all the judges and serjeants of the coif, and men of the law, a two hundred, with two white branches, 12 staff torches, and 4 great tapers, and priests and clerks, and the morrow the Mass of Requiem." Jane the wife of Sergeant Walpole was daughter of Edward Knyvett of Ashwellthorpe, Sergt. Porter to Henry VIII., by Jane, daughter and coheir of Sir John Bourchier, Knight, who was summoned to Parliament as Lord Berners, and in this way the Barony of Berners came to the Knyvetts. John Bourchier (Lord Berners) died in 1532, when the Barony lay dormant until 1717, when it was called out of abeyance in favour of Catherine (née Knyvett) wife of Richard Bokenham, but upon her death without issue in 1743, it again fell into abeyance, out of which it was again called in favour of the descendants of Elizabeth Knyvet, who in 1720, married Henry Wilson of Didlington, co. Norfolk, from whom came Rev. Henry Wilson (Lord Berners), who by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Sumpter of Histon, co. Cambridge, had issue a son and successor, Henry William Wilson (Lord Berners), and a second son Rev. Robert Wilson, husband of Harriet, youngest daughter and coheir of Col. George Crump. The marriage took place in 1832, and she was second wife and first cousin of her husband. They had issue, Harry William Pigott Wilson, born 1833, but who died s.p. April 28th, 1853, when his only sister, Emma Harriet, became his heir, and heir also to her uncle, whom she eventually succeeded in the Barony of Berners. She married in 1853 Sir Henry Tyrwhitt, Bart., son and heir of the late Sir John Thomas Tyrwhitt-Jones, Bart., of Stanley Hall, co. Salop, and by him has, with other issue, an eldest son, Henry Tyrwhitt, born 1854, heir to the Barony of Berners, through his mother and the Baronetcy of his father. Before returning from this digression, it may be interesting to remark that Bartholomew (Lord Bourchier), who was of the same family as the John

Bourchier mentioned above, at his death in 10 Henry IV., left a daughter and heir, Elizabeth, wife, firstly of Sir Hugh Stafford, and secondly of Sir Lewis Robessart, Knight, but she died without issue in 1432.

It will be remembered that John Walpole of Houghton, son of Lucy Robsart, married Catherine, eldest daughter and coheir of William Calibut, the Puritan, of Coxford Priory, and had issue four daughters and two sons, of whom Edward, the elder, was of Tuddenham, which he sold 10 July, 1590, having become a convert to the Church of Rome, and a priest, so that he had no issue. Calibut, the second, continued the family. But, bearing in mind this connection with the Robsarts, we must revert to the junior coheirs of William Calibut. Of these, Ela married Henry Russell of West Rudham, and the third, Anne, who was strongly imbued with the principles of her father, married, firstly, Thomas Gardiner of Cambridgeshire, by whom she had issue two sons and two daughters, of whom Bernard was reconciled to the Church of Rome by Gerrard, and having left England for Belgium in company with his cousin, Edward Walpole, in August, 1590, subsequently became a priest in the Society of Jesus, and returned to England in 1599, to further the objects of that Society. Bernard's sister, Catherine Gardiner, married Thomas Cromwell, brother of Henry Lord Cromwell. Their marriage register runs as follows :—1580 Thomas Cromwell esq^re^ and Mrs Catherine Gardyner were marryed ye xvii daye of August." In the Parochial Register of North Elmham, five children of this marriage are registered as baptized there, the last, Lyonell, 8 January, 1591-2. Upon the death of her first husband, Anne Calibut became the wife of Henry Cornwallis of Coxford Priory, who, with his son, was among the numerous converts reconciled to the Church of Rome by Father Gerrard. This son, Richard by name, was a man of some notability in his University, and for several years resided at Caius College, Cambridge, of which he was a Fellow. The de-

scription which he gives of himself, taken from the Rolls MSS., is as follows :—

Richardus Cornewallys 3 Novr. 1598.

1. Resp. Nomen mihi Rich Cornwaleys annum agens 30 Natus apud Monasterium Coxfordiense in Norfolc. Transacta in paterna domo Ætate puerili, Nordovicum concessi rudamentis Grammaticis in Schola Publica imbuendus.

2. Resp. Pater mihi est Henricus Cornwaleys, armiger, non multo abhinc tempore Dei benignitate, Ecclesiæ Catholicæ restitutus. Mater Anna Calibut oriunda ex antiqua satis familiâ, sed jam emortua ac penitus extincta, quæ et ipsa non ita pridem supremum diem obiit. Fratrem habeo natu minorem et sorores germanas binas, totidemque fratres uterinos quorum alter sacerdotali munere in Anglia fungitur. E consanguineis eminet præ ceteris Thomas Cornwaleys,[1] miles et Catholicus, Gulielmus Cornwaleys eques auratus . . . . . et Carolus ejus frater non Catholici.

3. Resp. Cantabrigiæ in collegis Gunville et Caii decem plus minus annos moratus.

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[1] Sir Thomas Cornwallis of Brome Hall was a great partizan of Queen Mary, and was Sheriff of Suffolk at her accession. He married Anne, daughter of Sir John Jerningham of Somerleyton, co. Suffolk, and Sir William and Sir Charles were his sons. The former married Lucy, eldest daughter and coheir of John Lord Latimer, and his male issue dying out his daughters became coheirs. Of these Cornelia married Sir Richard Fermor, Sheriff of Oxfordshire, in 1602, and was mother of Henry Fermor, who died 30th January, 1672, leaving by his wife Ursula, daughter of Sir Peter Middleton, seven children. Richard Fermor, the eldest son, succeeded, and died 5th January, 1684, having married Frances, daughter of Sir Basil Brooke, of Madeley Court, co. Salop, by whom he had issue, Henry and Richard. Henry Fermor died 3rd February, 1683, but by his wife Eleanor, daughter and heir of Sir George Browne, left issue, two sons and seven daughters. The eldest son, James Fermor, died 30th November, 1722, and by Mary his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Throgmorton, was progenitor of the family of Fermor of Trusmore, co. Oxon, while the second son, Henry Fermor, married Elizabeth Brooke, daughter of a younger son of the Madeley family, whose mother was coheir of Basil Brooke, and by her had an only child, Eleanor Fermor, wife of William Adams, buried 8th April, 1798, by whom she had an only child Eleanor. The family of Fermor is now represented by that of Ramsay of Croughton, and Tusmore has been sold to Lord Howard of Effingham. It is remarkable for a pool dug by a priest, dressed like a labourer, who acted as chaplain to the family, and to escape notice worked daily with a labourer for twelve years making this pool.

Richard Cornwallis was ordained a Priest on 5 June, 1599, and remained some time in Spain, under the protection of his cousin, Sir Charles Cornwallis, who was then English Ambassador at that Court, and who describes him as "a younger son to my dearest uncle Henry Cornwallis deceased," and adds, "he hath a long time entertained the Religion that suits best with this country, although he had a mother very earnestly affected to the contrary." He seems to have died about September, 1606, while still staying at the Embassy, though during Sir Charles's absence, who mentions the fact in a letter to Lord Salisbury, dated in November. Henry Cornwallis (Richard's Father) died shortly after his son had abjured the realm, leaving by his Will dated 4 January, 1598-9, a legacy to Richard for providing him with books, wearing apparel, &c., and also some household effects, which were to remain at Brome until the said Richard came to claim them. But, as may be concluded from what has been previously stated, he never returned to Brome Hall, the old seat of the Cornwallis family. Sir John Cornwallis, the father of Sir Thomas and Henry, had married Mary, daughter of Edward Suliard of Otes, in Essex. In the Will of Frances, widow of Sir Henry Jerningham of Cossey Hall, which bears the date 20 August, 24 Elizabeth, and was proved 15 February, 1583, in which year she died, occurs the following:— "To Sir Henry Benefeilde, to my cozen Mr. Edward Audley to my Cossens Mr. Edward Suliard and Mr. Thomas Suliard." This Frances was daughter of Sir James (query George) Baynham of Cloriwell, co. Gloucester, and brought the Painswick estate into the Jerningham family, from her maternal uncle, Sir Anthony Kingston, and was half sister on the mother's side to Sir Thomas Baynham, who, by Mary, daughter of William Winter, was father to Elizabeth, née Baynham, the first wife of Sir Robert Throgmorton, by whom he had an only child, Ursula, wife of Sir Thomas Gifford of Chillington, co. Staffordshire. Frances had

the Cossey estate settled on her for life. It was her husband, Sir Henry Jerningham of Huntingfield and Wingfield, co. Suffolk, who, with Sir Thomas Cornwallis, Sir Henry Bedingfield, Sir William Waldegrave, and other Norfolk and Suffolk gentry, was amongst the first to proclaim Mary Tudor Queen, on the death of Edward VI., for which he obtained the Cossey estate. He was son of Sir Edward Jerningham of Somerleyton, by his second wife, Mary, daughter and coheir of Richard, second son of Henry, Lord Scroope, of Bolton, who was after his death married to Sir William Kingston, K.G. It will be remembered that Sir Edward Jerningham, by his first wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir Henry Bedingfield, was father of Sir John who married Bridget, daughter of Sir Robert Drury, by whom he had, with others, Anne wife of Sir Thomas Cornwallis, and Elizabeth, wife of John Sulyard of Wetherden, co. Suffolk. This may have been the connection between them. While speaking, however, of the Jerninghams, it is worthy of note that John Jerningham, the father of Sir Edward, had married Isabel, the daughter and coheir of Sir Gervase Clifton, a man of great fame in his time, several times Sheriff of Kent, Lieutenant of Dover Castle under Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, successor of Sir Richard Vernon of Tong, co. Salop, in the office of Treasurer of Calais, and for some time keeper of the temporalities of the See of Canterbury. This Sir Gervase Clifton married Isabel, widow of Sir William Scott of Scot's Hall, which she had in dower for life.

But to return to Mary, daughter of Edward Suliard, and wife of Sir John Cornwallis. The Suliard family were resident at Eye, co. Suffolk, a small town, within a short distance of Brome Hall. John Suliard of Eye married Alice, daughter of Sir John Barrington of Essex, and their son, Sir John Suliard of Eye, Chief Justice of England, married, firstly, Anne, daughter of Hungate of Yorkshire, by whom he had issue Edward, his son and heir, and a daughter Katherine, wife of

John Garnish of Kenton. An earlier member of the family, grandfather of John, had married a daughter and heir of the Bacon family. Sir John Cornwallis was succeeded at Brome Hall by his eldest son, Sir Thomas, who married Anne, daughter of John Jerningham of Somerleyton, co. Suffolk, and through her mother (see previous note, page 127), great granddaughter of Elizabeth, née Stafford, wife secondly of Sir John Scott of Nettlestead, and daughter of Sir William Stafford by Dorothy, daughter of Henry Lord Stafford and Ursula Pole, whose mother was Margaret Plantagenet, daughter of George, Duke of Clarence, traditionally said to have been drowned in a butt of Malmsey wine. Thus this Dorothy Stafford was grandmother of the unfortunate Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, who was accused by Knevet (a man dismissed by him from his employment), of conspiring against the life of Henry VIII., of which accusation Wolsey took advantage to bring about the Duke's destruction. She was also sister of Richard Stafford, whose son Roger had taken the name of Floyd (probably Lloyd). The unrelenting fate of the Staffords followed this unhappy man. Born in 1572 he found himself so reduced in circumstances that he gave up the old name of Stafford for the one above given, which he borrowed from a dependent upon his mother's family, she having been sister of George Corbet of Lee, with whom he lived. He was thus himself connected with Shropshire, and his sister Jane, who shared his poverty, married a joiner, and had a son who practised the humble trade of a cobbler in the little town of Newport, in the same county. It will be noticed that these were first cousins of the Edward Lord Stafford, who married Isabella, daughter of Thomas Forster of Tong, whose son Edward predeceased him, and whose grandson Henry died unmarried, leaving a sister, Mary, wife of Sir William Howard, on whose issue King Charles I. entailed the Barony of Stafford, having purchased it from the unhappy Roger, a transaction subsequently declared illegal.

Before leaving the family of Stafford, however, it is worthy of observation that Ann Chapman, who is called by Blomfield, relict of Robsart, but from another place might appear to be a daughter of Robsart, held Ranthorp Hall, in Norfolk. By her first husband she had two sons, Thomas and Dudley Chapman, the latter of whom sold Ranthorp in 1579 to Sir Thomas Cornwallis, Knight. Mrs. Chapman married as her second husband Sir William Stafford, by whom she had a son William Stafford. Sir William married secondly, Douglas, daughter of William, Lord Howard of Effingham, relict of John, Lord Sheffield, and mother of Sir Robert Dudley. Blomfield is not always fortunate in genealogies. Harln. MS. 6128, says Sir William Stafford of Chebsey, and Dorothea his wife, daughter of Henry, Lord Stafford, had a son Edward Stafford, who married Douglas, daughter of William, Lord Howard of Effingham, s.p., and second, Robserta, daughter of Chapman. This I find confirmed by a pedigree of Howard, which says that Douglas, daughter of Lord Howard of Effingham, married, firstly, John, Lord Sheffield[1] by whom she was ancestor of the Dukes

[1] Edward, son of John, Lord Sheffield, by Douglas Howard, was grandson of Edward Sheffield, created a Baron two days before the Coronation of Edward VI., who at the seige of Norwich, fell with his horse into a ditch, and was slain by a butcher of the town with his club, before he was able to declare who he was. This Edmund was created Earl of Mulgrave by the unhappy Monarch, Charles I., and by his first wife, Ursula, daughter of Sir Robert Tyrwhitt, had six sons and nine daughters. A singularly unhappy fate seemed to follow this family: the eldest son, Charles, died young and childless, three others, Sir John, Edmund, and Philip, were drowned in passing over the Humber at Whitgift Ferry, William was drowned in France, and George, the youngest, broke his neck when exercising in a new riding house which his father had made out of an old consecrated chapel. This Earl had in all 20 children, but his male issue became extinct, and the representation finally centred in Lady Magdalen, sister of the above sons, and wife of Walter Walsh. John, the son of the second Earl, was created Duke of Buckinghamshire, and married as his third wife, Catherine Darnley, natural daughter of King James II., by Catherine, daughter of Sir Charles Sedley, of Aylesford, co. Kent, she died 14th March, and was buried in West-

of Buckinghamshire, represented by the family of Walsh of Castle Walsh, in Ireland, the eldest line of which ended in two ladies Magdalen Walsh and her sister Margaret Daly, the former was buried in Westminster Abbey. A younger line was seated at Clitheroe, of whom came Francis Walsh, of the Bank of England, an Executor of the Will of the pious Lady Huntingdon, and in whom George III. placed great confidence. His son, Benjamin Walsh, was buried at St John's, near Worcester, 1856. Douglas Howard married secondly, Robert, Earl of Leicester, and thirdly, Sir Edward Stafford. From this it is evident that there was a not distant connection between the families of Stafford, Dudley, and Forster of Tong.

Sir Thomas Cornwallis was succeeded at Brome Hall by his son, Sir William Cornwallis, who married Lucy, third daughter and coheir of John Lord Latimer, and Sir Charles the Ambassador was a younger son. We must, however, revert to the immediate ancestry of the Lords Latimer. John Nevill, Lord Latimer, who died 1542, married Dorothy, coheir of John Vere, fourteenth Earl of Oxford, by Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir William Stafford of Frome. Their son, John Lord Latimer, who died 1577, married Lucy, daughter of Henry Somerset, Earl of Worcester, and left issue coheirs. The second of these, Dorothy Nevill, married Thomas Cecil, Lord Barleigh, who died 1662, and by him was mother of William Cecil, Earl of Exeter, and a daughter, Lady Frances Cecil, wife of Nicholas Tufton Earl of Thanet, whose fourth daughter, Lady Mary Tufton, married Sir Edward Bishopp, Bart., of Parham, co. Sussex, whence their son had his name of Cecil, who became second Baronet, and was father of another Sir

minster Abbey, 8 April, 1743, aged 61. It is related of her, that on the anniversary of her grandfather's being put to death, she used to spend the day at Buckingham House (which afterwards became Buckingham Palace) in the deepest mourning, seated with her ladies surrounding her. Her only son, Edmund, second and last Duke of Buckinghamshire, died unmarried, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, 31 January, 1735-6.

Cecil Bishopp, Bart., who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Henry Dunch of Newington, co. Oxon, grandson of Edmund Dunch, created Lord Burnell 1658, by Bridgett, daughter and sole heir of Sir Anthony Hungerford of Downe Ampney, co. Gloucester, whose father, Sir William Dunch, had married Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Cromwell of co. Huntingdon. Sir Cecil Bishopp, the son of Elizabeth née Dunch, married Anne, daughter of Hugh, Viscount Falmouth,[1] and had, besides other issue, a son Edward, ob. 1792, and a daughter Catherine, wife, firstly of Sir Charles Cope, Bart., by whom she had a son, ob. s. p., and two daughters, one of whom married the Duke of Dorset, and the other the Earl of Aboyne; she married secondly, Charles Jenkinson, Earl of Liverpool, by whom she had issue Cecil, whose daughter Lady Louisa Harriet Jenkinson, married John Cotes of Woodcote, co. Salop. Edward Bishopp was father of Henry, who, by Priscilla his wife, had issue an only child, Priscilla Bishopp, wife of Samuel Jenkins of Beachley, co.

[1] The wife of Hugh, Viscount Falmouth, Charlotte, who died in 1754, was the daughter of Colonel Charles Godfrey and Arabella, sister of John, Duke of Marlborough, and related also to Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. This Arabella Churchill was also a mistress of James II., and by him mother of James, Duke of Berwick, Henry Fitzjames, an Admiral, and Henrietta, wife of Henry, Lord Waldegrave, who died 1689. By Lord Waldegrave she had issue James, Earl of Waldegrave, Henry, and Arabella, a nun. The eldest son died in 1741, leaving by Mary, daughter of Sir John Webb, James, second Earl, who married Maria, natural daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, Henrietta, wife of Lord Edward Herbert, and George, who succeeded his brother as third Earl. After the decease of the second Earl, his widow (by whom he left three daughters) married William Henry, Duke of Gloucester, brother of George III., and had issue by him William Frederick, the last Duke of Gloucester, and the Princess Sophia. George, the third Earl of Waldegrave, obit. 1782, married Lady Elizabeth Leveson Gower, daughter of John, Earl Gower, and Lady Evelyn Pierpoint, daughter of Evelyn, Duke of Kingston, by whom he was father (with other issue) of George, fourth Earl of Waldegrave, who married his cousin Elizabeth Laura, the eldest daughter and coheir of the second Earl, and had issue George, fifth Earl, John James, Edward William, and three daughters, of whom the Lady Maria subsequently married Nathaniel Micklethwayte.

Gloucester. She died in 1861, leaving issue Emma Jenkins, finally heiress of Beachley, who carried that estate to her husband, Charles Scott Stokes, son of Henry Stokes and Dorothy, only daughter of Jonathan Scott of Shrewsbury, who is buried there. Though, however, she left five sons, viz., Charles, Henry, Scott Nasmyth, Samuel, and James Folliott, the Beachley estate was settled upon her elder daughter, Emma Dorothea, wife of the Rev. John Churchill of Oxfordshire, and finally went by purchase to her cousin, the present Richard Jenkins, Esq., of Beachley. William Cecil, the son of Thomas and Dorothy Nevill, was created Earl of Exeter, and married Elizabeth Drury, coheir of her brother, and grand-daughter of Robert Drury, by Anne, daughter of Sir Nicholas Bacon, son of Sir William Drury of Halstead, and Elizabeth Stafford. By this wife Lord Exeter had issue only coheirs, of whom Lady Anne Cecil married Henry, first Earl of Stamford, and was mother of Thomas Lord Grey, who married Dorothy, daughter and coheir of Edward Bourchier, Earl of Bath, by whom he had issue a son, the second Earl, and two daughters, coheirs, of whom Lady Anne Grey married James Grove of Alveley, co. Salop, and was mother of Gray James Grove, Sheriff of Shropshire in 1731, and a daughter Penelope Grove, wife of Ralph Browne of Caugley, near Broseley, co. Salop, by whom she had a son, whose sisters were his coheirs, of whom Elizabeth Browne was second wife of Thomas Wylde of Glazeley, co. Salop, and by him mother of Ralph Browne Wylde Browne of Caughley, who succeeded to all the property, and was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1808, and Mary Browne was wife of William Adams of Broseley, son of William, ob. 1728. But to return, Lucy, third daughter and coheir of John Nevill, Lord Latimer, and the Lady Lucy his wife, was the wife of Sir William Cornwallis of Brome Hall, co. Suffolk, and was by him mother of coheirs, of whom Cornelia Cornwallis married Sir Richard Fermor, Knight, of Somerton, Sheriff of Oxfordshire

in 1602. Their eldest son, Henry Fermor, born in 1612, married Ursula, daughter of Sir Peter Middleton of Stockeld, in Yorkshire, who was great granddaughter of Charles Nevill, the last Earl of Westmoreland of that name, and had a family of seven children: Richard, the eldest son died in January, 1684, having married Frances, daughter of Sir Basil Brooke of Madeley, co. Salop, Knight, whose old Manor House still exists, though nearly surrounded by the refuse from coal pits. Their two eldest sons were named respectively, Henry, who died February, 1683, and Richard, who died in May, 1730, the former of whom married Eleanor, the elder daughter and coheir of Sir George Browne of Kent and Berkshire, and had a family of nine children: James Fermor, the eldest son continued the male line, which was seated at Tusmore, in Oxfordshire, until it become extinct in the beginning of the present century, and Tusmore was sold in 1858 to the Earl of Effingham. Henry Fermor, a younger son of the above Henry and Eleanor, married his cousin Elizabeth, only child of a younger son of Thomas Brooke and Anne Comberford, by the sister and heir in blood of Basil Brooke of Madeley Court, whose wife was Winefred, elder daughter and coheir of Sir George Browne of Wickham Brews, co. Kent; their daughter Eleanor, was wife of William Adams of Broseley, and left an only child, Eleanor Adams. Basil Brooke dying without issue male, the property devolved upon his cousin Comberford Brooke, the next heir, male, whose only son dying without issue, his two sisters, Catherine, wife of John Unett Smytheman, and Rose, wife of John Giffard, became his coheirs. The above Basil Brooke, born 1659, had two sisters, Margaret and Catherine. Their father, John Brooke, who died in his father's lifetime, married Elizabeth, the daughter of Edward Guildford of Hempstead, co. Kent. He was eldest son of Thomas Brooke of Madeley, born in 1614, and brother of Thomas, the father of Comberford Brooke. Their mother was Margaret, daughter of

Sir Thomas Neville and Frances Mordaunt; Thomas was the son of Sir Basil Brooke of Madeley, who died in 1646, by his first wife, Ethelreda, daughter and heir of Sir Edmund Brudenall of Dene, co. Northampton. His second wife was Frances, daughter of Henry, fourth Lord Mordaunt, who fell under suspicion of knowing something about the Gunpowder Plot; she was widow of Sir Thomas Nevill, by whom she was mother of the above Margaret, wife of Thomas Brooke. By his second wife, Sir Basil had a son, who died without issue, and two daughters, Frances and Elizabeth, the former of whom was wife of Richard Fermor of Somerton. The tombstones of the Fermor family at Somerton bear inscriptions full of genealogical detail, which is very valuable in the case of Roman Catholic families, since numbers of them were constantly baptized and married privately by priests concealed in their households, and so there are no registers of them. The reason was that baptism and marriage, being considered sacraments in the Catholic Church, they were unwilling to go to the Parish Church for them; but no such feeling would deter them from the rite of burial. (See *The Roman Catholics in Co. York in 1604*, by Edward Peacock, F.S.A.) A priest is said to have lived at Tusmore, who escaped detection during twelve years by employing himself daily, together with a labourer, in digging the great fish-pond before the west front of the present house. Again, the family of Cornwallis was connected with that of Vaughan, descendants of Madoc Kyffin, the ancestor of Isabel, wife of John Forster of Evelith, through Jemima, daughter of Nicholas Bacon of Shrubland Hall, near Ipswich, who was wife of Sir Edward Vaughan. This Nicholas derived his property from his forefather, Edward Bacon, who married Helen, the daughter and heir of Thomas Littel of Shrubland Hall, co. Suffolk, and Braye, co. Berks., by Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Robert Lytton of Knebworth, co. Herts., and this Edward was the third son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, who died

20 February, 1579, by his first wife, Jane, daughter of William Ferneley, of Suffolk. Sir Nicholas, a sketch of whose life is given in Campbell's *Lives of the Chancellors*, was son of Robert Bacon, by Isabel, daughter of John Gage.

It will be remembered that Frances (ob. 1583,) the wife of Sir Henry Jerningham, was the daughter of Sir James (or George) Baynham of Cloriwell, co. Gloucester. In 1529 the Wardship and marriage of William, son and heir of John Baynham of Cloriwell, co. Gloucester, were granted to Sir John Gage, a strong partizan of Queen Mary, who married him to his youngest daughter. This Sir John Gage died in 1577. His great grandson, another Sir John Gage, created a Baronet in 1622, married Penelope, daughter and coheir of Thomas Darcy, Earl Rivers, by Mary, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Kitson of Hengrave, co. Suffolk, and his wife Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Cornwallis of Brome Hall, co. Suffolk. This shews a connection between the families of Gage, Bedingfield, Cornwallis, and Bacon. The eldest son of Sir Nicholas Bacon by his first wife was Sir Nicholas, Bart., who died in 1624, and whose daughter Anne married Sir Robert Drury of Halstead, co. Suffolk, while one of his sons, Sir Nathaniel, married Jane, daughter of Hercules Meautys and widow of Sir William Cornwallis. The second son of Sir Nicholas and his first wife, Jane née Ferneley was Sir Nathaniel Bacon, who studied painting in Italy, in which art he became greatly proficient. He died in 1622, leaving issue by his first wife Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Gresham of London, Knight, three daughters and coheirs, of whom the second, Elizabeth, was wife of Sir Thomas Knyvet of Ashwelthorpe.

It will be borne in mind that Calibut Walpole, the representative of the Robsarts, had married Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Bacon of Hessett, co. Suffolk, and that the son of his great uncle, i.e., Sergeant Walpole, had married Katherine, daughter of Edward Knevitt of Ashwelthorpe. But it would appear that there was an earlier connection between the families of Bacon,

Robsart, and Walpole, for Sir William de Kardeston, son and heir of Roger, married as his first wife Margaret, daughter of Edmund Bacon of Norwich, by whom he had issue two daughters and coheirs, Maud, wife of John Borough, and Margaret, wife of William Tendring. The former of these coheirs had issue Sir John Borough of Borough Green, co. Camb., who, by Katherine, daughter of Sir John Eugayne, had issue John, ob. s. p.; Margaret, wife of . . . Zouche; Joan, wife of Sir William Asheath; Jane, wife of Haselden; and Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Ingoldesthorpe, by whom she was great grandmother of Isabel, the heiress of the Ingoldesthorpes, who married firstly John Nevill, Marquis of Montague, and secondly Sir William Norris of Rycot, by the former of whom she had issue five daughters, coheirs. Sir William de Kerdeston married secondly Alice or Blanch Norwich (called his concubine), by whom he had issue a son and heir, William (Rot. Parl. 44 Ed. III., m. 8, pars tertia), who married Cecilia Brews, and was father of Sir Leonard, ob. cir. 3 Henry V., father of Sir Thomas Kerdeston, who died 20 July, 1446, leaving issue by Elizabeth his wife a daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, wife of Sir Terry Robsart, and so ancestress of the Walpoles. There was also a connection between the families of Knevet and Drury, in the following manner:—Thomas, second son of Reginald Lord Cobham of Sterborough, married Anne, daughter of Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, and had issue an only daughter, Anne, who married Edward, son of Thomas Borough, or Burgh, (the son of Thomas, by Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Henry Percy), who was summoned to Parliament in the third year of Henry VII. Edward and Anne had issue Thomas, summoned as late as 6 Ed. VI., whose son William was father of Thomas, who lived, temp. Elizabeth, and whose only son, Robert, died s. p., leaving his sisters coheirs, of whom Anne married Sir Drew Drury, and Catherine married Thomas Knevet, of the Berner's line.

But in earlier times there were also connections between many of these families, for Sir Richard Sergeaux having married Phillipa, only child of Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, by his first wife, Isabel, daughter of Hugh le Despencer, Earl of Winchester, had issue by her three coheirs, first, Eleanor, who married Richard Earl of Oxford; second, Elizabeth, who married Sir William Marney of Layer Marney; and third, Phillippa, who married Sir Robert Pashley, (whose mother, Anne, was daughter of Sir John Howard.) Of this marriage there was issue a daughter, Anne Pashley, who married Edward Tyrrell, and had issue by him a daughter and heir Phillippa, wife of Thomas Cornwallis of Brome Hall, grandfather of Sir John Cornwallis, previously mentioned as husband of Mary, daughter of Edward Suliard. Besides the daughter, Anne Pashley, there was a son, Sir John Pashley, who married Elizabeth Woodville, aunt of the Queen of Edward IV., and by her had issue John Pashley, who received from his mother the manors of the Mote, Maidstone, &c., by his wife Lowys, daughter and heir of Thomas Gower, he had issue a daughter and heir Elizabeth, wife of Reginald Pympe of Nettlestead, who was attainted for assisting the Duke of Buckingham against Richard III., (and whose sister Anne married Sir Richard Guildford, by whom she was great grandmother of Robert Earl of Leicester.) Reginald Pympe and his wife Elizabeth had four coheirs, of whom Anne was wife of Sir John Scott of Scot's Hall, and so mother of Richard Scott (amongst others) who married Mary, daughter of George Whetenall of Hextal Place, co. Kent; (she remarried Fulke Onslow, Clerk of the Parliament, temp. Elizabeth.) George Whetenall or Whettenhall was son of William, of whom presently.

Catherine, the daughter and heir of Richard Bowles of Rushall, near Walsall, co. Salop, had for her first husband John Hewitt of Walsall; and for her second husband Robert Grobbere. The family of Bowles were representatives, through an heiress of that of Rushall of Rushall,

and consequently the above Catherine carried the wealth of these two families to her husbands. By the first she had issue two daughters and coheirs, first, Margaret, wife of William Stockley of Yoxall, co. Stafford, whose line ended in an heiress Joan, wife of Richard Greswold, of co. Warwick, by whom she had numerous issue, of which Roger, fifth son, was a merchant of London, and having married Margaret, daughter of . . . Myles of Chapsted, co. Kent, gentleman usher to Henry VIII., had issue an only daughter and heir, Dorothy, wife firstly of John Wylde, or Weld, of London, from whom came the Welds of Willey, co. Salop, and secondly of Hugh Offley; second, Elizabeth, the second coheir of John Hewet and Catherine his wife, was the wife of Thomas Hextall, and mother of his son and heir William Hextall, who by Margaret, daughter and heir of William Bromley, had two daughters and coheirs, first, Margaret, wife firstly of William Whettenhall, and secondly of Henry Ferrers of Baddesley Clinton; second, Joan, wife of Sir John Bromley, ob. 3 Henry VII. William Whettenhall, jure uxoris, of Hextall Place, co. Kent, had issue William (Harl. MS., 1548), who by Anne, daughter of Sir James Cromer of Tunstall, was father of George Whettenhall, who married Ann, daughter and coheir of Thomas Barkley (or Berkeley, as the arms shew), of Wyn, co. Southampton, and by her was mother of Mary, wife of Richard Scott, as above. Since Catherine the heiress of Rushall left no male issue by her first husband, she was succeeded in her estates by her son William, whose father, Robert Grobbere, was her second husband (*sable* a fess and in chief three lozenges *argent*.) This William Grobbere took the name of Rushall from his mother's ancestors, and died in 1429, leaving issue by his third wife, Eliza, daughter of John Rolleston of Rolleston, co. Stafford, a daughter and heir Eleanor, wife of John Harper, whose ancestry may be seen in Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, they having been seated at Chesterton in that county. He died 3 July, 1464, and was suc-

ceeded by William Harper, his son, who married Margaretta, daughter of Henry Cock of Northamptonshire, and had issue Dorothy, wife of John Ferrers of Tamworth Castle, and a son and successor, Sir John Harper of Rushall, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Bromley (previously mentioned), by Joan, daughter and coheir of William Hextall. They had issue, a son, Robert Harpur, who, dying without issue (Harl. MS., 1077), his sister and coheir, Elizabeth, carried Rushall, by marriage to William Leigh of Wellington, co. Salop, Gentleman Usher to Henry VIII., descended from the Leighs of Adlington, co. Chester. Their son and heir, Henry Leigh, of Rushall, co. Stafford, and Shawell, co. Leicester, married Katherine, eldest daughter, and coheir of John Dunham, and had issue, Edward Leigh of Rushall, living in 1583. The above Henry Leigh was a godchild of King Henry VIII., and died "out of his Witts." Edward married Anne Fermor, whose father, Sir John of East Naston, died 20th December, 1571. Her mother was Maud, daughter of Nicholas Lord Vaux of Harrowden. They had issue, a daughter, Emme or Anne Leigh, wife of Nicholas Breton of Tamworth, and a son, Henry Leigh of Sutton Coldfield, born 1569, obt. 1630, who, by his second wife Ruth, was father of Samuel Leigh, buried at Rushall 1651, who married Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas Cornwallis. The foregoing shews that there was a connection between the Scotts of Shrewsbury (as descendants of Mary Whetenhall), and the Bromleys and Leighs of Rushall, co. Stafford, these were also related to the Turners of the same county, who were relatives of the other branch of the Scotts, through William, whose grandfather William had married Margaret Breton. There is a pedigree of a Forster family Harb. MS. 1449, wherein Thomas, second son of Lawrence Forster of Botsam, co. Cambridge, married Christian, daughter of Edward Knevet of Ashwellthorpe, but it is not certain that this was the same family as the Forsters of Shropshire, though it may be borne

in mind that Richard Forster of Evelith, the father of Anthony of Cumnor had besides his wife Mary Groseley, another, Margaret, daughter of Michael Selman, co. Stafford, by whom he was father of William Forster of Cobdoke, co. Suffolk, Knight, whose great grandson, Christopher, married Elizabeth Rookwood, an ancient house, devoted adherents of the Roman Catholic Faith, and connected with all the neighbouring Catholic families. Three of their sons, Robert, Bartholemew, and Henry, were Jesuit priests, and a fourth died at St. Omer's, from which it is evident that the Salopian Forsters had relatives of their own name in the Eastern Counties, and that they were connected with the Catholic families there. There may also be some difficulty in stating the exact relationship between the Bacons of Hessett and those of Drinkstone, Redgrave, &c., but even so the fact remains that *both* were connected with the Cornwallis family since Edmond Bacon of the Hesset family married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Cornwallis. A glance at the Tyrrell pedigree, which has been before mentioned, gives us Sir John Tirrell of Gipping, who married as his first wife, Mary Lady Corbett, daughter to Sir William Drury, and as his second wife, Anne, daughter to Sir John Suliard of Wetherden, co. Suffolk, and somewhat earlier is Sir Thomas Tyrrell of Heron, whose sister Eleanor was wife of Edmond Knevett, and his sister Elizabeth, wife of Rookwood, while he himself married Anne, daughter to Sir William Marney, coheir of Sergiaux, and his daughters, Anne and Elizabeth, married respectively Edmund Audley and Richard Haute. The Rookwoods were also connected with Staffordshire, through Anne, daughter of Sigismund Cotton, 25 Henry VIII., son of John Cotton of Panfeild, co. Essex, and grandson of John Coton or Cotton of Hampstall Ridware, by his second wife, Joan, daughter of Nicholas Fitzherbert of Norbury.

Perhaps this numeration of pedigrees may seem to some wearisome, and lest such should be the case one

more shall be deemed sufficient. It is from that of Suliard, Sir John Lutterell married Jane, daughter of John Mohum of Dunster Castle, and their son Sir Andrew, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon, was father of Sir Hugh, who married Katherine, daughter of John Beaumont. They left a daughter and heir, Elizabeth Lutterell, wife of John Strayton of Weston, co. Suffolk, by whom she had a daughter and heir, Elizabeth, wife of John Andrews of Bayham, they had issue, two daughters, coheirs, of whom Anne, the elder, married firstly, Sir John Suliard, by whom she was mother of John Suliard of Wetherden, father of Sir John Suliard of Wetherden, who married firstly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Bedingfield, Knight, and secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Jernegan of Somerleyton. Anne Andrews married secondly, Thomas Bouchier. Elizabeth the second coheir married firstly, Thomas, Lord Windsor, by whom she was great grandmother of Mary, wife of William Scott of the Mote, and secondly, Sir Robert Lytton, who purchased Knebworth from Sir Thomas Bourchier.

The foregoing quotations from pedigrees, and they might be extended, will be sufficient to show that there was a large network of connection between the different families and branches of families who were related to the unhappy Amy Robsart, and that this connection spreads into Shropshire and Staffordshire, and was not confined to the Eastern Counties and Kent, nay more, the only known male descendant of Sir John Robsart, viz., his natural son Arthur, seems finally to have settled upon the family property at Oldbury, in our county, and to have been married. The register of the parish wherein his estate lay, would probably show what issue he had, if any, and their subsequent fate might be traced. It is hoped also that a more just opinion may be formed of the position of the families of Robsart and Forster, by a study of their relatives and connections, and the character of the unfortunate

Anthony Forster may be relieved from the dark shade which seems to hang over it.

It has been suggested to the writer that the following notes taken from the original parchments in the Record Office of the Recusants in Shropshire in the time of George I. would be interesting to many Salopians.

Record Office Subsidy Rolls: — A register or particular of the names and real estates of all such Papists who have registered the same with the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Salop pursuant to the Act of Parliament made in the 1st year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King George by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith &c. Anno Domini 1716 entitled An Act to oblige Papists to register their names and real estates.

Ad General Quarterial Session Pacis Com prædi tent apud Villam Salop in et com pdcti die Martis in Septimara &c post fest Sti Thomæ Martiris Viz decimo quinto die Julii Anno Rnd Dni Nri Georgii nunc Regis Mag Brit et quarto Anno Dom 1718 Cor Humphrido Briggs Barr Carolo Lloyd Barr Willeno Whitmore Franco Cornwall Georgio Weld Bromwich Pope Thomæ Edwards Willo Kinaston Willo Newton Thomæ Gardiner Edro Jordan Johe Thomas Thoma Langley et Thomæ Severn Ar et ali Sociis Justic etc.

Honble. George Talbott Esqr. commonly called Earle of Shrewsbury of Pepper Hill, Albrighton, lands in Wrocwardine the Advowson of Lydbury ⅔ of Cheswardine, the Manor of Fordals Fordhome ⅓ of the Manor of Tasley.

Ad gen quor sess &c. 7 Apl Anno George Quinto AD 1719.

Richard Clough of London Gent Lands at Mindtown Broom and Cherbury A.D. 1721. Coram Henco Newport comonly calld Visct Newport Robert Corbet Humphry Briggs John Bridgeman Ch. Lloyd Ed Leighton Bar Wm Whitmore Orlando Bridgman Robt Lloyd Thos Hunt, Bromwich Pope Richd Lyster Wm Church Edwd Baldwyn Bartholomew Beal Edwd Jorden Bulkley Mackworth Thomas Gardiner Justices of the Co.

Thomas Hassall of Heigh Onn Co. Staff gentleman Swinewood in the Parish of Shineton and a corn mill there.

Sir Edward Blount of Sodington Co. Worcester, Baronet the Manor of Mawley and Mearebrooke in the parish of Cleobury Mortimer Gawdy Wood in Neen Sollars Cleobury forge Blondon furnaces in the par of Holdgate a moiety of the Manor of Cleobury North, rights of digging on the Clee in par. Earnestry Furndee in Diddlebury rights in Manor of Burwarton and par of Wheathing, lands in Stotesden.

N.B. This as also Talbots is signed by power of Attorney granted to Walter Stubbs.

A D 1721 Coram Robt Corbet Humphredo Briggs Charles Lloyd Whitmore Acton Richd Corbet Bar Wm Whitmore Bartholomew Beal Bulkley Mackworth Wm Church George Weld Thos Hunt Richd Lyster Thos Smith Joh Thomas Thos Severn Thos Langley Justices.

The Honb^{le} Frances Fleetwood widow of Gerrards Bromley C^{o}. Stafford, lands &c in Drayton in Hales and freeholds in Wickshall.

Signed for her by power of Attorney by Thos Wolley.

A D 1722 5th Jany Coram Henry Edgerton S T P Charles Lloyd Barth^{w} Beale Thos Hunt Wm Newton Edwd Jorden Thos Gardner Thos Severn John Thomas Thomas Langley & Thos Eyton cler et sociis suis.

Francis Canning the younger son of Francis Canning of Foxcote C^{o}. War^{k}. lands at Priors Dilton & Manor lands in Derrington Middleton lands in Monk Hopton.

8 Oc^{t}. 1723. Coram Richd Corbet Hugh Briggs Whitmore Acton B^{t}. Robt Lloyd Geo Weld Thos Hunt Rowland Baugh John Weaver Bromwich Pope Richd Lyster Edwd Jorden Thos Smith Thos Gardner Edw Baldwyn John Thomas Thos Severn & Thos Langley Justices adjourned to 12 of the same month Chas Lloyd Bar & Thos Gardner Justices Edward Massey of Whitchurch a small property val 4 10 0 p. a.

4 Jany 1723 John Hollings Med Doc being the only new name.

Mary Wyld of the Parish of Hales Owen Lands at Hunington in the Par of Hales Owen.

Robert Pearson of Wolverhampton Drover & Elizth his wife lands at Allrington C^{o}. Salop.

4 April 1724. adjourned to 2nd of May same Justices but without Hollings.

Mary Prychard of Shrewsbury property at St John's Hill signed by power of Attorney by Richard Loxdale.

14 April 1724 Coram Wm Whitmore Rich Lyster Thos Hunt Bromwich Pope Ed Jordan Ed Baldwyn Thos Gardner Wm Newton John Thomas Thos Severn Thos Langley.

Edward Lloyd of Lloyd Arundell C^{y} Hereford lands in Chetton signed Edmund Adys as Trustee but signed by power of Attorney by Robt Baskerville.

Anne Payne of Frankfield C^{y} Sussex for a rent of lands and parsonage at Atchingham als Atcham dated 6 Apr 1724 signed by power of Attorney by Henry Jones, gent. N B. Under Anne Payne's name is signed John Skrymshire and something illegible To Mr Skrymshire &c.

12 Jany 1724 John Rogers of Boscobel, lands in Chipnall in the parish of Cheswardine.

14 Jany 1723 John Robinson a life interest in the Manor of Hogstow and Gatten signed by power of Attorney by Thos Davies. T^{o} John Kynaston.

13 Decr. 1723 Thos. Davies lands in St. Martins, Dorothy, wife of the said Thos. Davies gent registers her right of dower in the said lands.

31 Decr. 1723 James Betton two messuages and three tenements in Hampton Wood in the Parish of Ellesmere.

21 March anno sup dict To John Skrymshire.

Samuel Baldwyn gent held from the dean and chapter of Hereford

Of the gross value	228	11	0
Rent reserved to Dean and Chapter	056	13	4
Residue	171	17	8

as also the tythes of several Coppices in Diddlebury and Long Stanton. Signed by power of Attorney by John Wolley.

These are all the names given as Papists holding lands in Shropshire in the reign of George I., but it is probably not an exhaustive account of all the Roman Catholics in county. Before however closing, the following few entries made by the writer from the subsidy rolls, and they might of course be greatly extended, may interest some.

Villa Salop—Particul compoti Edwardi Hussye ar. coll quinte &c 35 Eliz.

Salop—Particul compoti Ricardi Leighton coll quinte &c 35 Eliz.

Villa Salop—Particul comp'i Johannis Dawes coll quar &c 31 Eliz.

Com Salop—Ptiel compi Roberti Nedham ar Collectoris &c. 31 Eliz.

Saloop—Particula compoti Ricardi Forster de Watling Strete generos coll ij^{de} med &c 18 Eliz. In the hundreds of Mounslowe, Overs, Purslowe Cherburye and Forde &c.

The information contained in this paper was derived from the Harleian and other MSS. of the British Museum, MSS. of the Bodleian Library, several Histories of the Counties and of Families named, the original documents in the Record Office, Dugdale's, Bank's, and other Peerages, Parish Registers, and much information kindly given from private documents and collected by the writer during many years.

THE RECORDS OF THE CORPORATION OF OSWESTRY.

By STANLEY LEIGHTON, M.A.

(Continued from p. 52 of Vol. IV.)

The Records of Oswestry, from 1674 to the present time, are in the form of entries in the Corporation Books more than of separate Deeds. We cannot transcribe the contents of these volumes in their entirety; we shall therefore describe the books and then extract (as far as is convenient in the order of date) the more interesting of the notices contained in them.

I.—1673 to 1801. Book containing a list of the Mayors and other Officers of the Corporation, together with notices of other matters.

II.—1674 to 1758. Book of the Mayor's accounts.

III.—1676 to 1834. Lists of the Oswestry Burgesses, not quite regularly kept.

IV.—1714 to 1757. 2nd Vol., 1757 to 1832. Books of the Civil Court held weekly before the Mayor and Town Clerk.

V.—1725 to 1760. Parchment Rolls of Burgesses.

VI.—1733 to 1754. Muringer's accounts.

VII.—1737 to 1765. 2nd Vol., 1766 to 1792. 3rd Vol., 1793 to 1836. Quarter Sessions Books.

VIII.—1748-49-51-52-81. "Tencery" Books, i.e., assessments to rates.

IX.—1771 to 1799. Names of the watchmen for the several streets.

X.—1818 to 1838. Copies of Documents and proceedings relative to the Town and Liberties of the Borough of Oswestry.

THE RECORDS OF THE CORPORATION OF OSWESTRY.

By STANLEY LEIGHTON, M.A.

(Continued from p. 52 of Vol. VI.)

The Records of Oswestry, from 1074 to the present time, are in the form of entries in the Corporation Books more than of separate Deeds. We cannot transcribe the contents of these volumes in their entirety; we shall therefore describe the books and then extract (as far as is convenient in the order of date) the more interesting of the notices contained in them.

I.—1679 to 1801. Book containing a list of the Mayors and other Officers of the Corporation, together with notices of other matters.

II.—1674 to 1758. Book of the Mayor's accounts.

III.—1670 to 1834. Lists of the Oswestry Burgesses, not quite regularly kept.

IV.—1714 to 1787. 2nd Vol., 1787 to 1832. Books of the Civil Court held weekly before the Mayor and Town Clerk.

V.—1725 to 1760. Parchment Rolls of Burgesses.

VI.—1783 to 1851. Mayoress's accounts.

VII.—1737 to 1765. 2nd Vol., 1766 to 1793. 3rd Vol., 1793 to 1830. Quarter Sessions Books.

VIII.—1718-19-31-32-81. "Tenancy" Books, i.e., assessments to rates.

IX.—1771 to 1795. Names of the watchmen for the several streets.

X.—1818 to 1838. Copies of Documents and proceedings relative to the Town and Liberties of the Borough of Oswestry.

The most instructive of these volumes are those which contain the lists of the Mayors and the accounts of the Mayors. There are more details in the earlier than the later years. We commence our extracts almost at the first page of the Mayor's book.

1673. Wee whose names are hereunto subscribed doe declare that there lyes no obligation upon me or any other p'son from the oath commonly called the solemne League and covenant, and the same was in itself an unlawful oath imposed upon the subjects of this realm against the knowne Laws and Libertyes of this Kingdome.

Richard Pope Mayor
Morgan Wynne Recorder
Mr Edward Owen Coroner
John Morrall Towne Clarke
Gabriel Edwards } Alderman
Richard Jones } ——
John Blodwell } ——
John Lloyd } ——

Richard Price }
John Muckleston } common-
John Glover } council.
Nathaniel Jones }
William Price }

List of Refusers[1] and defaulters of the subscription in obedience to the King's gracious letters patents upon summons on the 20th of March 1673.

Sir John Trevor beinge att London & had not notice.
Richard Lloyd default in appearance.
John Jones mercer refused except the charter were translated into English.
Hugh Price will take the oath but not subscribe.
Richard Jones, Mercer, will not subscribe.
John Jones will not take the oath of com'on Councillman
Richard Jones glover ditto.
Edward Evans will not subscribe against the covenant.
Thomas Edwards will not take the oaths because he voted against it.
Thomas Edwards clothier will not subscribe.
Timothy George ditto
Hugh Edwards ditto
Thomas Vaughan ditto
Thomas Ffelton[2] ditto

[1] The defaulters' places were filled up by other elections. The "Solemn League and Covenant" was a test invented in the Commonwealth time.

[2] Thomas Ffelton was a brazier, as were his son and grandson; all of whom were connected with the Old Chapel, Oswestry, which took

1674. It is ordered that whatsoever person which doth inhabit within the saide Towne being not a burgess of the same shall be assessed, provided it doth not exceed the payment of thirty shillings yearly for his Tencery money—

Tanners' composition shall be granted provided they pay	...	...	tenne	pounds.
Clothmakers	...	...	six	——
Butchers...	...	...	six	——
Shoemakers	...	...	six	——
Smiths ...	...	...	six	——
Glovers ...	...	...	six	——
Tailors ...	...	...	five	——

An assessment of a hundred pounds and upwards ordered for defraying the charge of renewing the Charter.

All fforaigne burgesses to be assessed accordinge to their abilityes and capacities.

No person to be admitted Burgess under payment of forty shillings except gratis[1]

We turn to the Book of the Mayor's accounts for a remarkable record of the costs which were imposed upon a Corporation for a new Charter. We have also here the details of the expenses which the new local Government of the town involved.

1674. Mr. Popes account of what money hee and Mr. Davenport received towards the renewing of the Charter and

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its rise after the ejection of 1662. The names of Timothy George, grocer, and Hugh Price, also appear in the early documents connected with the Chapel. The latter was, probably, owner of the land on which stands "Union Place" in Beatrice Street. See paper on Oswestry Ecclesiastical History, Vol. IV. of Sh. Arch. *Transactions*.

[1] It will be seen from the above, that the income of the Corporation was derived from

1. Payments made by the different guilds or trading companies.
2. Payments made for the privilege of Burgesship, which varied from 40 shillings to five pounds.
3. Rates assessed upon those who were not burgesses, and upon foreigners.
4. In addition to these sources of revenue, were certain rents and fines.

We observe here an example of the old mode of assessment "according to the ability" of the ratepayer, instead of according to the value of the real property in his occupation, as is the modern method.

1074. It is ordered that whatsoever person which doth inhabit within the saide Towne being not a burgess of the same shall be assessed, provided it doth not exceed the payment of thirty shillings yearly for his Tenecry money—

Taunors' composition shall be granted

provided they pay ... ... tenne pounds.
Clothmakers ... ... six ——
Butchers ... ... six ——
Shoemakers ... ... six ——
Smiths ... ... six ——
Glovers ... ... six ——
Tailors ... ... five ——

An assessment of a limited pounds and upwards ordered for defraying the charge of renewing the Charter.

All forreigne burgesses to be assessed according to their abilityes and capacities.

No person to be admitted Burgess under payment of forty shillings except gratis.

We turn to the Book of the Mayor's accounts for a remarkable record of the costs which were imposed upon a Corporation for a new Charter. We have also here the details of the expenses which the new local Government of the town involved.

1074. Mr. Pope account of what money hee and Mr. Davenport received towards the renewing of the Charter and

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3. Rates assessed upon those who were not burgesses, and upon forreigners.
4. In addition to these sources of revenue, were certain rents and fines.

We observe here an example of the old mode of assessment "according to the ability" of the taxpayer, instead of according to the value of the real property in his occupation, as is the modern method.

what money the said Mr. Pope received during the time of his being Mayor, and how the same was laid out.

	li	s.	d.
Rec[d] of Mr. Mosse by order of Mr. Nathaniel Edwards the sume of	10	0	0
From the Haberdashers Company in two payments	12	0	0
From the towne the sume of	20	0	0
Totall ...	42	0	0

Disbursements by Mr. Pope and Mr. Davenport.

Paid Mr. Blayney the clerk of the Haberdashers Hall for a copy of the decree for the poors money	0	10	0
Paid for coach hire from London to Bradford to speake with Sir John Barber	0	8	0
Paid for coppyinge of the old charter to present to the E. of Craven	0	7	6
Paid for another coach to Sir John Barber ...	0	8	0
Paid for two horses to Sir John Barber	0	6	10
Paid by water to Sion House to speake with Sir John Barber	0	1	6
Paid for a letter and a box wth the poor's acquittances	0	2	6
Spent upon a collation with Mr. Martiall	2	8	0
Paid for framing the petition to the king by the Attorney Generall's Clerke for expedition, for the returne of the Petition upon the report and a coppy of the same and a coppy of the warrant for the Kinge to signe, to the Attorney Generall for draweing of the Charter, to the Secretary of the Estates for expedition, for the returne of the petition with other expences and disbursements of Mr. Davenport & Mr. Pope in the affaires of the Towne being absent 11 weeks & odd dayes the whole amounting unto £45 7 6...	45	7	6
Paid for coach hire coming home	0	18	0
Paid upon the clamor of Cap[t]. Jones & others that the poors money was laid out for ye Charter paid back to Mr. ——— and Mr. Blodwell being Churchwardens the sum of 12*li* the s[d] being—as before mentioned laid out for a decree att which time M[r] Pope rec'd of M[r] John Glover £3 15s. 0d. of Mr. Richard Price 1*li*, of Mr. Richard Jones, 15/ soe ye said Mr. Pope paid of his owne money *li*5 10s. 0d...	12	0	0

	li	s.	d.
Paid Messenger which came with a letter to Carnath from Mr. ———	0	2	6
Paid a messenger from Kelchendry	0	0	6
Paid Johnson the carrier for bringinge downe the Charter	0	5	0
Paid another messenger to Mr. Recorder and Mr. Morrall to page the Charter	0	1	0

Disbursements for Fitting-up of the Exchequer Chamber.

	li	s.	d.
Paid for 200 of sapp laths of Francis Mason ...	0	2	6
Paid for 200 of Thomas Edwards	0	2	6
Paid—agreed with carpenters for	0	6	0
Paid—agreed with Francis Ellis for lathinge and plasteringe...	0	10	0
Paid—more for 600 of lathes	0	7	6
Paid for 6 pounds of haire to Thomas ap Richard	0	4	6
Paid for 10 loads of lime	0	5	0
Paid 4000 of lath nails	0	6	8
Paid for 200 of spike nails for ye glass windows ...	0	0	4
Paid Roger Edwards for 96 yards of Sparrs ...	1	0	0
Paid for carriage of materials	0	2	0
Paid William Moses for glazinge	0	3	0
Paid for casment	0	3	0
Paid for pillers for windows & for setting them up	0	6	8
Paid for glazing two other windows	0	8	6
Paid for the locke of the Exchequer study ...	0	5	0
Paid for the locke of the Exchequer Chambers ...	0	5	0
Paid for takinge downe the poste	0	0	6
Paid for 5 quiers of paper for ye Towne concernes	0	2	6
Disbursements about the schoole concernes I give my bill of particulars to Mr. Richard Jones when hee was bayliffe	2	7	0
Paid Edward Bomford for goinge to Carmarthenshire to Mr. Muchleston Allen	0	6	0
Paid Elizabeth Phillips for going to the same place	0	5	0
Spent myselfe & man in going to meet him ...	0	5	0
Paid Mr. Stodart for a collation for Sir John Trevor & his company	3	1	6
Paid for 4 bottles of wine att the same tyme ...	0	4	0
Paid for a seasoned hoop for a Standert	0	1	0
Paid for Irons for it	0	1	0

John Kyffins Cloaths.

Paid for his shoes	0	3	6
Paid for 6 yards of white	0	14	6

	li	s.	d.
Paid for dyeing and dressinge	0	3	6
Paid for linenge for Coats & Briches	0	6	2
Paid for 2 dozens of buttons	0	1	0
Paid for tape & silke	0	1	5
Paid for makinge the suite	0	3	0
Paid for his wages			
Paid more for the militia than was collected by the Constables...	0	15	0
Paid Mr. Morgan Wynne ye Recorder	5	0	0
Disbursements in London in transcribing the by-laws & engrossing them after *perusal* by Sir John Trevor & Council & transcribing the depositions against Mr. Kynaston Mr. Lloyd & Mr. Morgan	1	0	0
Paid Mr. Thomas Edwards demands for his journey to Whitchurch, from thence to Drayton being out 3 dayes with a man and 2 horses to fetch the Charter	1	4	0
Paid Fee likewise demanded for Mr. Hodges for writing 13 proclamations (0 16 0) and for 2 quiers of paper (1/)	0	17	0
Mr. Marshall's Bill.			
Paid to the Secretary of State for ye reference on ye petition...	2	3	0
Paid to the Atturney generall for his report thereon	2	3	0
Paid to his clerk for drawing and entering of it ...	0	10	0
Paid Secretary's fee for ye King's hands to ye warrant to Mr. Atturney generall	6	9	0
Paid to his under Clerke for ye enteringe of it ...	0	15	0
Paid to Mr. Harries & Mr. Niccolls att ye late Atturney generall for drawing the warrant & drawing & engrossing ye charter	16	10	0
Paid for the Atturney generall's hand to it, beinge 6 skins. Note that 10£ is saved out of the Atturney generalls office, for it is 5£ each skinn & might have been paid the old Atturney hade he continued	20	0	0
Paid to his secretary & his clerke	2	10	0
Paid Secretary's fee for the King's hand to the Charter att 6£ p. skinn	36	0	0
Paid att the signett office it being 12 skinns there	25	13	0
Paid att the Privy Seale the like	25	13	0
Paid seale & wax & Wafers Att the Greate Seale...	0	10	0
Paid L[d] Keepers secretary for ye Recepi	2	3	0

	li	s.	d.
Paid fees at the patent office & Dividend money at my Ld Keepers	38	15	0
Paid for expedition there for fear of a caveat ...	2	0	0
Paid fine & fees at the Hanaper	49	16	0
Paid in several small sums to doorekeepers ...	0	12	6
Paid for publishing ye charter in ye Gazett ...	0	11	0
Total for charter	li232	14	10

In the year 1677 the following was the list of "Things appertaining to the Towne delivered by John Blodwell late Mayor to his successor":—

King Charles 2 Charter.
The old Charter.
The Statutes at large being the gift of Edward Morris of Lloran Esq.
One other statute book with one other booke of all ye Acts of Parliament to ye 15th of Feb. 1676.
The Burgesses' silver bowl.
A copie of Mr. Phillips[1] will.
The Towne scale.
One greate padlocke and two other locks and ye key of ye Burgesse Chest.
Fower bundles of papers.
One boxe of writinges.
Five paper bookes.
One brasse measure.
One kernell of brasse.

[1] By this will of James Phillips, who died in 1661, ten houses in Southwark, London, were bequeathed to the Mayor and Corporation of Shrewsbury. The rents are to be disposed of in providing a weekly Thursday sermon, to be preached in the Parish Churches of Ellesmere, Whitchurch, Oswestry, and St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, and the remainder of the rents "in gowns and cloaths for ye poore people" of the same parishes. In case of default by the Mayor and Aldermen of Shrewsbury, the bequest is to go to the University of Oxford "for the maintenance and education of poore schollars sent out and from ye said county of Salop to the University." From the Parliamentary Paper on Endowed Charities, issued in 1868, it appears that the total gross annual income of the Charity is £519; and that £389 of that is spent on maintaining the lectureships, the remainder in the purchase of flannel for the poor. It is to be hoped that the most is made of this rich and probably increasing fund, by the Mayor and Aldermen of Shrewsbury, and that the interests of the several parishes of Oswestry, Ellesmere, Whitchurch, and St. Chads, are duly cared for.

Paid fees at the patent office & Dividend money at
£ s. d.
my E. Kenyon 38 15 0
Paid for expedition there for four of a cavent ... 2 0 0
Paid fine & fees at the Hanaper 40 10 0
Paid in several small sums to doorkeepers ... 0 12 0
Paid for publishing ye charter in ye Gazett ... 0 11 0

Total for charter ...

In the year 1677 the following was the list of "Things appertaining to the Towne delivered by John Hilowell late Mayor to his successor"—

King Charles 2 Charter.
The old Charter.
The Statutes at large being the gift of Edward Morris of Ikorn Esq.
One other statuto book with one other booke of all ye Acts of Parliament to ye 13th of Feb. 1677.
The Burgesses silver bowl.
A copie of Mr. Phillips' will.
The Towne seale.
One greate padlocke and two other locks and ye key of ye Burgesse Closet.
Power bundles of papers.
One boxe of writings.
Five paper bookes.
One brasse mousure.
One Iorrell of brasse.

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[1] By this will of James Phillips, who died in 1661, ten houses in Southwark, London, were bequeathed to the Mayor and Corporation of Shrewsbury. The rents are to be disposed of in providing a weekly Thursday sermon, to be preached in the Parish Churches of Ellesmere, Whitchurch, Oswestry, and St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, and the remainder of the rents "in gowns and cloaths for ye poore people" of the same parishes. In case of default by the Mayor and Aldermen of Shrewsbury, the bequest is to go to the University of Oxford "for the maintenance and education of poore scholars sent out and from ye said county of Salop to the University." From the Parliamentary Paper on Endowed Charities, issued in 1826, it appears that the total gross annual income of the Charity is £519; and that £383 of that is spent on maintaining the lectureship, the remainder in the purchase of flannel for the poor. It is to be hoped that the most is made of this rich and peculiarly interesting fund, by the Mayor and Aldermen of Shrewsbury, and that the interests of the several parishes of Oswestry, Ellesmere, Whitchurch, and St. Chads, are duly cared for.

The two old maces.
One wooden halfe measure.
Two sealinge trows.
One paire of skekles (shackles).
Six locks.
Five pair of boults.
One iron chaine.

The following entry in the Mayor's accounts shows us that Oswestry was not without two of the characteristic features of an old English town, the reality of which it is difficult for us now to imagine. In the most conspicuous public place of every town were the Bull-ring for the public baiting of bulls, and the Pillory for the public exposure and whipping of criminals.

1682	For a stone for the Bull ring	0	2	6
	For 18 pound of iron to make the ring at 2 per pound	0	3	0
	P Kinge for the workinge of it	0	1	6
	For 9 yards of plaine board to make the pillory at 8^{d} p. yard	0	6	0
	For 2 yards of sparr at 3^{d} p. yard	0	0	6
	For 5 yards of board at 5^{d} p. yard	0	2	1
	For ale and beer at a quarter sessions ...	0	3	4
	To Roger Cheshire for making the pillory ...	0	3	0

In the Book of the Quarter Sessions, which, however, does not begin till the year 1737, we find frequent records to the following effect :—

The King ag^{t} Margarett Jones for felony. This Court orders that the said Margarett Jones shall be publicly whipt by the Bellman of the town on next Wednesday between the hours of twelve and one of the clock in the afternoon of the same day at the public whipping post or pillory there giveing her 12 lashes with the common whip used in such cases till her body is bloody.

This punishment was abolished in respect of women by the 1 Geo. IV. c. 57. 1820.

The punishment of the pillory was severe or light according to the temper of the people who surrounded the pillory. Here is an extract from Gough's *History of the parish of Middle*, which describes what happened to an unlucky culprit.

At that time (the beginning of the reign of James II) a limner was employed to beautify the parish church at Ellesmere. Clarke went to see his work and said "you do well to leave the church in good repair for us; for you had it from us in good repair." The limner knowing him to be a Papist said "What! do you think the Papists must have the Church?" "Yes I do" says Clarke. Then says the limner "what do you think shall become of us Protestants?" Clarke answered "I hope to see all Protestants fry in their own grease before Michaelmas next." The limner proved these words before Mr. Kinaston of Oatley, a justice of the peace; Clarke was committed to prison and indited at the next assizes, for these seditious words; and judgement was given against him, that he should stand in the pillory at three market towns, on three several market-days viz., Shreusbury Elsmere and Oswestry. He was sett on the pillory at Shreusbury; but the under-sheriff, knowing how enraged the people were against him, suffered him to stand without fastening his head through the penance-board.

"Male regnatur dum vulgus ductat habenas."

The people by pelting him with eggs, turnips, and carrots, stones and dirt used him so hardly, that the under-sheriff took him down for fear he should be killed outright. The people followed him to the gaol door, pelting him all the way. He lay some while sick and sore at Shreusbury, and afterwards was brought to Elesmere, and put on the pillory there, when he found the like favour from the under-sheriff, and the like hard usage, or worse from the people; and thereupon the high sheriff wrote a letter to the judge and acquainted him with what he had done, and withall told him, that he could promise to put Clarke upon the pillory at Oswestry, but he could not promise to bring him alive from amongst the enraged Welshmen; and thereupon the rest of the punishment was remitted.

In 1683, Sir George Jeffreys visited Oswestry, he was at that time Chief Justice of England, and as we know he was a burgess of Oswestry. The Corporation accounts show how he was entertained.

	li	s.	d.
For Sir George Jeffrey's treat	7	19	0
To G Davis for wine for Sir George Jeffreys treat ...	2	0	0
Arthur Edward ditto	0	16	0
Arthur more	0	5	0
for a barrell of oysters	0	2	6
for 5 pound of biscuits at 10[d] a pound	0	4	2
for beer and anchiovis	0	5	0

At that time (the beginning of the reign of James II) a tinner was employed to beautify the parish church at Ellesmere. Clarke went to see his work and said "you do well to keep the church in good repair for us; for you had it from us in good repair." The tinner knowing him to be a Papist said "What! do you think the Papists must have the Church?" "Yes I do" says Clarke. Then says the tinner "what do you think shall become of us Protestants?" Clarke answered "I hope to see all Protestants fly in their own grease before Michaelmas next." The tinner proved these words before Mr. Kinaston of Oatley, a justice of the peace; Clarke was committed to prison and indicted at the next assizes for these seditious words; and judgement was given against him, that he should stand in the pillory at three market towns, on three several market-days viz, Shrewsbury Ellesmere and Oswestry. He was sett on the pillory at Shrewsbury; but the under-sheriff, knowing how enraged the people were against him, suffered him to stand without fastening his head through the pedance-board.

"Malo regnare dum vulgus dicetur habenas."

The people by pelting him with eggs, turnips, and carrots, stones and dirt used him so hardly, that the under-sheriff took him down for fear he should be killed outright. The people followed him to the gaol door, pelting him all the way. He lay some while sick and sore at Shrewsbury, and afterwards was brought to Ellesmere, and put on the pillory there, when he found the like favour from the under-sheriff, and the like hard usage, or worse from the people; and thereupon the high sheriff wrote a letter to the judge and acquainted him with what he had done, and withall told him, that he could promise to put Clarke upon the pillory at Oswestry, but he could not promise to bring him alive from amongst the enraged Welshmen; and thereupon the rest of the punishment was remitted.

In 1683, Sir George Jeffreys visited Oswestry, he was at that time Chief Justice of England, and as we know he was a burgess of Oswestry. The Corporation accounts show how he was entertained.

	£	s.	d.
For Sir George Jeffrey's treat	7	15	0
To G Davis for wine for Sir George Jeffreys treat...	2	0	0
Arthur Edwards ditto	0	10	0
Arthur more	0	5	0
for a barrell of oysters	0	2	6
for 5 pound of beanies at 10d a pound	0	4	2
for beer and anchovis	0	2	0

In the same year [1]Sir Job Charlton, Bart., visited the town; for him however only were spent

	li	s.	d.
Two bottles of wine	0	3	6

In the same year, 1683,

[2]For six bottles of wine to treat ye Bishop	0	11	0
1689 For cole for the guard and watch when the [3]Earle of Castlemaine was in custody	0	1	4

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[1] Sir Job Charlton was the son of Robert Charlton of Whitton Court, near Ludlow, by his first wife Emma, daughter of Thomas Harby, of Adston.

1614 born.

1659 to 1678 M.P. for Ludlow.

1673 Speaker of the House of Commons.

16— Chief Justice of Chester.

1680 Induced to resign the Chief Justiceship to make room for Jeffreys, when he was made a Judge of the Common Pleas.

1686 Removed from the Bench for giving judgment against the King's dispensing power.

1686 Created a baronet, and afterwards restored to the Chief Justiceship of Chester, and appointed to the Chief Justiceship of the Court of the Marches of Wales.

He lived at Ludford, in Ludlow, where there is a good portrait of him in his Judge's robes. The baronetcy became extinct on the death of Sir Francis, fourth baronet, in 1784. In the female line the family is represented by the Lechmere Parkinsons of Ludford, the Kinchants, late of Park, near Oswestry, and the Leightons.

[2] There are frequent similar entries of treats to the Bishops.

[3] Roger Palmer, Earl of Castlemaine, belonged to the Roman Catholic faction of the Government of James II. He was the husband of Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland, one of the mistresses of Charles II. At the time of the "Popish Plot," invented by Titus Oates, he was tried for his life. In 1686 he was sent by James II. on an embassy to Rome, which gave great offence to the Protestants, aggravated by an extravagant account of the mission, upon the title page of which he was represented in the robes of an English Peer kissing the Pope's toe. In 1689, as we see from the above entry, he was arrested. He was sent to the Tower and charged with the capital offence of trying to reconcile the Kingdom to the Church of Rome. He died in 1705.

A correspondent of *Bye-gones*, December 13, 1871, quotes from Howell's *State Trials*, Vol. 12, p. 597, the following extract from a speech by Lord Castlemaine, when defending himself against a charge of high treason in the House of Commons:—"Be pleased then, Sir, that I tell you that as soon as the King first left Whitehall, I thought it decency to go out of town; and therefore three days after I took

	li	s.	d.
For Powder and bullets	0	2	6
For drinke to the watch	0	1	0
For a messenger to the High Sheriff	0	1	0
A Messenger to Edw. Kynaston	0	0	6
For advice touching the Earle of Castlemaine ...	0	4	0
[1]For halfe a barrel of wine upon the Irish alarm ...	0	6	0
1694 [2]A treat to the Earl of Macclesfield.			
1698 [3]Paid for ye approbation from His Majestie of Thomas Powell Esq to serve Recorder for ye Towne and Borough	8	8	0

In 1691 we find a proposal for the relief of the poor under the following entry in the Mayor's book.

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coach for Montgomeryshire, where of late I used to reside in the summer time. On the borders of that county, at a small Corporation called Oswestrie, I was first stopped by the rabble, and afterwards retained by a strong guard at my inn by the Mayor, though nobody, he confessed, made any oath against me, and though he had no orders, as he said, from London for it; nay, after a month's restraint, he denied me my liberty, upon bail, notwithstanding two neighbouring lawyers whom I sent for assured him he could not justify the refusal by law. I do not complain of any incivility either from him or the people, for I was used with respect enough, but I judge it fit to let you see how the liberty of a subject was wilfully invaded by a magistrate, and how little conscious I was of any guilt, since, instead of flying I went to a place where I was known. In fine, Mr. Speaker, after a confinement of seven weeks I was sent for up, and brought hither by a party of horse."

Cyffin, writing to *Bye-gones*, December 27, 1871, says that "the Earl of Castlemaine appears to have been making his way through Oswestry to his friends and co-religionists, 'Pryces the Papists,' of Plas-ucha, Llanfyllin, in whose house he is said to have been concealed for some time after the Revolution."

[1] It will be remembered that after James II. had fled from England, he invaded Ireland in the hopes of regaining the throne with the assistance of the French.

[2] Charles Gerard, Earl of Macclesfield, was the last President of the Court of the Marches, which was abolished in 1689.

[3] The salary of the Recorder was only £5 a year, so that this seems an enormous fee upon his appointment. By the Charter of Charles II., the election of the Recorder was in the Corporation, but the approval of the Crown was required also. Thomas Powell remained Recorder till 1724, when he was discharged from his Recordership because "for five years last past and upwards, he had neglected to attend the Corporation." Robert Williams was elected in his place.

	£	s.	d.
For powder and bullets	0	2	6
For drinke to the watch	0	1	0
For a messenger to the High Sheriff	0	1	0
A Messenger to Selw. Kynaston	0	0	6
For advice touching the lands of Castlemaine ...	0	4	0
For halfe a barrel of wine upon the Irish alarm ...	0	6	0

1694 [illegible] A treat to the Maid of Macclesfield.

1695 Paid for ye approbation from His Majestie of Thomas Powell Esq to serve Recorder for ye Towne and Borough 8 8 0

In 1691 we find a proposal for the relief of the poor under the following entry in the Mayor's book.

Upon the perusal of the proposals of the King and Queen's Corporation for the linen manufacture presented by Richard Pope gent it was then concluded and agreed that the Towne hall should be the place for a workhouse and wardhouse to be used for the employing of the poore of this Corporation as the agents of the Corporation of the linen manufacture shall direct, and then agreed and consented to all the proposals of the said Corporation.

Here follow the details of the proposal.

In 1703, [1]The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Montgomery, by a deed poll appointed Roger Green, jun., Town Clerk. The deed recites that William, late Earl of Craven, in 1688 appointed Edward Morrall of Duddleston, gentleman, to be Town Clerke of Oswestry, and Register of the Court Leet, and Baron of the Manors of Dupart and Tryan, and to hold office for life at the ancient annual fee of £3 6s. 8d., together with all fees, wages, etc., therewith previously enjoyed. That Edward Morrall deputed Roger Green to be his deputy in 1698, and that Roger Green has accepted the office of Mayor. Roger Green, jun., is hereby appointed during the will and pleasure of the Lord of the Manor, and for such time as he shall think fit.

In 1704 the victory of Blenheim was duly honoured by the consumption of 5s. worth of drink upon the receipt of the news, and in the same year £5 10s. 3d. was spent in a present to my Lord Powys. In 1714

[1] William Herbert, Viscount Montgomery, was the eldest son of William Herbert third Baron, who was raised to an Earldom in 1674, to which the Viscounty of Montgomery was added in 1687. He followed the fortunes of James II. and was created a Marquis and a Duke at St. Germains by the exiled monarch, at the same time that he was outlawed by William and Mary. He died abroad in 1696. His son was restored to the Viscounty of Montgomery on the accession of Queen Anne, and afterwards created an Earl and a Marquess. These titles became extinct in 1748, on the death unmarried of his son. The Earl of Craven having died at the age of 88 in 1697, the manor of Oswestry, which it will be remembered was purchased by Sir William Craven, devolved upon his great nephew, the Viscount Montgomery, and thus the Lordship of Oswestry became vested in the family of Herbert.

the Corporation consumed £1 14s. worth of ale at the King's coronation, and £2 7s. 6d. worth of wine at "proclaiminge ye Kinge." In the next year, 1715, a misfortune happened to the chief magistrate of the Towne. Mr. John Davies, the Mayor of Oswestry, was by the Coroner's inquest found guilty of murder and felony upon the body of Richard Evans, the younger, of Whittington, deceased, and he fled from justice; whereupon the Aldermen and Common Council disfranchised him.

16 Nov 1716 George Edwards Mayor and Robert Lewis Glover } Lease of ½ an acre of land near the school house in Church S[t] for 3 lives at 30/ a year.

In 1722 Sir William Williams, Bart.,[1] and Robert Lloyd, Esq.,[2] gave £5 towards the fire engines.

In 1737 the first book of the Quarter Sessions commences. We extract the first report :—

The town of Oswestry } To wit an Extract of all and singular
1737. } the fines and amerciaments made and appointed at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held for the said town the seventh day of October 1737 before Robert Barkley Esq mayor of the said Town and Robert Williams Esq Recorder two of His Majesties Justices of the peace for the said Towne.

The names of the Jury

Richard Hughes	Edward Francis
Edward Morris	John Edwards
Edward Gough	Job Muckleston
Edward Rees	Thomas Phillips
Josiah Thomas	Charles Thomas
Paul Evans	Richard Wolfe
Oliver Jones	

Which said Jury upon their respective oaths say and present as follows

[1] Of Llanvorda. He was the eldest son of Speaker Williams. He married the heiress of Edw. Thelwall of Plas-y-ward, and through her his son, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, derived the estates of Wynnstay and the additional surname of Wynn. He died in 1740.

[2] Of Aston. He was M.P. for Shropshire from 1710 to 1727.

Cross Street. We present Job Charlton Esq[1] for not taking down or repairing a house of his in the said Street it being dangerous to passengers. So he is in mercy 13/4 if not repaired or pulled down by next Q[r] 0 13 4

Leg Street. We present David Lewis Gardner for not cleansing under his garden hedge leading from the Black Gate to William Pryce's house. So he is in mercy if not done in 3 months ... 0 3 4

We present the Muringer for not making a sufficient bridge of plank for passengers to cross the water-course at Black gate. So he is in mercy 5/ if not done in 2 months 0 5 0

We present the Muringer for a dangerous hole in the Causeway in Betridge Gate. So he is in mercy 13/4 if not done in a week 0 13 4

Willow Street. We present his Grace the Duke of Powis[2] for not repairing the Gable-end of the Gate it being dangerous to passengers.

Bayley Street. We present David Lewis Gardner for not cleaning the Bayley Head and Oatmeal Markett place so he is in mercy 3/4 if not done in a week 0 3 4

Church Street. We present the overseers of the highway for not inclosing the well called "fynon Evan" it being dangerous to passengers. So he is in mercy 3/4 if not done in a fortnight ... 0 3 4

We present John Roberts Innkeeper for throwing a mixon of Ashes near the bridge called "pont vain." So he is in mercy 6/8 if not carried away in a fortnight 0 6 8

Epiphany Sessions 13th January 1737.

Ordered that an assessment of four pence p' pound be assessed on the Inhabitants of the s[d] town towards the repair

[1] Of Park. He was a younger son of Sir Francis Charlton, who purchased the Park estate for him from the Powells. He was grandson to Sir Job Charlton. On his death in 1748 the estate devolved upon his sister Emma, successively married to John Lloyd of Aston, Richard Jenkins of Bicton, and John Kinchant.

[2] He appears to have retained by courtesy the title conferred upon his father by James II. at St. Germains, though legally he was a Marquess only. He took his seat in the House of Lords in 1722, and died in 1745. In 1738 the Corporation paid 13s. for his entertainment in the Town Hall.

of the highways within the said Town, and overseers of the highways appointed for the year ensueing for the town of Oswestry.

Thomas Jones
John Lloyd malster
Edw Davies Innkeeper

In the years 1736-38-41-42-46 and not unfrequently afterwards, there appear to have been contested elections for the office of Mayor.

In 1742 the town was visited by a destructive fire. In the Muringer's accounts we find the following entries.

1742	By orders to four persons for watching at the late terrible fire	0	9	0
	For ale to the workers at the late fire ...	0	3	8
	Ditto	0	2	0
	At the Bowling Green for ale to the same ...	0	5	0
	For leather to the little engine	0	1	0
	Richard Phillips for drink to the fire... ...	0	1	0
	Carpenter for repairing engines	0	7	6
	For red lead and oil to the engines	0	2	0
1743	Paid Mary Jones widow by the Mayor's orders for drink to ye fire	0	5	0
	Regulating ye money for ye sufferers by fire	0	0	6

A subscription was made in Birmingham for the sufferers, which amounted to £14 15s. 10d. A list of the subscribers in a book signed by Richard Dovey, Rector of St. Martin's, Birmingham, records the charity of the people of Birmingham to the people of Oswestry.

In the Burgess list for the year 1755, it appears that Joseph Venables and his six sons, John, Joseph, Richard, Lazarus, Edward, and George, were elected Burgesses. The last, I presume, is the George Venables of Liverpool, who in 1794, "made a present of two pair of very handsome candlesticks to the Corporation" for which the thanks "of this common Hall" were voted to him.

On the 8th Nov. 1762 "ordered that the old Cross be taken down immediately after the next fair."

Before the Corporation Reform Act, 1836, it was the custom for the neighbouring gentlemen to take a share

in municipal government of the towns in their neighbourhood, thus we find—

In 1762, [1]Sir Charlton Leighton [2]William Humphreys and [3]Robert Godolphin Owen were elected to the Common Council.

In 1769 [4]Sir Watkin Williams Wynn Bt. [5]John Mytton Esqr. and Watkin Williams gentleman were elected to the Common Council.

In 1770 [6]Richard Middleton Esqre.

1777 [7]Edward Browne Esqr, [8]Noel Hill Esqr } elected to the Common Council

1780 [9]John Kynaston Esqre elected to the Common Council

1789 Robert Godolphin Owen Esqr elected Alderman

1793 Watkin Williams Esqr elected Alderman

[10]Rt. Hon Lord Clive, [11]Rev. John Robert Lloyd, [12]Owen Ormsby, [13]Thomas Lovett } elected to the Common Council

---

[1] Sir Charlton Leighton married Anna Maria, only child of Richard Mytton of Halston. He was the great grandson of Sir Job Charlton, from whom he derived his Christian name.

[2] Of Llwyn, co. Montgomery. He was afterwards High Steward of Oswestry.

[3] Of Porkington, the last of the surname of Owen, he died in 1792, and was succeeded in his possessions by Margaret, his sister and coheir, married to Owen Ormsby of Willowbrook, in the county of Sligo. Their only daughter, Mary Jane, carried the large estates of the family in marriage to William Ormsby Gore, of a family seated at Woodford, in the county of Leitrim. (Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*.)

[4] The fourth baronet, M.P. for Denbighshire. He married Charlotte, daughter of the Right Hon. George Grenville, and was grandfather of the present Sir Watkin.

[5] Of Halston; he succeeded his brother Richard, and was grandfather of "Jack" Mytton.

[6] Of Chirk Castle.

[7] Of Sweeney, uncle to Sarah, wife of Thos. Netherton Parker.

[8] M.P. for Shropshire. Created Lord Berwick in 1784.

[9] Of Hardwicke, M.P. for Shropshire, 1784 to 1825. Assumed the additional name of Powell, was made a baronet, was High Steward of Oswestry.

[10] Son of Lord Clive of Plassey. He married Henrietta Antonia, sister and heir of the Earl of Powis. He was created Earl of Powis, in 1804; the Lordship of Oswestry thus became vested in the family of Clive.

[11] Of Aston, Rector of Whittington and Selattyn.

[12] Of Porkington.

[13] Of the family of Lovett of Belmont.

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1777 [7]Edward Browne Esqr. } elected to the Common Council
[8]Noel Hill Esqr. }

1780 [9]John Kynaston Esqr. elected to the Common Council.
1780 Robert Godolphin Owen Esqr. elected Alderman
1793 Watkin Williams Esqr. elected Alderman
[10]R^t. Hon Lord Clive.
[11]Rev. John Robert Lloyd } elected to the Common
[12]Owen Ormsby } Council
[13]Thomas Lovett }

---

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[2] Of Llwyn, co. Montgomery. He was afterwards High Steward of Oswestry.

[3] Of Porkington, the last of the surname of Owen, he died in 1795, and was succeeded in his possessions by Margaret, his sister and coheir, married to Owen Ormsby of Willowbrook, in the county of Sligo. Their only daughter, Mary Jane, carried the large estates of the family in marriage to William Ormsby Gore, of a family settled at Woodford, in the county of Leitrim. (Blakeway's Shropshire of Shropshire.)

[4] The fourth baronet, M.P. for Denbighshire. He married Charlotte, daughter of the Right Hon. George Grenville, and was grandfather of the present Sir Watkin.

[5] Of Halston; he succeeded his brother Richard, and was grandfather of "Jack" Mytton.

[6] Of Chirk Castle.

[7] Of Sweeney, uncle to Sarah, wife of Thos. Netherton Parker.

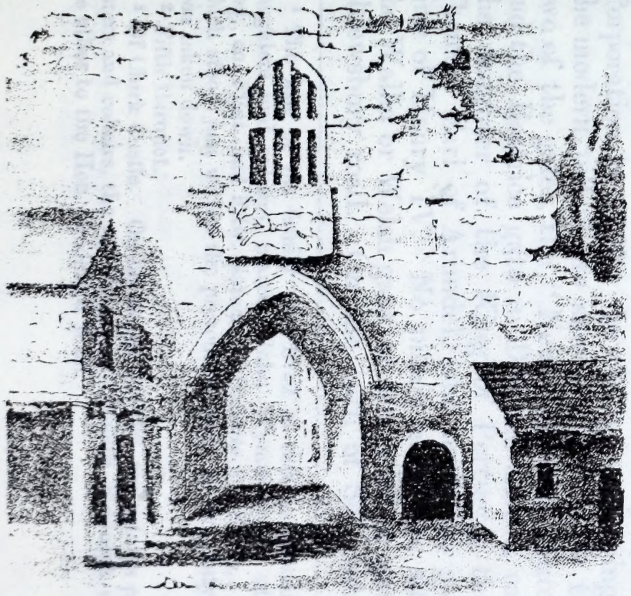
[8] M.P. for Shropshire. Created Lord Berwick in 1784.

[9] Of Hardwicke, M.P. for Shropshire, 1784 to 1825. Assumed the additional name of Powell, was made a baronet, was High Steward of Oswestry.

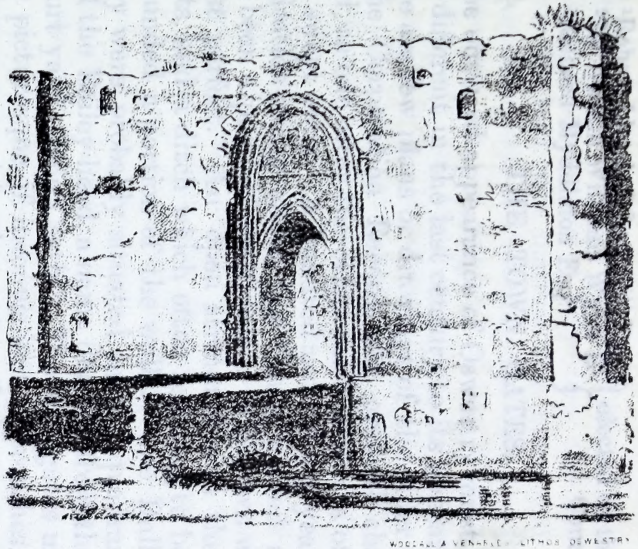
[10] Son of Lord Clive of Plassey. He married Henrietta Antonia, sister and heir of the Earl of Powis. He was created Earl of Powis, in 1804; the Lordship of Oswestry thus became vested in the family of Clive.

[11] Of Aston, Rector of Whittington and Selattyn.

[12] Of Porkington. [13] Of the family of Lovett of Belmont.



NEW GATE.



BEATRICE GATE.

Facsimiles of the Gates as they appeared when taken down in 1782: copied from the pictures in Price's *History of Oswestry*, and Mrs. Acton's *Garrisons of Shropshire*.

1794 [1]Robert Lloyd of Swanhill Esq[re]
[2]Sir Watkin Williams Wynn B[t]
[3]Richard Myddleton Esq[r] } elected to the Common Council

THE TOWN GATES.

The outward appearance of Oswestry must have been very different in the last century to its appearance now. There are few plans or drawings of the older town, but in the Corporation Records the gradual changes are noted, as one after the other the landmarks of the past were swept away. A hundred and twenty years ago the fortification rising above the Castle mound must still have been a point of observation. The town walls were almost perfect. An open stream flowed through the streets, and a ditch which often required to be cleaned, surrounded a portion of the walls. The Bull ring and pillory were probably situated in the quadrangle, now called the Bailey head, a name derived from the Ballium or court yard of the Castle. The four gates must have made picturesque if inconvenient approaches. Where the four ways met in the centre of the town stood the ancient Cross, which was removed by orders of the Corporation in 1762. In the accompanying sketches the modern pillars are shown which mark the site of two of the gates, the "New" gate in Church Street, and the Beatrice gate in Beatrice Street, called after the daughter of the King of Portugal, the wife of Thomas, Earl of Arundel, who built the gate in the time of Henry IV. No pillars mark the situation of the Wallia or Welsh gate, or of the Black gate on the Shrewsbury road. On the 16th of September, 1782,

[1] The last of his family who lived in this neighbourhood. His daughters and coheirs, married John Wynne Eyton of Leeswood, Esq., co. Flint, and Edw. Gataere of Gataere, co. Salop. The house, which stood just within the present entrance to Brogyntyn Park, has been taken down.

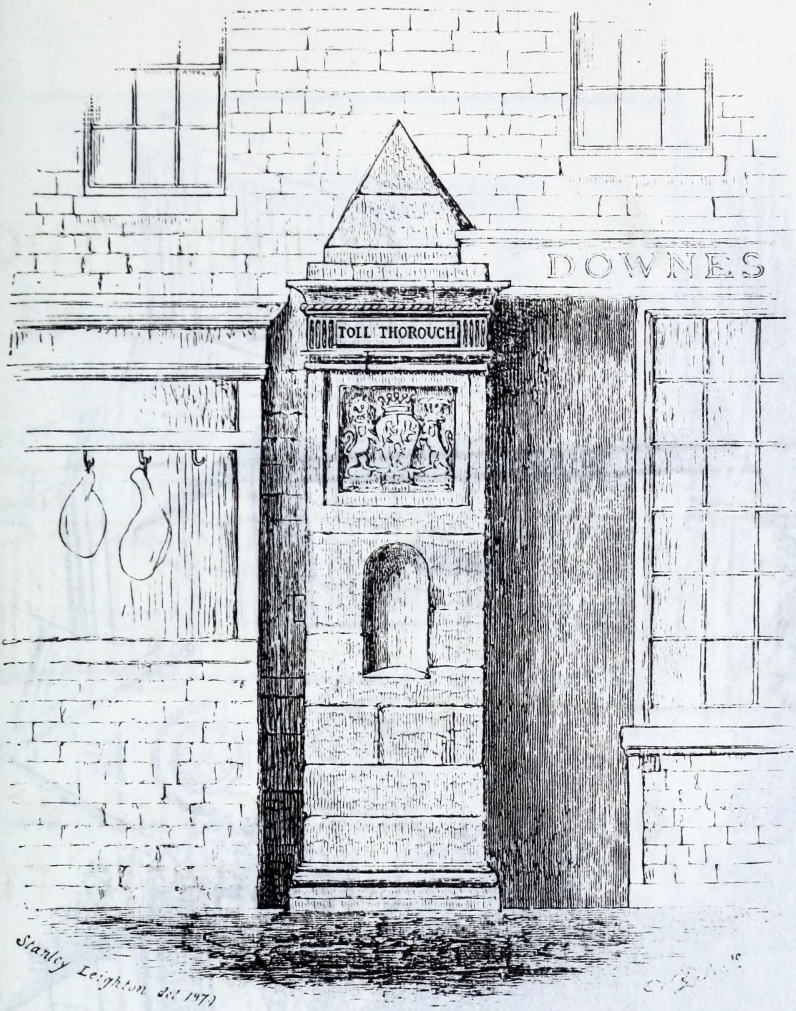
[2] Fifth Baronet.

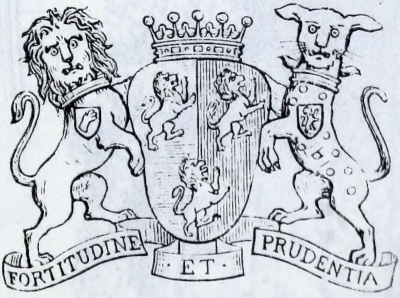
[3] Of Chirk Castle. On his death in 1796, the estates passed to his sisters and coheirs, the one married to Robert Biddulph of Ledbury, the other to the Hon. Frederick West.

the Right Hon. Edward Henry Arthur, Earl of Powis and lord of the manor of Oswestry, the son of Henry Arthur Herbert who married the niece and heiress of the last Marquess of Powis, agreed with the Corporation of Oswestry for the removal of the Willow gate, the Beatrice gate, and the New gate. The Black gate had been removed in his father's time, and "an handsome stone pillar made and erected on each side of the said road, but such pillars are not arched over as the gateway when standing." These handsome stone pillars have vanished and nothing visible now remains to show from the street where either the Black gate or the Willow gate once stood. The deed of agreement of 1782, recites "that the Towne was formerly walled round, and had several strong towers built on the walls thereof, and there were time out of mind four gateways under strong stone arches in the four avenues leading into the said town, which several gateways were so close and narrow that it was very inconvenient for His Majestie's subjects with carriages, to pass and repass through the same." These gates were repaired by the lord of the manor, who received "Toll thorough" from the passengers. But the inhabitants of the townships of

Treflach	Blodwell	Llanvorda
Trevyrclawdd	Maesbury	Selattyn
Brynn	Sweeney	Llynklis
Morton	Pentregaer	Crickheath
Trefonnen	Kynynion	together with parish of Oswestry, called the "Groat" Burgesses,

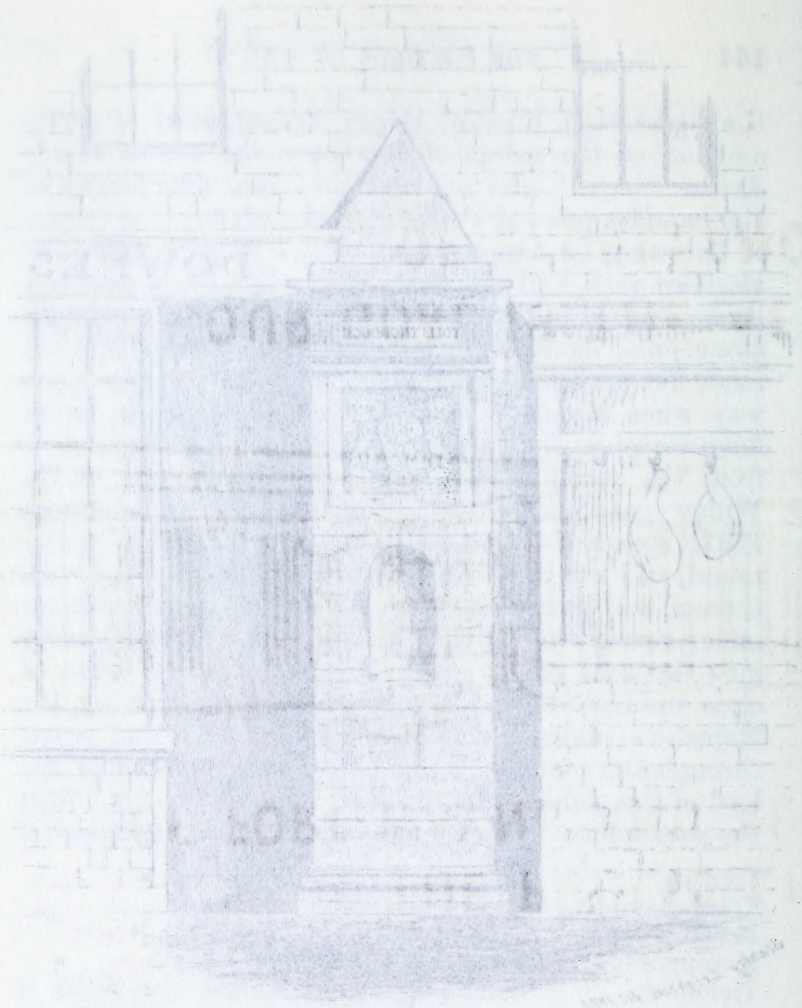
were accustomed to carry materials for the repair of the gates and were personally toll free. It was further agreed that a prison was to be built with the stones of the gates which were not used for the erection of the pillars. Hitherto the guardroom of the Newgate had served as a place of detention for prisoners. Within two years the Corporation undertook to put up pillars after the design in the margin of the deed, with the king's arms on one and the arms of the lord of the

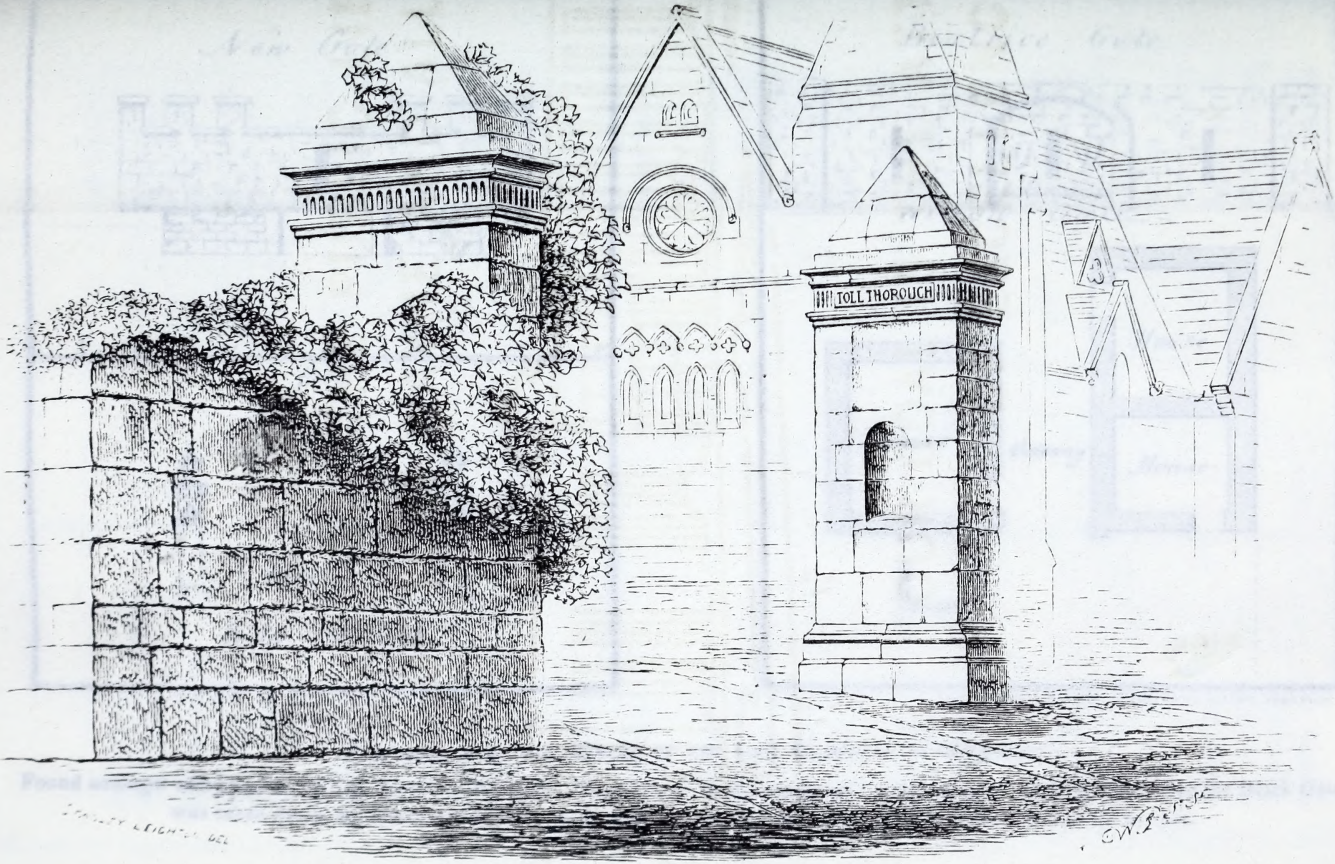




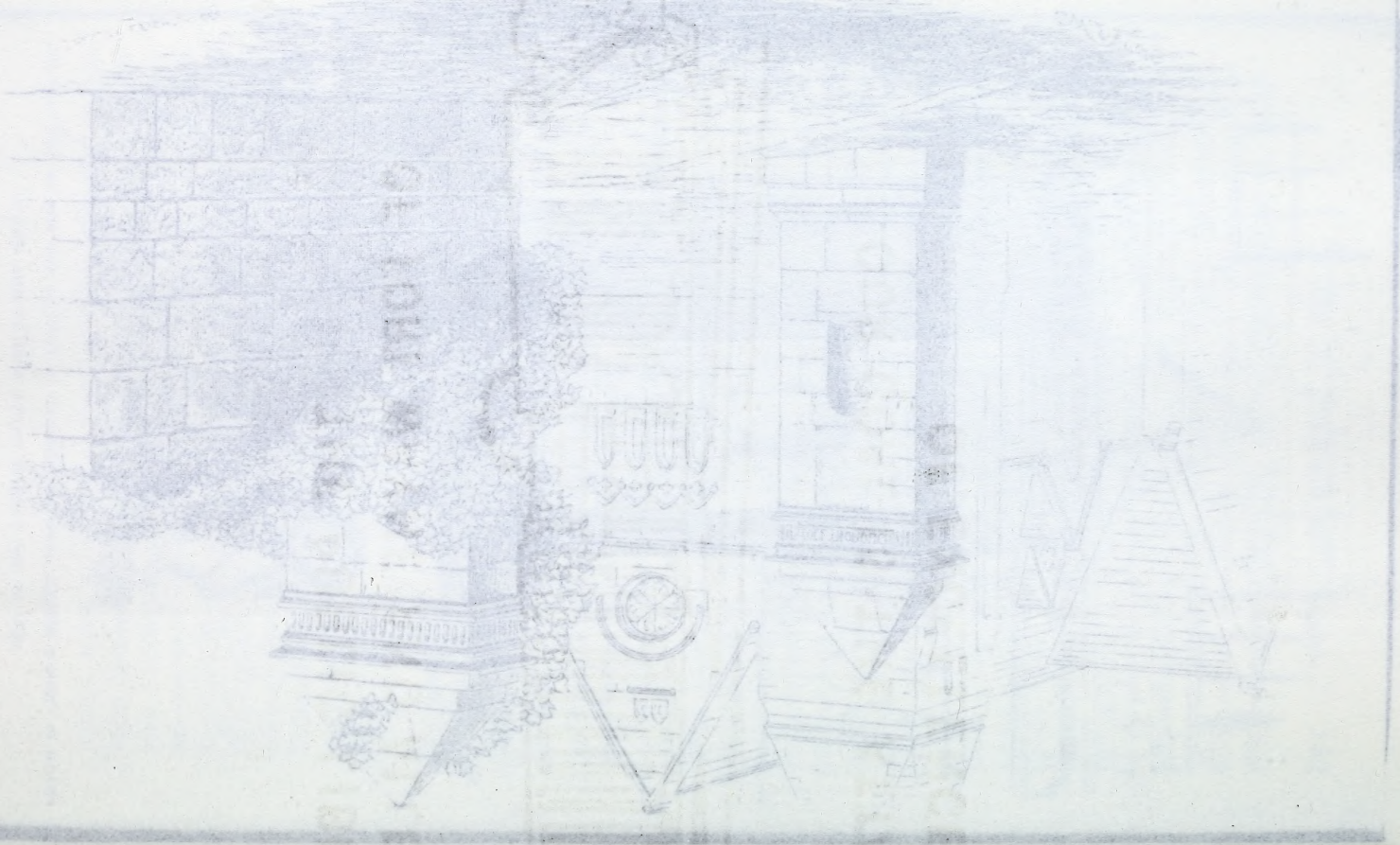
PILLAR IN CHURCH STREET, OSWESTRY, ERECTED IN 1782 ON THE SITE OF THE NEWGATE.

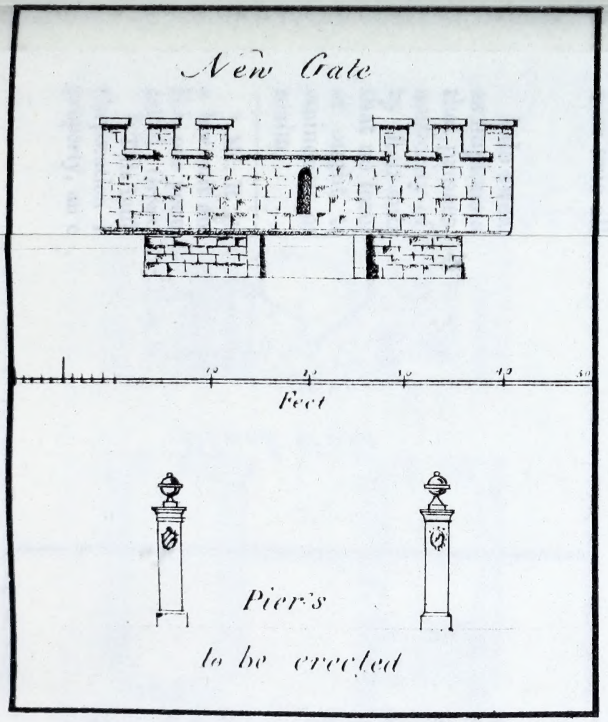
ARMS OF THE EARL OF POWYS, LORD OF THE MANOR.

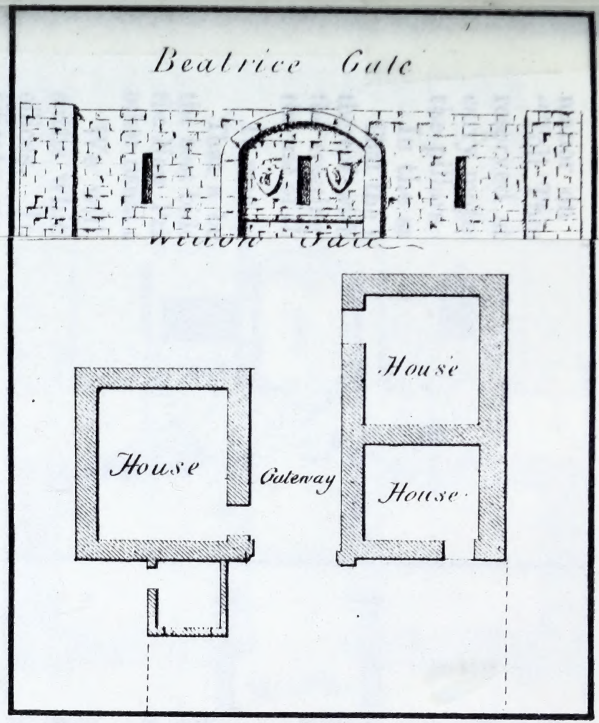




PILLARS ERECTED IN 1782 ON THE SITE OF BEATRICE GATE, OSWESTRY.



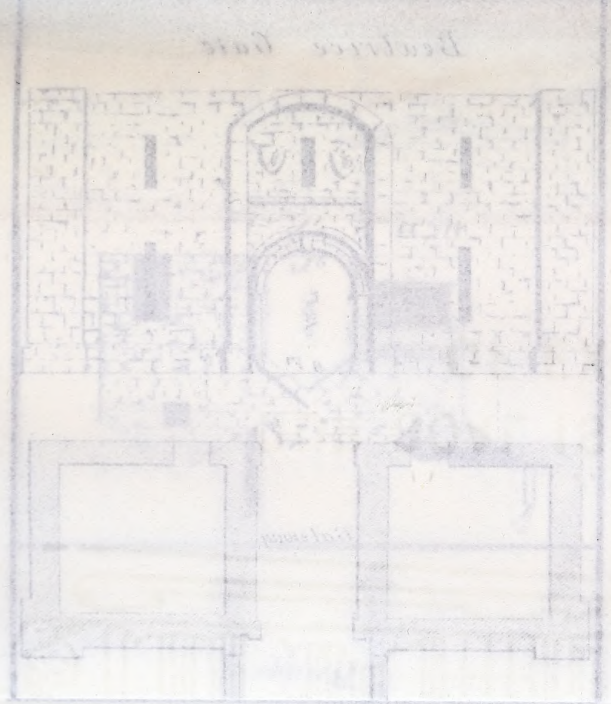


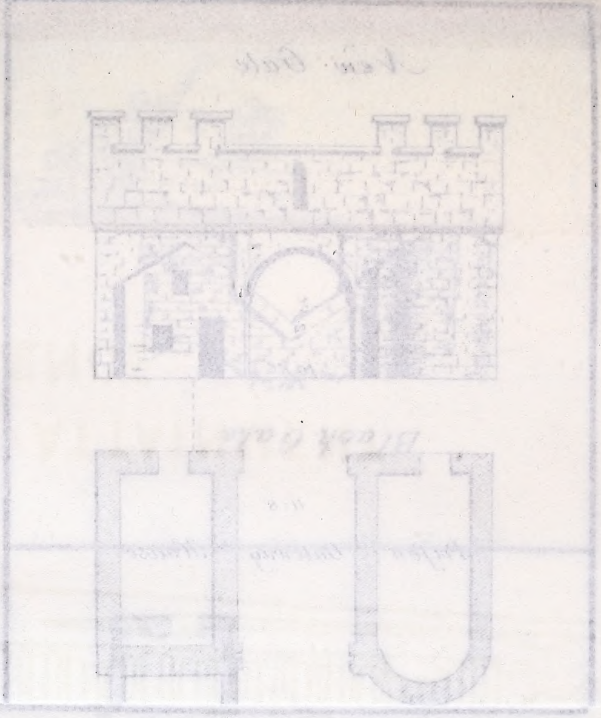


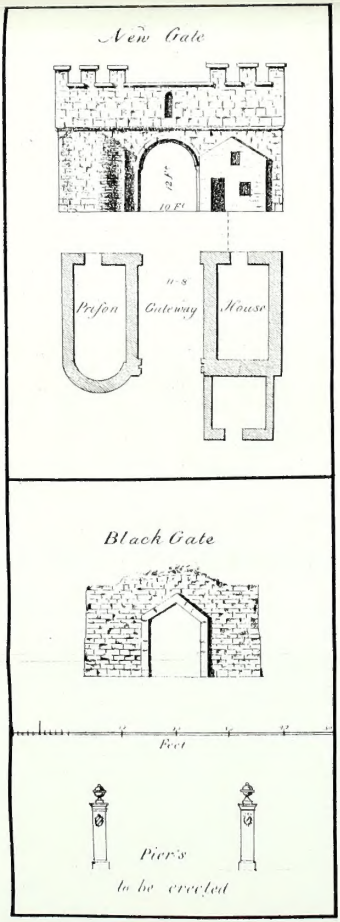
WOODALL & VENABLES, ENGRAVERS & LITHRS, OSWESTRY

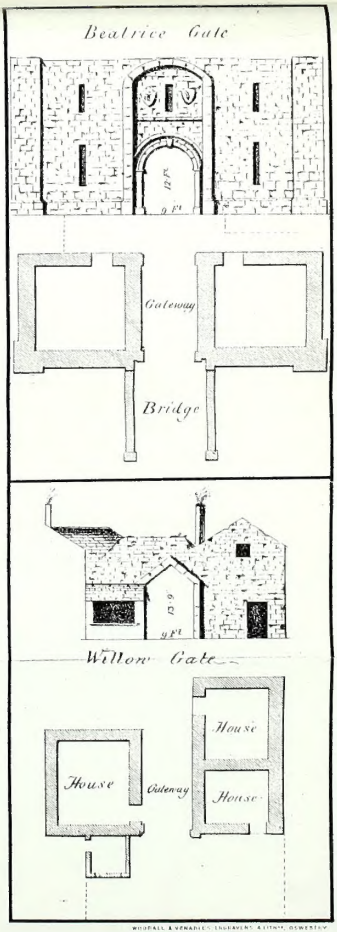
FACSIMILE OF AN OLD SKETCH OF THE FOUR GATEWAYS OF OSWESTRY:

Found amongst some papers, by Col. Lovett of Belmont. They are no doubt suggested "Restorations" made in 1771 when the Black Gate was taken down, but never carried out; as the three remaining gates were in ruins when taken down in 1782.









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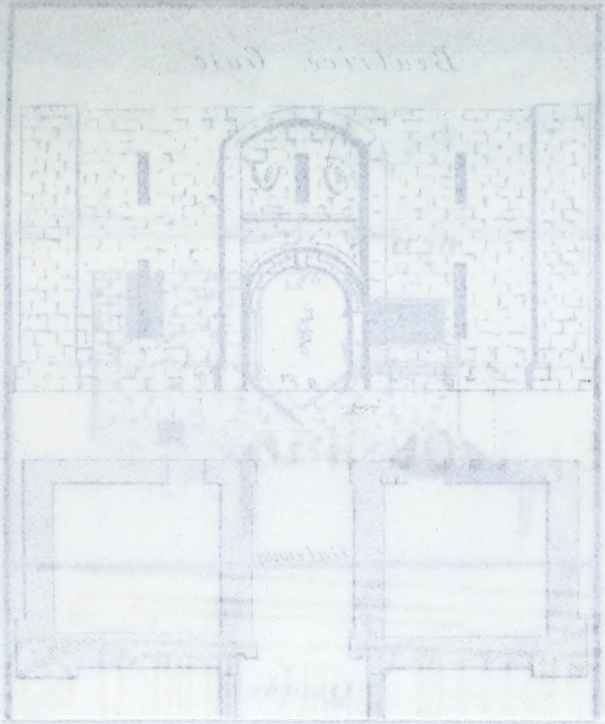

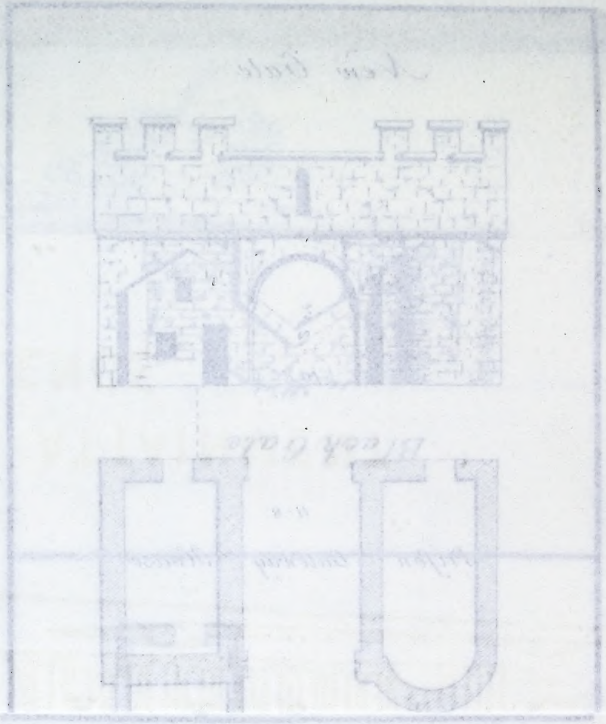

manor on the other, and over the arms the words "Toll Thorough." The right to the tolls was specially reserved still to the lord, as well as the obligation to carry materials for the repair of the pavement between the pillars on the [1] "Groat" Burgesses.

In the same year (1782) it was ordered

That the present Wool-hall be taken down and that the site thereof with the materials be given up and appropriated to the erecting a convenient prison and house of correction for the use of the Towne.

It was also ordered in 1786

That a building lease[2] for ninety nine years be granted to the best bidder by auction of the waste ground at each end of the New Prison or House of Correction, subject to repair and other usual covenants.

We will conclude this Chapter with a copy of the oaths which were required of the holders of Municipal offices. In addition to the sanction of the oath a certificate was required that the official had taken the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper before two witnesses.

Oath of Allegiance.

I do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George.

So help me God.

Oath of Supremacy.

I do swear that I do from my heart abhor detest and abjure as impious and heretical, that damnable doctrine and position that princes excommunicated or deprived by the Pope or any authority of the See of Rome may be deposed and murdered by their subjects or any other whatsoever. And I do declare that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state or potentate, hath or ought to have any jurisdiction power superiority pre-eminence or authority ecclesiastical or spiritual within this realm. So help me God.

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[1] Mr. R. Salisbury, in some evidence he prepared in anticipation of a law-suit about the tolls, says, "Those who pay four-pence a year [i.e. one penny at each of the four ancient fairs] in lieu of tolls are called 'Groat' Burgesses."—Ex. rel. Askew Roberts.

[2] This building lease would expire in the year 1885, and unless the Corporation have during the currency of the lease alienated their property, an estate of some value will soon fall in to the town.

Oath of Abjuration.

I do truly and sincerely acknowledge, profess and testify and declare in my conscience before God and the world that our Sovereign Lord King George is lawful and rightful King of this realm and all other his Majesty's dominions thereunto belonging, and I do solemnly and sincerely declare that I do believe in my conscience that not any of the descendants of the person who pretended to be prince of Wales during the life of the late King James the Second and since his decease pretended to be and took upon himself the style and title of King of England by the name of James the third or of Scotland by the name of James the eighth or the style and title of King of Great Britain, hath any right or title whatsoever to the crown of this realm or any other the dominions thereunto belonging; And I renounce refuse and abjure my allegiance or obedience to any of them; and I do swear that I will bear faith and true allegiance to his Majesty King George and him will I defend to the utmost of my power against all traitorous conspiracies and attempts whatsoever, which shall be made against his person crown or dignity. And I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to his Majesty and his successors all treasons and traitorous conspiracies which I shall know to be against him or any of them, and I do faithfully promise to the utmost of my power to support and maintain and defend the succession of the Crown against the descendants of the said James and against all other persons whatsoever which succession by an Act intituled An Act for the further limitation of the Crown and better securing the rights and liberties of the subject is and stands limited to the princess Sophia electress and duchess dowager of Hanover and the heirs of her body being protestants—And all these things I do plainly and sincerely acknowledge and swear according to the express words by me spoken and according to the plain and common sense and understanding of the same words without any equivocation mental evasion or secret reservation whatsoever—And I do make this recognition acknowledgement, abjuration renunciation and promise heartily willingly and truly upon the true faith of a Christian.

So help me God.

Declaration against Transubstantiation.

I do declare and I do believe that there is not any transubstantiation in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper or in the elements of bread and wine at or after the Consecration thereof by any person whatever.

WENLOCK PRIORY.[1]

By the late Rev. R. W. EYTON.

The very name by which common consent designates the monastic ruins at Wenlock is characteristic of that general uncertainty or misapprehension which exists as to their foundation and history. The religious house now known as Wenlock "Abbey" belonged to a class whose members in England used uniformly and correctly to be styled priories, as being subject to no resident authority other than that of their respective priors. These priories owed common allegiance to the great Burgundian abbey of Clugny; nor was this allegiance merely nominal, but such as strongly affected both their internal economy and their external character and history. The order of Clugny was originally Benedictine, and its members retained the black habit of that profession. Its formation in the early part of the tenth century, under a presumptively improved discipline, soon gained for it a distinctive name. William de Warren, whose wife was a step-daughter of the Conqueror, founded the first Clugniac house in England. The date of this foundation was 1077-8; the place, Lewes, in the county of Sussex. The first prior, Lanzo, and three other monks, his companions, were sent to England by the parent abbey. The monasteries of this order in England were indeed uniformly governed by priors of foreign appointment, if not themselves foreigners. They were subject to foreign visitation: they were occupied by a majority of foreign monks: their internal

[1] Reprinted from *Arch. Camb.*, 1853.

WENLOCK PRIORY.[1]

BY THE LATE REV. R. W. EYTON.

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[1] Reprinted from *Arch. Camb.*, 1858.

differences were settled by foreign arbitration. The bulk of their revenues went beyond sea. The abbot of Clugny received at one period a fixed annual pension of £2,000 from the English houses of his rule. The Prior of Lewes was his high chamberlain and vicar-general in England, Scotland and Ireland. Such was the allegiance owned by Wenlock, and at least thirty other English houses, most of them of greater antiquity than the reign of Henry II.

Yet, though thus in rank but a priory, and subject to a rigid and extortionate control, Wenlock was the oldest and most privileged, perhaps the wealthiest and most magnificent, of the religious houses of Shropshire.

For the germ of this splendid foundation we must revert to times of extreme antiquity, and accept the testimony of a writer, who, however trustworthy, lived more than four centuries after the event now to be mentioned, and may have derived his information from legendary sources of doubtful accuracy.

William of Malmesbury, who wrote in the earlier half of the twelfth century, tells us that St. Milburge, daughter of Merewald, (who founded Leominster Priory,) niece of Wulphere, and grand-daughter of Penda, kings of Mercia, lived in a nunnery at Wenlock, and was buried there; moreover that the said nunnery was forsaken before the arrival of the Normans, and the place of the saint's sepulture forgotten.

Other authorities supply further, but perhaps less accurate, particulars, viz., that the older name of the place was Winnicas, that the nunnery was founded by St. Milburge herself, and that she presided therein as abbess.

St. Milburge was sister of St. Mildred, and if her parentage be correctly described, she must have lived in the end of the seventh century, when also all that is true of the particulars quoted above must have taken place. Whatever was the nature of this first ecclesiastical foundation at Wenlock, the lapse of two centuries left little of it remaining beyond the sanctity of the foundress'

name, and the veneration attaching to her place of burial. This destruction is attributed to the Danes, and if truly, will have been at the time of their conquest of Mercia, about A.D. 874.

The selection of the same place by Leofric, Earl of Mercia, and his wife Godiva, though for a religious establishment of very different character, was probably suggested by such popular traditions concerning the life and death of St. Milburge as had survived the disturbances of the next century and a half.

Earl Leofric's foundation was in the time of King Edward the Confessor (1043-66), when also he founded Coventry and other religious houses. The nature of these foundations will have been of the usual Saxon character, viz., colleges of secular clergy combining more or less of the monastic element.

The extent of the possessions of the church of St. Milburge, as it was called, in the Confessor's reign, can be accurately determined on the authority of Domesday. Its manors were Erdington (near Bridgnorth), Wenlock (now Much Wenlock), Tichelevorde (corresponding to Eaton under Heywood), Madeley, Little Wenlock, Shipton, Petelie (whose modern name is uncertain), Burton (near Wenlock), Godstoch (now Stoke St. Milburg), Delhocsele (now Deuxhill), Pickthorn, Sutton (near Salop), Clee (the exact site of which is a question), a small manor of half a hide (probably now Hughley), and one of the hundred hides then contained within the liberties of Shrewsbury. These possessions constituted a territory measuring 74½ hides, which would be equivalent to nearly 18,000 of the acres of that period, and to a somewhat greater number of modern statute acres. A portion of this land (about a sixth) is noticed in Domesday as having been free of the impost called Danegeld in the time of King Canute (1017-35). Such immunity was not common among the manors of east Shropshire, and, if it arose from any religious connexion, must have been a relic of the earlier foundation of St. Milburge.

The annual income derivable from the whole, exclusive of the hide at Shrewsbury (which is not valued), amounted in the Confessor's time to nearly £50.

This second Saxon foundation at Wenlock will hardly have endured for thirty years. William of Malmesbury, as quoted above, speaks of Wenlock as forsaken at the arrival of the Normans; but it is evident that he used this language with reference to the foundation of St. Milburge, rather than to that of Leofric, of which indeed he seems to have been wholly ignorant. Taking his evidence however, in conjunction with that of Domesday, presently to be cited, we must conclude that during the gradual subjugation of the Saxon race, the church of St. Milburge was deserted, if not destroyed, and its possessions placed at the disposal of one of the Conqueror's followers. Who he was has now to be shown.

Roger de Montgomery, Vicomte of the Norman Oximin, though he did not (as stated by Dugdale) accompany Duke William in his first invasion, was yet brought hither by the Conqueror, on his second arrival here, in December, 1067. He forthwith was enriched with the honour of Chichester and Arundel, and in process of time with the county and earldom of Salop. The latter investiture will have been subsequent to A.D. 1071, when the outlawry of Earls Morcar and Edwin, the grandsons of Earl Leofric, first placed such a gift at the Conqueror's disposal. The new earl, between this year (1071) and 1086, founded or restored the Church of St. Milburge at Wenlock—founded it, inasmuch as he instituted a new order of things, restored it, in so far as he endowed the new establishment with all, or nearly all, the possessions of the old.

And this was generally the Norman policy when dealing with such Saxon foundations as involved anything of the monastic element. Their possessions were not confiscated, but diverted to ecclesiastical objects more or less cognate with the original design. The year 1080 has been assigned as the specific year of this foundation of the Norman earl, and with much probability, for

Wenlock Priory was a younger house than Lewes, which was originated in 1077-8, and older than Shrewsbury, which was first designed in February, 1083.

At this period the great Benedictine Abbey of Clugny was increasing in wealth and influence. Amongst its five principal and earliest affiliated priories were the French house of La Charité sur Loire, and the English house at Lewes. Wenlock was undoubtedly Clugniac from its first foundation by the Norman earl, but whether affiliated immediately on Clugny, or on the house of La Charité, is a question not decided, and perhaps not to be decided, by any existing evidence.

The antiquity of Wenlock Priory as compared with Shrewsbury Abbey has been asserted above. It rests on the evidence of Domesday, wherein the earl is spoken of as then making *(facit)* an abbey at Shrewsbury, and having made one *(fecit)* at Wenlock. And here it must be observed that the Domesday application of the word *abbey* to the religious house at Wenlock, is merely an inadvertent use of a general term, and by no means a justification of the prevalent misnomer first alluded to.

Of Earl Roger's charter or charters of foundation, which were of course reduced to writing, nothing is known to exist. The particulars must be gathered from Domesday, from which we learn, that six years after its alleged foundation, *i. e.*, in 1086, the monks of Wenlock were possessed of nearly all that had been possessed by the church of St. Milburge in the Confessor's days.

The exceptions were the two manors of Erdington and Stoke St. Milburge. The latter had been temporarily assigned to the earl's private chaplains, but ultimately reverted to the priory; indeed the officers who took the Domesday survey, and who were Normans, distinctly notify the claim and better title of the priory. This is not the only instance of a grant of church property by Earl Roger to his chaplains, and as in the other case he limited his grant to a life interest, and directed a reversion to the church, it is most

probable that such was the case with Stoke St. Milburge.

As regards Erdington the case was different. Up to the year 1086, no claim had been made by the church on that manor. It was then in the Earl's hands, who will in this case have exercised the right of the dominant party in an act of simple confiscation. We shall see that this act was afterwards amended by the Earl himself, but whether as one of impolicy, injustice, or sacrilege, we cannot now stop to inquire.

Enough has been said to show that at the time of Domesday, Wenlock Priory either possessed, or was shortly to possess, a territory equal in extent, and nearly identical, with that which had been held by the church of St. Milburge twenty years before.

A comparison therefore naturally suggests itself as to the relative value of this property at the two periods, which is found to have been as follows :—That which in the Confessor's time was estimated as annually productive of an income little short of £50, would, in 1086, realize barely £36. And the difference probably arose from the many hindrances to the peaceful cultivation of the soil, which must have arisen in Shropshire at the period. In 1086, the territory in question employed but 80½ teams of oxen in its cultivation, whereas there was arable land sufficient for the employment of 141½.

The unfortunate contrast as regards records which Wenlock Priory suggests to any one acquainted with the foundation charters of Shrewsbury Abbey, will justify the mention here of a few, otherwise trivial, particulars. Of the existence of the priory during the ascendancy of the Norman earls, we have only an occasional hint; for instance, Richard, a monk of Wenlock, is among the witnesses, who, about A.D. 1086, attested Earl Roger's foundation charter of the Collegiate Church at Quatford. There is also a record bearing every appearance of authenticity, which tells of Earl Roger having given Millichope to Wenlock, in

exchange for, or in composition of, its claim upon the manor of Erdington. Whether the original of this valuable document exists, and if so, in what custody, this notice may serve to induce an inquiry. The fact stated is more than probable. The next incidental notice of Wenlock is in a charter of Earl Hugh to Salop Abbey. Granting to that house the tithe of all his venison in Shropshire, he excepts that taken in the woods of St. Milburge, of which probably the tithe had been granted to the priory.

This designation of Wenlock Priory under the name of St. Milburge is noticeable, inasmuch as it is nearly certain that the conventual church was primarily dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The practical importance of associating the name of the Saxon saint with the Norman foundation was however never lost sight of. The acquisition of the bones of another Saxon saint (St. Winifred) by the monks of Shrewsbury, and the monastic value of such possessions, have been well set forth by the historians of that town and abbey, when speaking of a period somewhat later than that now before us. The monks of Shrewsbury encountered the perils of a distant journey and an inhospitable region in pursuit of their object. A similar acquisition was earlier made by the monks of Wenlock, who had no such primary obstacles to surmount. There was a tradition that St. Milburge was buried at Wenlock, and a probability that the unknown place of her sepulture would be within the precincts of the ancient church. If the site of the successive foundations were the same, as probably it was, the accidental discovery of her remains during the progress of the Norman building would be perfectly credible. Of course an accident so desirable happened; a boy, running over the floor of the proposed building, trod upon the very tomb of the saint. The balsamic exhalations usually resulting on such occasions were not wanting; the merits of the saint, the ingenuity of the monks, or the enthusiasm of the people were instantly rewarded by miraculous

effects of average credibility. Crowds thronged to the sepulchre; cures were effected, partial or complete; but the chief success of dead St. Milburge was alleged in remedy of such scrofulous disorders as had resisted all other treatment.

The translation of her relics, *i. e.*, their removal to a spot in front of the high altar of the new church, took place May 26, 1101.

In the reign of Stephen we have notice of the first recorded prior of this house; his name was Raynald, and he is only known as the friend and companion of Robert de Bethun, Bishop of Hereford, the prior's diocesan, who closed a troubled and exemplary career when attending the Council of Rheims, in April, 1148. The prior was with the bishop to the last, and probably did not survive him long, as Humbald occurs as prior in the commencement of the next reign.

In the thirteenth year of Henry II, (1167), the prior of Wenlock is mentioned as having been amerced for some offence within the jurisdiction of the justiciar of the forest. In this reign also the priory made a valuable acquisition in the manor of Dudinton (now Prior's Ditton). Herein the monks were devisees of one Hugh de Periers, who took name from Periers sur Andelle in Normandy, and who, accompanying Duke Henry to England in 1153, was rewarded on the accession of that prince by a grant of the royal manors of Corfham, Culminton and Ditton. Hugh de Periers dying issueless, the two former reverted to the crown, but the king in 1175-6, and again in 1180, confirmed, with certain conditions, his bequest of Ditton to Wenlock. By this act the annual value of Ditton, estimated at £11, assumed the nature of a royal grant in frank almoigne to the priory, and the sheriff entered it regularly in his accounts at the exchequer, as a part of the royal revenue, for which he was, after December, 1175, no longer accountable. Here then is the first royal recognition of Wenlock Priory of which we have public record. At this and at a later period, when

other religious houses are found contributing to the crown revenue in the form of a donum, the prior of Wenlock seems to be exempt, nor does he appear as a contributor to such revenue till 1199, when he stands on the Pipe Roll as furnishing his quota with the abbots of Salop, Haghmon, and Lilleshull, in the proportion of £15 to £20, £5, and £3 6s. 8d. respectively.

His contribution being less than the abbot of Salop probably implies not so much an inferiority of means as a less liability. A liability of any kind seems to have been a new thing, and has next to be accounted for. The reign of Richard I. brought an aggrandizement to this house, which, beyond a general idea of its importance, we have hardly the means of estimating. It was probably in return for some great but unrecorded subsidy, extorted from, or offered by, the monks, in aid of Richard's warlike necessities, that a new hundred was in his reign created in this county, and seigneurial rights therein, involving much influence and revenue, conferred on the prior of Wenlock. The limits of this new hundred or liberty corresponded nearly, if not exactly, to those of the modern franchise of Wenlock. At the same time the prior and his tenants, within the said district, were exempted from all obligation to do suit at other hundred courts, or even at the greater county courts of the sheriff.

From this period the prior is usually found assessed with other abbots and priors when taxed by the crown. He contributed to the donum of 5th of John (1203) to the aid for marrying the king's sister, levied in 1235-6, but not to that for marrying the king's daughter, which was payable in 1245.

When the inquisitions for the hundred rolls were taken in 1255, all the manors within the liberty of Wenlock are stated as being held under the prior, and owing suit to his court only. At the same period several important additions had been made elsewhere to the Domesday possessions of the monastery, which had now probably attained to its greatest prosperity.

In the non-existence or concealment of any connected chartulary of Wenlock, the local antiquary suffers an incalculable loss. Such a document alone can afford information as to the particulars of that steady and quiet aggrandizement by which this house was distinguished from its neighbours, but which, if we are to believe Giraldus, was a common result of that sobriety and prudence which prevailed in establishments of the Clugniac order.

In 1291, the annual income of the prior of Wenlock from different sources was estimated at about £160, but from this estimate several items, accruing from outlying possessions, are excluded. A similar valuation of the income of Salop Abbey at the same period gives a result of little more than £133.

The few charters relating to this house, which are printed in the *Monasticon*, are chiefly from private collections. A few others are known to exist in similar repositories, and an increasing interest in such subjects may perhaps bring to light many more.

All other information which can be hoped for in illustration of the history of Wenlock Priory must be sought in the usual quarters, viz., the diocesan registers of Hereford, and the public records of the kingdom. The facility with which the latter can now be consulted renders any attempted statement of minute particulars in such a notice as the present both unnecessary and inadequate. Suffice it to say that, like other alien priories, Wenlock was seized by the crown during the French wars of Edward III., and a valuation of its possessions, made in 1380, is still extant. In the 18th of Richard II. it was finally declared denizen, and so ceased to be dependent on any foreign house. It never, however, like Bermondsey, another Clugniac house, was exalted into an abbey, and if it gained anything by exemption from foreign jurisdiction, it probably lost more by the consequent failure of internal discipline and economy, and by becoming obnoxious to the disfavour, and amenable to the extortions, of a govern-

ment which had no longer those foreign interests to maintain which had contributed to the rise and prosperity of such establishments as Wenlock.

In the 26th of Henry VIII. the net annual income of this priory was little more than £400, being less than four-fifths of that of Shrewsbury Abbey.

Its surrender to the crown bears date January 26, 1539 (30 Henry VIII.), and a valuation of three years later, though it exhibits its possessions as somewhat more valuable than the valuation of 26th Henry VIII., bears the same ratio to a second valuation of Shrewsbury. At its dissolution the monastic body consisted of a prior, sub-prior, and eleven monks.

The first grantee of the site of Wenlock Priory was Augustinus de Augustinis, in 36 Henry VIII. The succession of its subsequent owners, even if it could be included here, forms no part of the history of Wenlock Priory, though it may reasonably be regretted that no feeling of veneration for such a monument of medieval skill should have accompanied the inheritance.

The ruins of the priory are situated close to the town, adjoining the parish churchyard.

They consist of the chapter-house, the south transept, a fragment of the north transept, a portion of the south side of the nave of the conventual church, and the prior's house. The rest of the foundations of the church can be traced, and show its dimensions to have been as follow :—

Length of nave	...	...	...	156 feet
Span under centre tower	...	...		39 „
Choir	...	...	...	156 „
Lady Chapel	...	...	...	48 „
Length from east to west	...	...		401 „
Length of transepts	...	...	...	166 „
Breadth of nave and aisles	...	...		66 „
[1]Breadth of Lady Chapel	...	...		40 „

The chapter-house is an oblong square of sixty-six

[1] In Rev. Mackenzie Walcot's *Four Minsters* is a ground plan of the Priory.—Edd. Shrops. Arch. Soc.

feet by thirty-one feet. The entrance to it from the cloister was by a rich circular-headed doorway, on each side of which is a window; all are similarly ornamented with chevron, hatched and arched mouldings. Above were three tall circular-headed windows, represented in Buck's *Views*, but now entirely gone. On the spandrils have been figures of saints.

The north and south walls of the chapter-house are still tolerably perfect; at about three feet from the floor is a projection having a chevron moulding, from which rise two clusters of six small round shafts, which divide the space into three compartments of fifteen feet. These columns are five feet high, and have capitals variously ornamented, from which issue a corresponding number of ribs, which formed the groined roof. In the spaces between the clusters of columns are five small circular arches, resting on colums consisting of three shafts, above which, up to the groins of the roof, the space is covered by rows of intersecting arches, each springing from the intersecting point of the arches beneath them. This beautiful specimen of Norman architecture is probably the work of Roger de Montgomery; and, from the bases of six plain Norman pillars, which a few years ago were to be seen in the choir, it is probable that it also was of the same date.[1]

The west front, nave, and transepts were in the Early Pointed style. The great west window is gone, but from the remains of one of the imposts, its form is conjectured to have been a triple lancet. Beneath it appears to have been a spacious doorway, but the mouldings are so destroyed that the form of the arch can scarcely be traced.

The west front belongs to the latter half of the thirteenth century, exhibiting in the only window that now remains the elements of Geometrical tracery, that is, a single arch, enclosing two lancet lights, the head

[1] Views of the interior of the Chapter House and also of the South Transept are in Britton's *Archit. Antiq.*—Edd. Shrops. Arch. Soc.

filled with an open circle, the jambs of the window furnished with slender columns, and the arch divided into mouldings.

Of the great west window, only one of the jambs and the springing of the arch remain, but it must have been of large dimensions; and, judging from the window already described, it was in all probability also filled with Geometrical tracery. The east window of Acton Burnell Church, in the immediate neighbourhood, and erected about the same period, will at once suggest the probable form and arrangement of the tracery.[1]

The interval between these windows was occupied by tiers of trefoil-headed niches, each tier consisting of three niches, decorated with columns, capitals and moulded heads. Beneath the west window appears to have been a spacious doorway. Attached to the west end are the remains of the south side of the nave, consisting of three pointed arches, having a triforium above of lancet arches in couplets, each of these couplets being enclosed within the span of the large arch. Above them is a row of clerestory windows, much defaced.

The pillars of the nave are octagonal, and attached to three of them are massive columns, supporting a plain groined roof, above which, on a level with the triforium, is an apartment lighted by the window described in the west front, and two similar ones to the south, and a door, which is supposed to have communicated with the dormitories.

The south transept consists of three graceful arches springing from lofty clustered columns. Above these is a triforium of lancet arches, divided by the shafts which supported the ribs of the roof, between which are the clerestory windows.

The bases of the four large piers which supported the centre tower at the intersection of the nave and choir remain, as do some others in the nave.

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[1] There is an excellent engraving of this beautiful east window in the *Building News*, Oct. 13, 1871.—Edd. Shrops. Arch. Soc.

No part of the cloisters now exist, but it is evident that the nave and chapter-house formed two of its sides, and it is probable that the domestic offices, such as the dormitory, refectory, &c. (now totally destroyed), formed the other two sides.

The prior's residence, which adjoins the south side of the chapter-house, is a most interesting specimen of the domestic architecture of the period, and from its arrangement appears to have occupied the sides of a quadrangular court, of which one side only now remains perfect. This consists of a building of two stories, surmounted by a very high roof, and contains some of the principal apartments. Its whole length is about 100 feet, and it has a light and elegant open cloister extending the whole length, and communicating with the rooms on either floor. The cloister is divided into compartments by large buttresses at regular intervals, and these again are subdivided into two compartments by smaller buttresses, the space between being filled in with two trefoil-headed lights and divided horizontally by a transom. The space below the transom is filled in solid, and is open above to give light to the cloister. The arrangement is the same for the lower story.

A similar cloister appears to have extended round the other side of the court, but to have been only one story high. Arched doorways open from the cloisters into the various apartments on both floors, and the communication from one cloister to the other is by a narrow stone staircase at the north end.

In a room on the ground floor, which is supposed to have been the private chapel of the prior, is a recess lighted by three trefoil-headed lights, and divided from the room by an arch of singular form.

In the upper story the apartment of most importance, and in the best state of preservation is the banqueting hall. Its length is twenty-five feet, and its width nineteen, its lofty roof rising to the full height of the building, and is divided in its length into three bays of unequal dimensions, and lighted by four windows

of two lights each, these being again enclosed within a deeply recessed arched head, enriched with tracery. On each side of the window, and within the depth of the recess, is placed an octagonal pedestal, in the situation usually occupied by stone seats in the houses of the same date; but in this case they are too lofty to have been used with convenience for this purpose, and for what other they could have been intended it is difficult to guess.

The summit of the walls on which the roof rests is furnished with a moulded cornice enriched with flowers. The roof is of oak, and designed with extraordinary skill and beauty. As before stated, it is divided into three unequal bays by two principals, each principal consisting of a beautifully proportioned arch, enriched with well-designed mouldings, and resting on slender stone columns attached to the walls, finished with capitals of varied design, and terminating half way down the wall on moulded brackets and intermediate bands. The apex between the top of the arch and the angle formed by the rafters is enriched with open trefoils, and the intervals between these arched principals are filled in with a series of plain arched ribs giving support to the rafters, attached to which, and extending the whole length of the roof on each side, is a broad band of open flowing trefoil work.

The wall opposite to the windows is plain, with the exception of the door of entrance from the cloister, the shafts supporting the roof already described, and an ornamented bracket intended probably to support a light. At the north end of the room is a large ugly fire-place of modern date, and a narrow stone staircase communicating with the kitchen beneath. To the south of this is another apartment of similar proportions, but in a very dilapidated state.

It is an extraordinary circumstance connected with this very interesting room, that the general form and detail of the roof indicate an age anterior to the date of the building of which it forms a part; belonging, as far

as it is safe to judge by the analogy of style, to the middle of the fourteenth century, while the date of the latter is unquestionaby a century later. There is a roof of somewhat the same kind in the church at Wigmore in Herefordshire, where the building itself is undoubtedly of the earlier date.

The notes from which the above description has been drawn up were made two years ago, on the occasion of a visit to Wenlock in company with Mr. Blore, who, with his usual kindness and readiness to give information, pointed out to the writer all that was most interesting in the architecture. Whatever may be valuable in this account is therefore derived from Mr. Blore, and the writer must be accountable for any inaccuracies that may have arisen from misconception of Mr. Blore's meaning.

He considered the prior's house to be a singularly interesting specimen ; and, as it has been hitherto undescribed, the detail has been made as full as the notes would admit of.

The writer at the same time understood that Mr. Blore was disposed to assign the chapter-house and some other fragments to the date 1140 ; the transept, nave, &c., to the early part of the thirteenth century, when it appears that Lady Agnes Clifford was a contributor to the building ; and that the west front might have been erected a little later, when a slight advance had been made to a change of style ; and the prior's house in the middle of the fifteenth century.

Since the above was written Mr. Gaskell, the owner of the Priory, has converted the Prior's House into a fine mansion for himself, preserving most judiciously the characteristic architectural features. The whole of the ruins have been excavated down to the original level, and a large octagonal sacristy has been discovered on the south side of the choir, as well as two sepulchral cross slabs, in the cloisters, and a beautiful alabaster sculptured basin or reservoir in the centre of the cloister, into which the water from the Holy Wells of St. Owen and St. Milburga was conveyed for the use of the numerous pilgrims who resorted there to be miraculously cured of disease. And now (1881) excavations are going on on the north side of the Church.—Edd. Shrops. Arch. Soc.

PERSONS CONNECTED WITH SHROPSHIRE

WHOSE DESCENDANTS CAN CLAIM LEGITIMATE DESCENT FROM EDW. I., EDW. III., OR HEN. VII., AND A FEW FROM HEN. III.

FROM A MS. OF THE LATE MR. GEORGE MORRIS OF SHREWSBURY.

Those with a * before them are put for sake of the connecting link to others, and do not belong to Shropshire. S are Shropshire; the rest doubtful.

DESCENDANTS OF

s Acton, Edw., of Aldenham (d. 1386), Edw. I., by w. Eleanor' d. of Fulke le Strange, of Blackmere, through Stafford' Clare, Plantagenet.

s Acton, Sir Edw., of Aldenham, 1st Bart., d. 1659, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Sarah, d. of Rich. Mytton of Halston (1640), through Corbet, Vernon, Talbot, Butler, Bohun, and Plantagenet. Also Hen. III., by same wife, through Corbet, Vernon, Talbot, Strange, Fitzalan, and Plantagenet.

s Acton, Rich., of Bridgnorth, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Margaret, d. of Michael Lyster (d. 1635), through Lee, Corbet, Vernon, Talbot, Butler, Bohun, and Plantagenet.

s Acton, Henry, Hen. III. and Edw. I. by w. Hannah (md. 1671), d. of Robt. Corbett, London, through Morton, Lee Corbet, Vernon, Talbot, Butler, Bohun, and Plantagenet.

s Acton, Roger, of Bockleton, Edw. I., by w. Anne, d. of Ralph Leighton of Cotes, through Trentham, Corbet, and Devereux, as Sir Walter, Devereux.

s Adams, Thos., of Longdon, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Ursula, d. of Thos. Newport (3 Edw. V.), through Corbet, Vernon, Talbot, as above.

* Amphlett, Joseph, of Clent, Edw. I. and Edw. III., by w. Anne, d. of Sir Chas. Littleton of Hagley, Edw. I., through Talbot, Butler, Bohun, and Plantagenet, and

Edw. III., through Talbot, Greystock, Ferrers, and John of Gaunt. Also Hen. III., by same wife, through Talbot, Strange, &c.

* Anderton, Thos., of Lostock, co. Lancaster, Edw. III., by w. Eliz., d. of Sir Charles Somerset (d. 1655), s. of Edw., Earl of Worcester, through Beaufort to John of Gaunt, D. of Lancaster.

* Annesley, Edw., of Brookside, Edw. I., by w. Katherine, d. of Rowland Berkeley of Spechley (d. 1611), through Mowbray, Segrave and Brotherton.

* Anthony, Thos., Visct. Southwell, Edw. I., by w. Jane, d. of John Berkeley, through Mowbray, &c., as above.

Arblaster, Edmund, of Longdon, co. Stafford, Edw. III., by w. Mary, d. of Edw. Littleton, d. 1704, through Devereux, Bourchier, and Plantagenet, and Edw. I. by Devereux, Ferrers, Stafford, Audley, and Clare to Joan, d of Edw. I.

* Arthur, Rich., of Clopham, co. Somerset, Edw. I., by w. Alice, d. of James, Lord Berkeley, through Mowbray, Segrave, and Brotherton.

* Arundel, Thos., s. and h. of Thos. Lord of Wardour, Edw. III., by w. Blanche, d. of Edw. Somerset, Earl of Worcester, through Beaufort to John of Gaunt.

s Astley, Sir John, of Patteshall, by w. Mary, d. of Sir Francis Prince, through Wrottesley, Astley, Talbot, Butler, Bohun, and Plantagenet. Also Hen. III., by same wife, through Talbot, Strange, &c. Also Edw. III., by same wife, through Parton, Wrottesley, Astley, Talbot, Greystock, and Ferrers, to John of Gaunt.

s Astley, Sir John, of Patteshall, Edw. III., by w. Mary, d. of Sir Francis Prince, through Prince, Wrottesley, Astley, Talbot, Parton, Beaufort, to John of Gaunt.

s Astley, Sir Thos. (d. 1542), Edw. I., and Edw. III. (æt 30, 1532), by Mary, d. of Sir Gilbert Talbot, through Butler, Bohun, and Plantagenet, and through Parton, Beaufort, &c., as above.

s Astley, Sir Thos., and Edw. III., by Mary, d. of Sir Gilbert Talbot, through Greystock, and Ferrers, to John of Gaunt.

s Astley, Sir Thos., Hen. III., by Mary, daughter of Sir Gilbert Talbot, through Butler, Bohun, and Plantagenet.

s Audley, Hugh de, Earl of Gloster, Edw. I. by w. Margaret, d. of Gilbert de Clare, by Joan, d. of Edw. I.

s Audley, James Touchet, Lord, Edw. III., by w. Margaret, d. of Edw. Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, through John of Gaunt.

s Audley, James Touchet, Lord (d. 1497), Edw. III., by w. Joan, d. of Fulke Bourchier, Lord Fitzwarine, through Thos. of Woodstock.

Atwood, Fras., living c. 1700, Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Chas. Bawdewin of Diddlebury, through Corbet, Vernon, Talbot, Strange, Fitzalan, Plantagenet.

Atwood, Fras., Hen. III., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Chas. Bawdewin of Diddlebury, through Corbet, Vernon, Talbot, Bohun, Plantangenet.

s Aston, Sir Thomas, of Aston, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Arthur Mainwaring of Ightfield (d. 1558), through Corbet, Vernon, Talbot, Strange, Fitzalan, Plantagenet.

B.

Berkeley, James, Lord, d. 1463, Edw. I., by w. Isabel Mowbray, d. of Thos., Duke of Norfolk, through Segrave and Brotherton.

Berkeley, James, Lord, Hen. III., by w. Isabel Mowbray, d. of Thos., Duke of Norfolk, through Plantagenet, by Joan, d. of Henry, Earl of Lancaster.

Berkeley, Thos., d. 1611, Edw. III., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Sir George Cary, through Butler and Beaufort to John of Gaunt.

s Berkeley, Francis, of Hadnal, Edw. I., by w. Muriel, d. of Sir Wm. Childe, through Lacon, Corbet, and Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

* Beauchamp, Rich., Lord Bergavenny, Edw. I. and Edw. III., by w. Isabel, d. of Thos., Lord Despenser. Edw. I., through Clare by Joan of Acres, d. of Edw. I. Edw. III., through Constance Plantagenet, d. of Edw. of Langley, Duke of York.

* Beauchamp, Rich., Earl of Warwick, Edw. I. and Edw. III., by same lady as above.

* Butler, James, Earl of Ormond, Edw. I., by w. Eleanor, d. of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Essex, by w. Elizabeth Plantagenet, d. of Edw. I.

* Bourchier, Wm., Earl of Eu, ancestor of Lord Berners, Edw. III., by w. Anne Plantagenet, d. of Thos., Earl of Gloster, s. of Edw. III.

* Bourchier, Sir Wm., Lord Fitzwarine, s. of Wm. Bourchier, Earl of Eu, Edw. III., by w. Anne Plantagenet, d. of Thos., Earl of Gloster, s. of Edw. III.

* Bourchier, Henry, Earl of Essex, s. of Wm. Bourchier, Earl of Eu, Edw. III., by w. Anne Plantagenet, d. of Thos., Earl of Gloster, s. of Edw. III.

* Barrett, Edw., of Belpouse, near Aveley, co. Essex, Edw. III., by w., Ann Somerset, d. of Sir George Somerset, to John of Gaunt.

* Browne, Sir Henry, of Kiddington, co. Oxford, Edw. III., by w. Frances, d. of Sir Chas. Somerset, to John of Gaunt.

Browne, Rev. Corbet, of Withington, Edw. I., through marriage of Eleanor, d. of Roger Corbet of Sundorne, d. 1715, and Adbright Hussy with Rupert Browne of Hungry Bentley, co. Derby.

* Bohun, Humphrey de, Earl of Hereford and Essex, Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth Plantagenet, d. of Edw. I.

* Brandon, Chas., Duke of Suffolk, Henry VII., by w. Mary, 3rd d. of Henry.

* Beaumont, John, Lord, Hen. III., by w. Eleanor, d. of Henry, Earl of Lancaster.

Brudenell, Chas., Earl of Aylesbury, Hen. VII., by w. Elizabeth Seymour, d. of Henry, Lord Beauchamp, through Grey and Brandon.

Brooke, Robert, of Blacklands, co. Stafford, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Frances, d. of John Wrottesley, through Astley. Hen. III., Talbot, Strange, Fitzalan, and Plantagenet. Edw. I., Talbot, Butler, Bohun, and Plantagenet. Edw. III., Talbot, Parton, Beaufort, to John of Gaunt. Edw. III., Talbot, Greystock, and Ferrers, to John of Gaunt.

Brooke, Leigh, of Blacklands, Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Sir Humph. Briggs, through Moreton, Lee, Corbet, Vernon, Talbot, Butler, Bohun, and Plantagenet.

Brooke, Leigh, of Blacklands, Hen. III., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Sir Humph. Briggs, through Moreton, Lee, Corbet, Vernon, Talbot, Strange, Fitzalan, Plantagenet.

s Brooke, Edw., of Stretton, Edw. I., by w. Frances, d. of Rich. Leighton of Cotes, 1603, through Trentham, Corbet, and Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

s Blakeway, Roger, of Moate, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Clara, d. of Sir Rich. Prince, through Wrottesley, Astley, Talbot, as Brooke above.

s Benthall, . . . Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Mary, d. of Gilbert Astley of Patteshall, through Talbot, as Brooke above.

s Bennett, Charles, Earl of Tankerville, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Alice, d. of Sir John Astley, Bart., through Talbot, (as Brooke above.)

s Bayley, Thos., of Preston, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Sarah, d. of Scarlett Lloyd, through Scarlett, Prince, Wrottesley, Astley, Talbot, as Brooke above. Also Edw. I., by same, through Green, Barkley, Mowbray.

s Bayley, Wm., of Shrewsbury, banker, Hen. III., by w. Hannah, d. of Samuel Harley, through Cornwall, De la Barre, Talbot, Strange, Fitzalan, and Plantagenet.

Bright, Henry, of Brockbury, co. Hereford, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Joan, d. of Rowland Berkeley of Spetchley, through Mowbray. Also, Edw. I., Mowbray, Segrave, and Brotherton; Hen. III., Mowbray and Plantagenet, by Joan, d. of Henry, Earl of Lancaster.

s Bromley, Wm., of Holt Castle, n. 1656, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Margaret, d. of Rowland Barkeley of Cotheridge, (d. 1334,) through Mowbray, (as Calcot, Wm.,)

s Bromley, Henry, of Holt Castle, ob. 1652, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Beatrix, d. of Rich. Newport, (d. 1650,) through Corbet, Vernon, &c., as Leigh Brooke.

s Bromley, George, of Hawkstone, Edw. I., by w. Jane, d. of Sir Thos. Lacon (1533), through Corbet and Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

s Betton, Robt., of Salop, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Beatrice, d. of Wrottesley Prince (d. 1677), through Wrottesley, Astley.

s Betton, Rich., of Salop, Edw. III., by w. . . . . d. of Rich. Salwey, through Littleton, as Sir Edw. Littleton,

s Benion, James, of Shrewsbury, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Mary, d. of Thos. Jenkins, through Wingfield, &c., as Thomas Jenkins.

s Boycott, Rev. Rich., of . . . . Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Gertrude, d. of Thos. Jenkins, through Wingfield, as Thomas Jenkins.

s Boycott, Thos., of Hinton, Edw. I., by w. Philadelphia, d. of Sir Thos. Cotton of Combermere (d. 1715), through Mainwaring, Corbet, Vernon, Talbot, Butler, Bohun, and Plantagenet.

s Blodwell, Rich., of Llwyn, Edw. I., by w. Prudence, d. of Roger Kynaston of Hordley, through Grey, through Cherleton and Holland to Joan, d. of Edmund of Woodstock, s. of Edw. I.

s Blodwell, Rich., of Llwyn, Hen. III., by w. Prudence, d. of Roger Kynaston of Hordley, as Sir Roger, Kynaston.

s Bridgeman, Orlando, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Judith, d. of John Kinaston of Morton, through Grey, Cherleton,

and Holland, to Joan, d. of Edmund of Woodstock, s. of Edw. I.

s Bridgeman, Sir Orlando, Edw. I., by w. Anne, d. of Rich. Newport, Earl of Bradford (1721), through Corbet, Vernon, Talbot, Butler, Bohun, and Plantagenet.

s Bridgeman, Sir Orlando, Hen. III., by w. Anne, d. of Rich. Newport, Earl of Bradford, through Corbet, &c., as Thos. Newport.

Brereton, Edw., of Bersham, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Dorothy, d. of Rich. Hanmer of Hanmer, through Kynaston, Grey, &c., Holland to Joan Plantagenet, gdd. of Edw. I. See Sir Roger, K. 206.

Brereton, Randle, of Kiddington, co. Cest., Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Margaret, d. of Wm. Hanmer of Fenns, through Kynaston, Grey, and Holland, to Joan Plantagenet, gdd. of Edw. I., 1570.

Bird, David, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Margaret, d. of Sir Thos. Hanmer (1545), through Kynaston, Grey, &c., as Brereton above.

s Bird, Rev. Thos., Vicar of Kinlet, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. . . . . d. of Rowland Niccols of Boycott, through Kynaston, Grey, &c., as Brereton.

s Barnfield, Robert, of Newport, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Mary, md. 1655, d. of Humphrey Dymock (1650), through Kynaston, Grey, &c., as above, as Sir Roger, Kynaston.

Baldwyn, Bawdeilyn, Thos., of Diddlebury, Edw. I. and Hen. III., by w. Gertrude, d. of Robt. Corbet of Stanwardine, through Vernon, &c., as Robt. Corbet of Morton.

Baldwyn, Bawdeilyn, Thos., of Diddlebury, Hen. III., and Edw. I., by w. Dorothy, md. 1656, d. of Humph. Mackworth, through Lee, Corbet, &c., as Robt. Corbet of Morton,

Baldwyn, Edw., of Diddlebury, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Edward Lutwyche (1638), through Leighton, Onslow, Corbet, and Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

s Burton, Edw., of Atcham, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Francis Newton of Heightley, Edw. I., through Corbet, Vernon, Talbot, Butler, Bohun, and Plantagenet. Hen. III., through Corbet, Vernon, Talbot, Strange, Fitzalan, and Plantagenet.

s Bulkeley, Ralph, of Woore, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Rich. Cotton (1544), through Mainwaring, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton above.

s Blithe, Fras. Turner, Hen. III., and Edw. I., by w. Martha, d. of Wm. Forester of Dothill, through Newport, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton above.

s Briggs, Humphrey, of Haughton, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Anne, d. and coh. of Robt. Moreton, through Lee, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton above.

s Briggs, Humphrey, of Haughton, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Magdalen, d. of Sir John Corbet of Stoke, S. P., through Vernon, as Burton above.

s Briggs, Humphrey, Edw. I. by w. Dorothy, d. of Edw. Lutwyche (1638), through Leighton, Onslow, Corbet, Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

s Berry, John, of Oswestry, Hen. III., and Edw. I., by w. Jane, d. of Wm. Corbett of Lee (1560), through Kynaston, Grey, as Blodwell.

s Baugh, Laurence, of Leintwardine, Hen. III., Edw. III., and Edw. I., by w. Lætitia, d. of Sir Wm. Fowler, Bart., through Littleton, as John of Frankley, Hen. III. and Edw. I., through Newport, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton above.

s Bevan, Henry, of Shrewsbury, Hen. VII., by w. Sarah, d. of Wm. Pigott, through Ward, Sutton, Segrave, and Brotherton.

s Beale, Thos., of Heath, Edw. III., by w. Constantia Isabella, d. of Rich. Salwey, through Littleton, Devereux, &c., as Robt. Leighton.

s Ball, John, of Langley (1771), Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Anne, d. of Wm. Downton, through Hughes (Rector of Wem), Scryven, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton above.

s Billingsley, John, Edw. I., by w. Frances, d. of Wm. Acton of Aldenham (1541), through Strange, Stafford, Clare, Plantagenet.

s Burnell, Thos., of Shrewsbury, Edw. I., by w. Eleanor d. of Thos. Onslow of Onslow, through Corbet, Devereux, as Walter, Devereux

s Banaster, Edw., of Lacon, Edw. I., by w. Eleanor, d. of Rich. Lacon (1543), through Corbet, Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

s Bodenham, Thos., Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Sir Francis Lacon (1623), through Corbet and Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

s Barker, James, of Haghmon, Edw. I., by w. Dorothy, d. of Rich. Clive (1562), through Corbet and Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

C.

s Charlton, Edw., Lord Powys (d. 1421), Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Eleanor, d. of Thos. Holland, Earl of Kent, through Joan Plantagenet, d. of Edmund of Woodstock, s. of Edw. I.

s Charlton, John, Hen. III., by w. Alice, d. of Rich. Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, through Plantagenet.

s Charlton, John, Edw. I., by w. Alice, d. of Rich. Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, through Bohun and Plantagenet.

s Charlton, Andrew, Edw. I., by w. Margaret, d. of James Barker of Haghmon.

* Cecil, Wm., Lord Burleigh (ante 1600), Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Edw. Manners, through Holland to John of Gaunt.

* Cecil, Thos., Earl of Exeter, Edw. III., by w. Dorothy, d. of John Nevil, Lord Latimer (d. 1517), through Somerset and Beaufort to John of Gaunt.

* Courtenay, Hugh, Earl of Devon, Edw. I., by w. Margaret, d. of Humph. Bohun, Earl of Hereford.

* Courtenay, Thos., 7th Earl of Devon, Edw. III., by w. Margaret, d. of John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, s. of John of Gaunt.

* Clifford, Sir Roger, Edw. I. and Edw. III., by w. Joan, d. of Thos. Courtney, 7th Earl of Devon, through Beaufort to John of Gaunt.

* Clifford, Henry, Earl of Cumberland, Hen. VII., by w. Eleanor, d. of Chas. Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, by w. Mary, third d. of Hen. VII.

Conway, Sir Hugh, Edw. I. and Edw. III., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Thos. Courtney, 7th Earl of Devon, through Beaufort to John of Gaunt.

* Conway, . . . Marq. of Hertford, Hen. VII., by w. Arabella, d. of Chas. Stuart, Earl of Lennox, through

. . . . .

Conway, John, Esq., Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Sir Thos. Hanmer (1545), through Kynaston, Grey, Cherleton, and Holland, to Joan, d. of Edmund, s. of Edw. I.

* Cary, Thos., of Chilton Folliott, (ancestor of Lords Falkland, Hunsdon, and Berkeley,) Edw. I. and Edw. III., by w. Margaret, d. of Robert Spencer by w. Eleanor, d. of Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, to John of Gaunt.

* Cornwallis, Sir Wm., of Brome, co. Suffolk, Edw. III., by w. Lucy, d. of John Nevil, Lord Latimer, through Somerset and Beaufort to John of Gaunt.

C

a Charlton, Edw., Lord Powys (d. 1421), Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Eleanor, d. of Thos. Holland, Earl of Kent, through Joan Plantagenet, d. of Edmund of Woodstock, s. of Edw. I.

a Charlton, John, Hen. III., by w. Alice, d. of Rich. Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, through Plantagenet.

a Charlton, John, Edw. I., by w. Alice, d. of Rich. Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, through Bohun and Plantagenet.

a Charlton, Andrew, Edw. I., by w. Margaret, d. of James Barker of Hagmon.

* Cecil, Wm., Lord Burleigh (ante 1600), Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Edw. Mannors, through Holland to John of Gaunt.

* Cecil, Thos., Earl of Exeter, Edw. III., by w. Dorothy, d. of John Nevil, Lord Latimer (d. 1617), through Somerset and Beaufort to John of Gaunt.

* Courtenay, Hugh, Earl of Devon, Edw. I., by w. Margaret, d. of Humph. Bohun, Earl of Hereford.

* Courtenay, Thos., 7th Earl of Devon, Edw. III., by w. Margaret, d. of John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, s. of John of Gaunt.

* Clifford, Sir Roger, Edw. I. and Edw. III., by w. Joan, d. of Thos. Courtney, 7th Earl of Devon, through Beaufort to John of Gaunt.

* Clifford, Henry, Earl of Cumberland, Hen. VII., by w. Eleanor, d. of Clara, Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, by w. Mary, third d. of Hen. VII.

Conway, Sir Hugh, Edw. I. and Edw. III., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Thos. Courtney, 7th Earl of Devon, through Beaufort to John of Gaunt.

* Conway, . . . Mary, of Hertford, Hen. VII., by w. Arabella, d. of Clara Stuart, Earl of Lennox, through

Conway, John, Esq., Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Sir Thos. Hanmer (1545), through Aynston, Clay, Cheriton, and Holland, to Joan, d. of Edmund, s. of Edw. I.

* Cary, Thos., of Chilton Foliott, (ancestor of Lords Falkland, Hunsdon, and Berkeley,) Edw. I. and Edw. III., by w. Margaret, d. of Robert Spencer by w. Eleanor, d. of Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, to John of Gaunt.

* Cornwallis, Sir Wm., of Thorne, co. Suffolk, Edw. III., by w. Lucy, d. of John Nevil, Lord Latimer, through Somerset and Beaufort to John of Gaunt.

Campbell, Archibald, of . . . . Edw. III., by w. Anne, d. of said Sir Wm. Cornwallis.

* Clapham, Sir Chas., Knight (1675), Edw. III., by w. . . . d. of . . . Thwaytes, through Parton and Beaufort to John of Gaunt.

* Coke, Edw., Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of George, 12th Lord Berkeley (d. 1658), through Mowbray, (as James, Lord Berkeley).

s Corbet, Andrew, of Morton (d. 1757), Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by Frances, d. of Wm. Prince, through Wrottesley, Astley, (as Brooke).

s Corbet, Henry, or Reginald, Knight, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Susanna, d. of Hugh Wrottesley, through Astley, as Brooke.

s Corbet, Thos., of Leigh and Sundorn, c. 1500, Edw. I. and Hen. III., by w. Jane, d. of Sir Roger Kynaston by w. Elizabeth Grey, through Cherleton and Holland to Joan, d. of Edmund, s. of Edw. I.

s Corbet, Robert, of Leigh and Sundorn (d. 1608), Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Roger Kynaston of Hordley, through Grey, as above.

s Corbet, Richard, of Morton (d. 1718), Edw. I., by w. Judith, d. of Sir J. Bridgeman, through Kynaston, Grey, as above.

s Corbet, Moses, Governor of Guernsey, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Sarah, d. of John Mytton, through Kynaston, Grey, as above, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Corbet, Moses, Governor of Guernsey, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Sarah, d. of John Mytton, through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Corbet, John, of Sundorn (d. 1759), Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Barbara Lætitia, d. of John Mytton, through Leighton, Bawdewin, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Corbet, John, of Sundorn, Edw. I. and Hen. III., by w. Barbara Lætitia, d. of John Mytton, through Kynaston, Grey, as above.

* Corbet, Henry Arthur, of Ynysymaengwyn, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Frances Mary, d. of Wm. Mostyn, through Kynaston, Grey, as above.

s Corbet, Sir Vincent, of Morton, (d. 1681), Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Francis Thornes, through Kynaston, Grey, as above.

s Corbet, Robert, of Morton, Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Sir Henry Vernon of Haddon (d. 1515), through Talbot, Butler, Bohun, and Plantagenet. Also Hen. III., as in Talbot.

s Corbet, Pelham, of Lee and Sundorn (1652), Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Anne, d. of Andrew Corbet, through Vernon, Talbot, Butler, as Burton.

s Corbet, Robert, of Lee and Sundorn, Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Roger Kynaston, through Grey, as above.

s Corbet, John, of Stoke (d. 1662), Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Anne, d. of Sir George Mainwaring of Ightfield, through Corbet, Vernon, Talbot, Butler, as Burton.

Corbet, Rich., of Stoke (1593), Edw. I., by w. Anne, d. of Sir Thos. Bromley, Lord Chancellor, through Lacon, Corbet, and Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

s Corbet, Edw., of Longnor (d. 1649), Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Anne, d. of Rich. Newport (1650), through Corbet, Vernon, Talbot, Butler, as Burton. Edw. I., by same, through Bromley, Lacon, Corbet, Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

s Corbet, John, of Sundorn, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Barbara Lætitia, d. of John Mytton, through Corbet, Vernon, Talbot, Butler, as Burton.

s Corbet, John, of Sundorn, Edw. I. and Hen. III., by w. Barbara Lætitia, d. of John Mytton, through Kynaston, as above.

s Corbet, Sir Corbet, Bart., of Adderley, Hen. III., and Edw. I., by w. Hester, d. of Sir Lynch Cotton, through Mainwaring, Corbet, Vernon, Talbot, Butler, as Burton.

s Corbet, Thos., of Longnor, Hen. III. and Edw. I. (d. 1645), by w. Jane, d. of Robt. Moreton, through Lee, Corbet, Vernon, &c., as Burton.

s Corbet, Edward, of Longnor (d. 1653), Edw. I., by w. Margaret, d. of Edw. Waties of Burway and Ludlow, through Fox and Somerset.

s Corbet, John, of Sundorne (d. 1817), Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Emma Elizabeth, d. of Sir Charlton Leighton, through Newport, Corbet, Vernon, Talbot, Butler, as Burton.

s Corbet, Sir Robert, of Morton (ob. 1513), Hen. III., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Sir Henry Vernon of Haddon (1515), through Talbot, Strange, Fitzalan, and Plantagenet.

s Corbet, John, of Sundorne (d. 1817), Edw. I. and Edw. III., by w. Ann, d. of Rev. Wm. Pigott.

s Corbet, John, of Sundorne, Hen. VII., by w. Ann, d. of Rev. Wm. Pigott, through Ward, Sutton, Seymour, Grey, and Brandon.

Corbet, John, of Sundorne, Edw. I., through w. Emma, d. of Sir Charlton Leighton, through Forester, Cecil, Howard, Mowbray, Fitzalan, and Bohun.

s Corbet, Sir Rich., of Morton, Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Walter Devereux, Lord Ferrers, of Chartley, through Stafford and Audley to Joan Plantagenet, d. of Edw. I.

s Corbet, Wm., of Lee, Edw. I., by w. Alice, d. of Sir Thos. Lacon (1533), through Corbet, Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

s Cludde, Charles, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Beatrice, d. of Wrottesley Prince (d. 1677), through Wrottesley, Astley, &c., as Brooke.

s Cludde, Thos., Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. and h. of John Coston of Coston, through Kynaston of Shotton.

s Calcott, ... Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Penelope, d. of Hugh Wrottesley, through Astley, as Brooke.

s Calcott, Wm., of Berwick (n. 1709), Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Dorothy, d. of Rowland Berkeley of Cotheridge: Hen. III., through Mowbray and Plantagenet, by Joan, d. of Henry, Earl of Lancaster; Edw. I., through Mowbray, Segrave, and Brotherton.

s Craven, John, father of Wm., fifth Lord Craven, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Maria Rebecca, d. of Henry Green of Wykin, through Berkeley, Mowbray, as Calcott above.

s Craven, Wm., sixth Lord Craven, Edw. I. and Edw. III., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Augustus, fourth Earl Berkeley, through Mowbray and Cary, as Cary.

s Cotes, Washington, of Woodcote, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Andrew Corbet of Moreton, through Prince, Wrottesley, as Brooke.

s Cotes, Washington, of Woodcote, Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Andrew Corbet of Moreton, through Bridgeman, Kynaston, Grey, as Roger Kynaston.

s Cotes, Washington, of Woodcote, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Andrew Corbet of Moreton, through Vernon, as Burton.

s Clive, Edward, Earl of Powis, Edw. III., by w. Henrietta Antonia, d. of Henry Arthur Herbert, Earl of Powis, through Somerset.

s Clive, Edward, Earl of Powis, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Henrietta Antonia, d. of Henry Arthur Herbert, Earl of Powis, through Fox, Newport, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Clive, George, of Walford, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth (married 1662), d. of Robt. Corbet of Stanwardine, through Vernon, as Burton.

s Clive, Thos., of Walford, Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. and coh. of George Onslow (c. 1584) of Onslow, through Corbet and Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

s Clive, Rich., of Styche (d. 1562), Edw. I., by w. Margaret, d. of Sir Rich. Corbet of Morton, Knight, through Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

s Clive, Joshua, s. and h. of Sir George, Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Andrew Charlton (Shf. 1590), through Barker, Clive, Corbet, and Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

s Carpenter, Rich., of . . . . Edw. I., by w. Anne (md. 1616), d. of George Corbet of Leigh, through Kynaston and Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Coston, John, of Coston, Edw. I., by w. Dorothy, d. of Roger Kynaston of Shotton (1586), through Hanmer, Kynaston, Grey, &c., as Roger Kynaston.

s Cornwall, Thos., of Burford (1656), Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Anne, d. of Gilbert Littleton, through Talbot, as John Littleton.

s Cornwall, Thos., of Burford, Edw. I., by w. Anne, d. of Sir Rich. Corbet of Morton (1492), through Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

Chetwynd, Walter, of Ingestrie, Edw. I. and Edw. III., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Sir Edward Littleton, through Devereux, as Sir Edward Littleton.

s Childe, Wm., of Kinlet, Edw. I., by w. Annabella, d. of Sir Charlton Leighton, Bart., through Mytton, Owen, Needham, Butler, Bohun, and Plantagenet.

s Childe, Wm., of Kinlet, Hen. III., by w. Annabella, d. of Sir Charlton Leighton, Bart., through Strange, Fitzalan, and Plantagenet.

s Childe, Wm., of Kinlet, Edw. III., by w. Annabella, d. of Sir Charlton Leighton, Bart., through Mytton, Kynaston, and Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Childe, Wm., of Kinlet, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Annabella, d. of Sir Charlton Leighton, Bart., through Forester, Newport, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Childe, Wm., of Kinlet, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Annabella, d. of Sir Charlton Leighton, Bart., through Bawdewin, through Corbet, Vernon, and Mackworth, as Bawdewin.

s Childe, Wm., of Kinlet, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Annabella, d. of Sir Charlton Leighton, Bart., through Mackworth, as Bawdewin.

s Childe, Wm., of Kinlet, Edw. I. and Edw. III., by w. Annabella, d. of Sir Charlton Leighton, Bart., through

Devereux, Bourchier, Plantagenet, and Thomas of Woodstock.

s Cotton, Rev. H. C., of Great Ness and Hinstock, Edw. I. by w. Eloisa, d. of Wm. Mostyn Owen of Woodhouse, through Kynaston, Grey, &c., as Sir Roger Kynaston.

Cotton, Wm., of Bellaport, Edw. I., by w. Joyce, d. of Sir Thos. Bromley (1623), through Lacon, Corbet, and Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

s Cotton, Thos., of Combermere, Edw. I., by w. Frances, d. of Robt. Needham, second Viscount Kilmorey, through Butler, Bohun, and Plantagenet.

s Cotton, George, of Combermere (44 Eliz.), Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Arthur Mainwaring (d. 1590), of Ightfield, through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Cotton, Thos., of Pulley, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Alice, d. of Sir John Corbet of Adderley, through Vernon, as Burton.

s Cotton, Wm., of Cotton, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Bridget, d. of Thos. (or Robt.) Onslow (c. 1500), through Corbet and Vernon, as Burton.

s Cotton, George, of Combermere (c. 1649), Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Sir George Bromley, through Lacon, Corbet, and Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

Congreve, John, of Stretton, co. Stafford, Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Rowland Nicholls of Boycott, through Kynaston, Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Carles, John, of Albrighton, Edw. I., by w. Joan, d. of Fulke le Strange of Blackmere, through Stafford, Clare, and Plantagenet.

s Cleaton, Ralph, of Areley, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Rachel, d. of Sir Rich. Lee of Langley, through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

Cross, Charles, of . . . . Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w Ann, d. of Edward Bawdewin, through Lee, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

Cross, Charles, of . . . . Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Ann, d. of Edward Bawdewin (bp. 1653), through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

* Cholmondeley, Chas., of . . . . Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Anna Maria Emma, d. of Nicholas Smythe, through Mytton, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

* Cholmondeley, Chas., of . . . . Edw. III., by w. Anna Maria Emma, d. of Nicholas Smythe, through Leighton, Mytton, Kynaston, and Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Child, Thos., of . . . . Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w.

Sarah, d. of Sir Edward Acton, Bart. (Shf. 1685), through Mytton, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Childe, Sir Wm., Edw. I., by w. Anne, d. of Rowland Lacon (1657), through Corbet and Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

s Cooke, Thos., of . . . . Edw. I., by w. Sarah (md. 1706), d. of Arthur Corbet of Acton Reynald, through Vernon, as Burton.

s Creswell, John, of co. Stafford, Edw. I., by w. Jane, d. of Rich. Clive of Styche (1562), through Corbett and Devereux.

s Chambers, Nics., (Michl.), Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of James Barker of Haghmon, through Clive, Corbet, Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

s Careswell, John, of Shiffnal, Edw. I, by w. Dorothy, d. of Andrew Charlton of Apley (Shf. 1590), through Barker, Clive, Corbet, and Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

Cornwall, Edmund, of Burford, Hen. III., by w. Elizabeth, d. and coh. of James de la Barre, Knight, through Talbot, Strange, Fitzalan, and Plantagenet.

D.

* Despencer, Lord, Hugh le, Edw. I., by w. Eleanor, d. of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester.

* Despencer, Lord Thos., Earl of Gloucester, Edw. III., by w. Constance, d. of Edmund of Langley, s. of Edw. III.

Devereux, Sir John, Lord Ferrers of Chartley (d. 1497), Edw. III., by w. Cecilia, d. of Wm. Bourchier, Viscount Bourchier, s. of Henry, Earl of Essex, through Plantagenet to Thomas of Woodstock.

Devereux, Sir Wm., Baron Ferrers, Edw. I., by Mary, d. of Sir Thos. Grey, Lord G. of Groby, Marquis of Dorset, through Ferrers, Mowbray, Segrave, and Brotherton, as Sir Henry Ferrers.

Devereux, Sir Wm., Baron Ferrers, Hen. III. and Edw. III., by w. Mary, d. of Sir Thos. Grey, Lord G. of Groby, Marquis of Dorset, through Ferrers of Groby, Mowbray, as Sir Henry Ferrers.

Devereux, Sir Walter, Edw. I., by w. Ann, d. and h. of Wm., Lord Ferrers of Chartley, through Stafford and Audley to Joan Plantagenet, d. of Edw. I.

s Devereux, Edward, of Nanteribba, Edw. I., by w. Dorothy, d. of John Mytton, through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

* Darrell, Sir Rich., Knight, Edw. III, by w. Margaret, d. of Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, grandson of John of Gaunt.

s Dicken, Thos., of Woollerton, Edw. III., by w. Sarah, d. of Borlase Wingfield, through Prince, Wrottesley, Astley, &c., as Brooke.

s Dicken, Thos., of Woollerton, Edw. I., by w. Sarah, d. of Borlase Wingfield, through Prince, Wrottesley, as Brooke.

* Dudley and Ward, Viscount, Hen. III. and Edw. I. (John de Sutton, Lord Dudley, d. 1351), by w. Isabel, d. of John Cherleton, Lord Powis, through Holland and Plantagenet, as Sir Roger Kynaston. (See Sutton.)

* Dacre, Thos., Lord of Gillesland, Edw. III., by w. Elizabeth Greystock, d. and h. of Robt. Lord Greystock, through Ferrers to John of Gaunt.

* Dymock, Wm., of Willington, co. Flint, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Wm. Hanmer of Fens (1589), through Kynaston, Grey, &c., as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Draper, Humphrey, of Walton, Edw. I. and Hen. III., by w. Dorothy, d. of Wm. Corbet of Lee (1560), through Kynaston, Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Draper, Thos., of Walton, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by Anne, d. of Moreton Briggs, through Moreton, Lee, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Davies, Edw., of Sandford (now Mount Pleasant, Oswestry), Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Alice, d. of Rich. Thornes of Oswestry, through Kynaston, Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

* Digby, Sir Kenelm, of Tong, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Venesia, d. of Sir Edw. Stanley (d. 1632), through Vernon, Talbot, Butler, Bohun, and Plantagenet.

s D'Avenant, Col. Thos., of Adderley, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Anne, d. and coh. of Sir Robt. Corbet, through Vernon, &c., as Burton.

s D'Avenant, Corbet (afterwards Sir Corbet Corbet, Bart.), Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Hester, d. of Sir Lynch Cotton, through Mainwaring, Corbet, Vernon.

* Dean, Elias, of Farmcote, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Thos. Gatacre (d. 1707), through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

*s Davison, Robt., of Brand, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Rachel, d. of Rich. Leighton of Leighton, through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

* Delves, Sir Thos., Bart., Edw. I., by w. Rachel, d. of Fras. Forester of Watling Street, through Newport, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

* Delves, Sir Brian Broughton, Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Wm.

Forester of Dothill, through Newport, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Dana, Geo. Kinnaird, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Arabella, d. of Cecil Forester of Rossal, through Newport, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Dodd, Robt., of Petsey, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Priscilla, d. of Moreton Briggs, through Moreton, Lee, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Downton, Wm., of . . . . Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Margaret, d. of Rev. Rees Hughes, rector of Wem, through Scryven, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Delton, Adam, of Delton, Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Wm. Acton (1541) of Aldenham, through Strange, Stafford, Clare, and Plantagenet.

s Dycher, Robert, Edw. I. by w. Margery, d. of Rich. Leighton of Cotes (1603), through Trentham, Corbet, Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

s Davenport, Wm., of Hawne, co. Salop, Edw. I., by w. Jane, d. of Fras. Bromley, through Lacon, Corbet, Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

De la Barre, Hen. III., through Talbot, Strange, Fitzalan, and Plantagenet.

E.

s Egerton, Sir John, Earl of Bridgewater, Hen. VII., by w. Frances, d. of Ferdinando Stanley, Earl of Derby, through Clifford and Brandon.

s Egerton, Sir Rowland (ancestor to Earl of Wilton), Edw. III. by w. Bridget, d. of Arthur, fourteenth Baron Grey de Wilton, through Somerset, Earl of Worcester.

Eyton, Ellis, of . . . . co. Denbigh, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. . . . . d. of Sir Roger Kynaston, by w. Elizabeth Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

Eyton, John, of Rhuabon, co. Denbigh, Edw. I., by w. Ermine, d. of Sir Roger Kynaston, by w. Elizabeth Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Eyton, Sir Thos., of Eyton, co. Salop, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Margaret, d. of Rich. Thornes of Shelvocke, through Kynaston and Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

Eyton, Ranulph, of . . . . Edw. I., by w. Jane, d. of Edw. Trevor of Brynkynalt, through Eyton.

s Eyton, Rev. John, of Eyton, co. Salop, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Anna Maria, d. of Edmund Plowden, through Newton, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Eyton, Rev. John, of Eyton, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Rachel, d. of Thos. Acton of Gatacre Park (1677)[1] through Mytton, Corbet, Vernon, &c., as Burton.

s Evans, Edw., of Creketh, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Gwen, d. of Edw. Kynaston of Morton, through Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Evans, Edw., of Treflach, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Jane, d. of Roger Kynaston (d. 1608) of Hordley, through Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

* Erdeswicke, Walter, Edw. I., by w. Ursula, d. of Edw. Stafford, second Baron Stafford, through Audley and Clare.

* Erdeswicke, Walter, Edw. III., by w. Ursula, d. of Edw. Stafford, second Baron Stafford, through Plantagenet.

* Erdeswicke, Walter, Edw. III., by w. Ursula, d. of Edw. Stafford, second Baron Stafford, through Neville.

s Edwards, John, of St. Martins, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Margaret, d. of John Trevor of Winnington (d. 1538), through Eyton, Kynaston, &c., as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Edwards, John, of Newhall, Chirk, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Sarah, d. of Edw. Trevor of Brynkynalt, through Eyton, Kynaston, &c., as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Edwards . . . . of Pentre, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Rich. Lyster (d. 1698), through Lee, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Edwardes, Sir Fras., Bart., Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Hester, d. and coh. of John Lacon of West Coppies, through Cotton, Mainwaring, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Edwardes, Sir Fras., Bart., Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Anne, d. of Thos. Rocke, through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Edwardes, Thos., of Shrewsbury, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. and coh. of John Heynes of Netley, through Niccolls, Kynaston, &c., as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Edwardes, Sir Henry, Bart., Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Louisa Mary Anne, d. of John Thos. Hope, Esq., of Netley, through Heynes, Niccols, and Kynaston, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Eaves, Wm., of . . . . in Cloverley, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Katherine, d. of Thos. Gatacre (d. 1707), through Corbet, Vernon, &c., as Burton.

s Emery, Thos., of Fosbrooke, co. Stafford, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Katherine, d. of Roger Houghton of Beckbury, through Leighton, Newport, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

F.

* Ferrers, Sir Henry, Lord F., s. of Wm., Lord Ferrers, of Groby (d. 1388), Hen. III., by w. Isabel, d. of Thos. Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, through Joan Plantagenet, d. of Henry, Earl of Lancaster.

* Ferrers, Sir Henry, Lord F., s. of Wm., Lord Ferrers, of Groby, Edw. I., by w. Isabel, d. of Thos. Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, through Segrave and Brotherton.

* Ferrers, Sir Henry, Lord F., s. of Wm., Lord Ferrers, of Groby, Edw. III., by w. Isabel, d. of Thos. Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, through Neville to Joan Beaufort, d. of John of Gaunt.

s Ferrers, Robt., Lord F., of Wem, Edw. III., by w. Joan Beaufort, d. of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.

* Ferrers, John, Lord F., of Chartley (d. 1367), Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Hugh (or Ralph), Earl of Stafford (d. 1385), through Audley and Clare to Joan Plantagenet, d. of Edw. I.

s Fitzalan, Richd., Earl of Arundel, Hen. III., by w. Eleanor, d. of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, grandson to Hen. III.

s Fitzalan, Richd., Earl of Arundel, Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Wm. de Bohun, Earl of Northampton.

Fermor, Sir Richd., Edw. III., by w. Cornelia, d. of Sir Wm. Cornwallis, through Lucy Somerset, w. of John Nevil, Lord Latimer.

Fermor, Richd., of Somerton, Edw. I., by w. Jane, d. of Rowland Lacon (1612), through Corbet and Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

s Fox, Sir Edw., of Gwernoge, co. Montgomery, Edw. III., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Chas. Somerset, through Beaufort to John of Gaunt.

s Fox, Sir Chas., of Gwernoge, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Isabella, d. of Rich. Newport (d. 1570), through Corbet, Vernon, &c., as Burton.

Finch . . . . Earl of Aylesbury, Hen. VII., by w. Charlotte Seymour, through Brandon.

s Fowler, Rich., of Harnage (d. 1667), Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Mary, d. of Sir Edw. Littleton (1583), through Devereux.

s Fowler Richd., of Harnage, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Sarah, d. of Edw. Burton (d. 1642), through Newton, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Fowler, Walter, of Penford, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Margaret, d. of Humphrey Salwey, through Littleton and Devereux, as Devereux.

s Fowler, Rich., of Harnage, Hen. III., by w. Margaret, d. of Rich. Newport (1650), through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton; Edw. I., by same, through Bromley, Lacon, Corbet, Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

s Fowler, Rich., Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Margaret, d. of Edw. Burton (1642), through Newton, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Fowler, Sir John, of Harnage, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Sir Robt. Cotton (1712), through Mainwaring, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

Fisher, Thos., of King's Springfield, co. Warwick, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Margaret, d. of Walter Gough of Oldfalings, co. Stafford (1730), through Littleton and Devereux, as Devereux.

s Forester, Cecil Weld, Edw. III., by w. Catherine Mary, d. of Charles Manners, Duke of Rutland, through St. Leger and Plantagenet, Duke of York.

s Forester, Francis, of Watling Street, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Rich. Newport (1650), through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

Forster, Thos., of Walsall, Edw. I., by Dorothy, d. of John Lacon of West Coppies (1676), through Corbet and Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

* Fowke, Ferrers, of Brewood, co. Stafford, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by Frances, d. of Moreton Briggs of Haughton, through Moreton, Lee, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Flint, John, of Shrewsbury, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Jane, d. of Waties Corbett of Longnor, through Lee, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

* Feilding, Basil, Earl of Denbigh (d. 1675 s.p.), Edw. III., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Sir Edw. Bourchier, Lord Fitzwarine, through Thos. of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester.

G.

* Grey de Ruthin, Sir John, Lord, Hen. III., through Constance, d. of John Holland, Duke of Exeter, through Blanche, w. of John of Gaunt, and daughter of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, great-grandson of Hen. III.

Grey de Ruthin, Edw. III., by Constance, d. of John Holland, Duke of Exeter, through John of Gaunt.

Grey de Ruthin, Edw. I., by Constance, d. of John Holland, Duke of Exeter, through Segrave and Brotherton.

* Grey de Groby, Sir Edw. (d. 1457), Hen. III., by w. Elizabeth Ferrars, d. of Sir Henry, through Mowbray, Lancaster &c. Grey, Sir Edw., Baron Ferrers of Groby (d. 1457),

Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Elizabeth, d. and h. of Henry, Lord Ferrers of Groby, through Mowbray and Plantagenet.

* Grey de Groby, Sir Edw., Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth Ferrars, d. of Sir Henry, through Mowbray, Segrave, and Brotherton.

* Grey de Groby, Sir Edw., Edw., by w. Elizabeth Ferrars, d. of Sir Henry, through Neville and Beaufort to John of Gaunt.

* Grey de Wilton, Sir Wm., Edw. III., by w. Mary, d. of Charles Somerset, Earl of Worcester, to John of Gaunt.

s Greystock, John, Lord, Edw. III., by w. Elizabeth, eldest d. of Robt. Ferrers, Lord Ferrers of Wem, through Joan, d. of John of Gaunt.

s Greystock, Sir Robt, s. and h. of Ralph, Lord Greystock, Edw. I. and Edw. III, by w. Elizabeth, d. of Edmund Grey, Earl of Kent, through Holland.

* Gerard, Sir Charles, Knight, father of Lord Gerard of Brandon, Edw. III., by w. Elizabeth Somerset, d. of Sir Charles Somerset (d. 1598), to John of Gaunt.

Grove, J., of Hasbery, co. Salop, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Mary Prince, through Wrottesley, Astley, as Brooke.

* Grey, Ford, Lord, Earl of Tankerville, Edw. I. and Edw. III., by w. Mary, d. of George, 13th Lord Berkeley (d. 1698), through Mowbray, Cary, Butler, and Somerset to John of Gaunt.

* Grey, Sir John de, Earl of Tankerville, Edw. I., by w. Joan, d. of Edw. de Cherleton, through Holland to Joan, d. of Edmund of Woodstock.

* Green, Henry, of Wykin, co. Worcester, Edw. I., by w. Eliza, d. of Sir Rowland Berkeley of Cotheridge (d. 1614), through Mowbray, Cary, Butler, and Somerset, to John of Gaunt. Also, by same lady, Hen. III. and Edw. I as Wm. Calcott.

Griffith, Walter, of Brongain, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w Catherine, d. of Roger Kynaston (1608) of Hordley through Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

Griffith, Humphrey, of Llanygomrie, in Llansaintfraid parish, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Helen, d. of Roger Kynaston of Morton, through Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

Griffith, Rich. de le Poole, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Anne, d. of Thos. Corbet of Aston (d. 1609), through Kynaston, Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

* Gough, Henry, of Perry Hall, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Mary, d. of Sir Edw. Littleton, Bart., through Devereux, as Devereux.

Grey, Ambrose, of Enville, Edw. I., by w. Margaret, d. of Richd. Prince, through Leighton, Onslow, Corbet, Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

s Gatacre, Wm., of Gatacre, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Anne, d. of Jerome Corbet (d. 1598), of Beslow, through Vernon, as Burton.

* Glyn, Evan, of Glyn, co. Montgomery, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Vincent Corbet of Ynysymaengwyn, through Vernon, as Burton.

s Grosvenor, Wm., of Bellaport, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Cecilia, d. of Rich. Mainwaring of Ightfield, through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Gratewood, Wm., Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Thos. Newport (3 Edw. VI.), through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Gratewood, Wm., Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Rich. Newport (d. 1570), through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Gardiner, Egerton, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Chas. Bawdewin, of Diddlebury, through Corbet Vernon, as Burton.

Gardiner, Egerton, Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Chas. Bawdewin of Diddlebury, through Lee, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

H.

* Hastings, Henry, Lord, Hen. VII., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Ferdinando Stanley, Earl of Derby, through Clifford and Brandon.

* Hastings, John, Earl of Pembroke, Edw. I., by w. Anne, d of Walter Manny, through Brotherton.

* Hastings, Henry, Lord, Earl of Huntingdon, Hen. VII., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Ferdinando, Earl of Derby, through Clifford and Brandon.

Herbert, Henry, s. of Sir Thos., of Winestow, co. Monmouth, Edw. III., by w. Lucy, d. of Wm. Somerset, Earl of Worcester.

Herbert, Wm., s. and h. of Percy II., Lord Powis, Edw. III., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Edw., s. and h. of Henry Somerset Marquis of Worcester.

s Herbert, Rich., of Montgomery, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Magdalen, d. of Rich. Newport (d. 1576), through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Herbert, Henry, Lord H., of Chirbury, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Katherine, d. of Sir Francis Newport, Earl of Bradford (1702), through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

Herbert, Matthew, of Dolgeog, Edw. I., by w. Margaret, d. of Chas. Fox (1634), through Newport, Corbet, Vernon.

* Hall, Benedict, of Highmedow, co. Worcester, Edw. III., by w. Anne, d. of Sir Edw. Winter, through Somerset.

* Hall, Thos., of Stourbridge, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Jane, d. of Thos. Gatacre (d. 1707), through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Heyes, Thos., of Salop, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Dorothy, d. of Sir Rich. Prince, through Wrottesley, Astley, &c., as Brooke.

* Hewitt, Sir Thos., of Shire Oak, co. Notts., Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Mary, d. of Sir Rich. Prince, through Wrottesley, Astley, &c., as Brooke.

* Hewitt, Thos. Wall (Major), Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Anne, d. of Francis Lloyd of Ellesmere, through Scarlett, Prince, Wrottesley, as Brooke.

Hutchinson . . . . Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Anne, d. of Walter Wrottesley, through Astley, &c., as Brooke.

s Harries, Francis Blithe, of Benthall, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Emma Gertrude, d. of Edw. Jenkins of Charlton Hill, through Wingfield, Prince, Wrottesley, &c., as Brooke.

s Harries, Thos., of Boreatton, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by Mary, d. of General Thos. Mytton, through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Harries, Francis, of Abcot and Aston, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Sarah, d. of Rich. Lyster (d. 1635), through Lee, Corbet, and Vernon, as Burton.

s Harries, Rev. Edw., Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Lucia, d. of Francis Turner Blithe, through Forester, Newport, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Hanmer, Rich., of Hanmer, Edw. I. and Hen. III., by w. Margaret, d. of Sir Roger Kynaston by w. Elizabeth Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Hanmer, Rich., of Pentrepant, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Roger Kynaston (1608) of Hordley, through Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Hanmer, David, of Porkington, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Roger Kynaston of Morton, through Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Hanmer, Anthony, of Bettisfield, Edw. I., by w. Susan, d. of Ralph Clive of Walford, through Corbet and Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

s Hanmer, Wm., of Bettisfield, Edw., by w. Winifred, d. of Ralph Clive of Walford, through Corbet and Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

s Hope, John Thos., of Netley, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Helen Esther Mary, d. and h. of Sir Thos. Edwardes, Bart., through Heynes, Niccols, Kynaston, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Hope, Thos. Henry, of Netley, Edw. III., by w. Louisa Charlotte Anne, d. of F. K. Leighton, through Wilson, Knyvett, Bourchier, and Plantagenet.

Hill, Rich., of London, Edw. I., Edw. III., and Hen. III., by w. Constance, d. of Sir Edw. Littleton (1583), through Devereux.

s Hill, Rev. Rich. Noel, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Frances Maria, d of Wm. Owen of Woodhouse, through Kynaston, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Hill, Thos., of Soulton, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Andrew Corbet, through Vernon, as Burton.

s Harwood, Samuel, of Criccieth, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Mary, d. of Walter Gough (1730), through Littleton and Devereux.

Humphreys, John, of Llwyn, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Rebecca, d. of Wm. Owen of Woodhouse, through Kynaston, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Haynes, John, of Netley, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Margaret, d. of Rowland Nichols of Boycott, through Kynaston, Grey, &c., as Sir Roger Kynaston.

Haynes, John, of Uttoxeter, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Lettice, d. of Rich. Leighton of Leighton (1715), through Newport, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

Holland . . . . of Tenbury, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Mary Elizabeth, d. of Thos. Mytton of Shipton, through Edwards, Haynes, Nichols, and Kynaston, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

Holland . . . . of Tenbury, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Mary Elizabeth, d. of Thos. Mytton of Shipton, through Gough, Littleton, Devereux, as Devereux.

Hodges, Capt. John, of the Guards, Hen. III. and Edw. I.,

by w. Sarah, d. of Sir Rich. Fowler (d. 1731), through Newport, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

Hodges, Capt. John, of the Guards, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Sarah, d. of Sir Rich. Fowler, through Littleton and Devereux.

s Hayward, Robert, of Walford, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Frances, d. of Edw. Thornes of Wheathill, through Kynaston, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

Hayward, Roger, Edw. I., by w. Katherine, d. of Edw. Onslow, through Corbet and Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

s Huntley, Rev. Rich. Webster, Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Rich. Lyster, through Eyton, Thornes, and Kynaston, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Huntley, Rev. Rich. Webster, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Rich. Lyster, through Lee, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Hussey, Sir Rich., of Adbright Hussey, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Sir Vincent Corbet (1615), through Vernon, as Burton.

s Hussey, Robt., of Leighton, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of George Cotton of Combermere (d. 1649), through Mainwaring, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Hussey, Rich., of Adbright Hussey, Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Thos. Trentham of Shrewsbury (1510), through Corbet, and Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

s Heyward, John, of . . . . Edw. I., by w. Katherine, d. of Rich. Lee (1591) of Langley, through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

Hughes, Rev. Rees, rector of Wem, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Sir Thos. Scryven, Knight, by w. Mary, d. of Sir Vincent Corbet, through Vernon, as Burton.

s Hawkes, Thos., of Botfield, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Rich. Powell of Worthen, through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Haughton, Roger, of Beckbury, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Margery, d. of John Leighton of Leighton, through Newport, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Hatchett, Bulkeley, of Lee, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. and h. of Thos. Mainwaring of London, through Kynaston, Lee, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

Heath, Thos., of . . . . Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Arthur Corbet of Acton Reynald, through Vernon, as Burton.

s Heywood . . . . of Bridgnorth, Edw. I., by w. Alboron, d. of Rich. Lacon (1543), through Corbet and Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

s Harnage, Francis, of Belswardine, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Anne, d. of Rich. Mainwaring, through Corbet and Vernon.

s Hacluyt, Thos., of Eaton Constantine, Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Rich. Trentham (c. 1540), through Corbet and Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

s Holland, Walter (or William), of Purslow, by w. Elizabeth, d. of Edw. Lutwyche (1638), through Leighton, Onslow, Corbet, Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

I.

Inge, Theodore, sen., of Thorpe, co. Stafford, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Henrietta, d. of Sir John Wrottesley, Bart., as Brooke.

s Ireland, Thos., of Albrighton, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Sarah, d. of Edw. Lloyd of Leaton (d. 1764), through Scarlett, Prince, Astley, Wrottesley, as Brooke.

J.

s Johnson, Benj., Apothecary, Shrewsbury, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Scarlett Lloyd, through Green, Berkeley, and Mowbray.

s Johnson, Benj., Apothecary, Shrewsbury, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Scarlett Lloyd, through Scarlett, Prince, Wrottesley, Astley, as Brooke.

s Jenkins, Thos., of Shrewsbury, Edw. I., Edw. III., and Hen. III., by w. Gertrude, d. of Rich. Wingfield (1708), through Prince, Wrottesley, Astley, &c., as Brooke. Also from Edw. I. and Edw. III., by same lady, through Leighton.

s Jenkins, Thos., of Charlton Hill, Edw. I. and Edw. III., by w. Rachel, d. of Sir Edw. Leighton, Bart., through Devereux.

s Jenkins, Thos., of Charlton Hill, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Rachel, d. of Sir Edw. Leighton, Bart., through Bawdewin, Corbet, Vernon, &c., as Burton.

s Jones, Sir Thos., Knight, Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. and coh. of James, s. of Maurice, seventh Lord Berkeley (d. 1506), through Mowbray.

Jones, Price, of Glanhafren, Edw. I. and Edw. III., by w. Bridget (d. 1781), d. of Edw. Devereux, eleventh Viscount Hereford.

Jones, John, of Argoed, Edw. I., by w. Eleanor, d. of Roger Kynaston of Morton, through Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Jones, Thos., of Careghova, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Jane, d. of Sir Edw. Leighton, Bart. (1711), through Bawdewin, Corbet, Vernon, Burton.

s Jones, Thos., of Careghova, Edw. I. and Edw. III., by w. Jane, d. of Sir Edw. Leighton, Bart., through Devereux.

s Jones, Sir T. Tyrwhitt, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Harriet Rebecca, d. of Edw. Williams, through Mytton, Corbet, &c., as Burton.

s Jones, Sir T. Tyrwhitt, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Harriet Rebecca, d. of Edw. Williams, through Mytton and Kynaston, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

Jones, Wm., of Newtown, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Elizabeth (n. 1732), d. of Lingen Owen of Bettws, through Lloyd, Fowler, Littleton, and Devereux.

Jones, Wythen, of Aberhafesp, Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Rev. W. Thornes of Alberbury, through Kynaston, Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

Jones, Capt. . . . . Edw. I., by w. Susanna, d. of Rev. W. Thornes of Alberbury, through Kynaston, Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Jones, Joseph, of Chilton, Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Thos. Burton, through Newton, Corbet, Vernon.

Jones, Sir Henry, of Albemarle, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Rich. Herbert of Montgomery Castle, through Newport, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

Jones, John, Edw. I., by w. Dorothy, d. of Wm. Acton of Aldenham (1541), through Strange, Stafford, Clare, and Plantagenet.

Jones, Isaac, of London, merchant, Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth (n. 1591), d. of Rich. Prince, through Leighton, Onslow, Corbet, and Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

Jeffreys, Henry, of Holme Castle, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Jane, d. of Wm. Berkeley of Cotheridge (d. 1658), through Mowbray.

s Jernegan, Henry, of Cossey, co. Norfolk, Edw. III., by w. Eleanor, d. of Wm., Lord Dacre of Gillesland (d. 1525), through Greystock and Ferrers to John of Gaunt.

s Juckes, Rich., Esq., Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Jane, d. of Rich. Lee of Langley (d. 1591), through Corbet and Vernon, as Burton.

Jellicoe, Edw., of Brewood, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w.

Elizabeth, d. of John Whitmore of Ludstone, through Acton, Mytton, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Jorden, Wm., of Shrewsbury, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Dorothy, d. of Thos. Lyster (d. 1655), through Lee, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Jobber, Thos., of Acton, Edw. I., by w. Sarah, d. of Sir Wm. Childe, through Lacon, Corbet, Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

K.

* Knyvett, Edw., through Bourchier, Lord Berners, to Thos. of Woodstock.

s Kynnersley, Anthony, of Leighton, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Jane, d. of Borlase Wingfield (1753), through Prince, Wrottesley, Astley, as Brooke.

s Kynnersley, Anthony, of Leighton, Edw. III., by w. Jane, d. of Borlase Wingfield, through Prince, Wrottesley, &c., as Brooke.

s Kynnersley, Thos., of Leighton, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Anne, d. of Thos. Eyton, through Acton, Mytton, Corbet, &c., as Burton.

s Kynnersley, Thos., of Wrickton, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Sarah, d. of Rich. Leighton of Leighton, through Newport, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Kynaston, Sir Roger, of Hordley, Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Henry Grey de Powis, through Cherleton and Holland to Joan, d. of Edmund of Woodstock s. of Edw. I.

s Kynaston, Sir Roger, of Hordley, Hen. III., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Henry Grey de Powis, through Cherleton, Grey, Holland, Fitzalan, and Plantagenet.

s Kynaston, Roger, of Shotton, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Sir Thos. Hanmer of Hanmer, through Kynaston of Morton, Grey, Cherleton, Holland.

s Kynaston, Edw., of Hordley, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Victoria, d. of Sir Charles Lloyd of Garth, through Bawdewin, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Kynaston, Thos., of Breadenheath, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by Eleanor, d. of Nicholas Thornes of Shelvocke, through Kynaston, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Kynaston, Edw., of Hordley, Edw. I. and Edw. III., by w. Victoria, d. of Sir Chas. Lloyd of Garth, through Leighton, Devereux, as Robt. Leighton.

s Kynaston, Edw., of Hordley, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Victoria, d. of Sir Chas. Lloyd of Garth, through Leighton, Bawdewin, Corbet, and Vernon, as Burton.

s Kynaston, Francis, of Pant-y-bursley, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Katherine, d. of John Trevor of Brynkynalt, through Eyton and Kynaston, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Kynaston, John, of Hordley, Edw. I., by w. Beatrix, d. of Sir Vincent Corbet of Morton, Bart., through Thornes and Kynaston, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Kynaston, John, of Hordley, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Beatrix, d. of Sir Vincent Corbet of Morton, Bart., through Vernon, as Burton.

s Kynaston, Powell, Sir John, Bart., Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Henry Powell of Worthen, through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Kynaston, Chas., of Oteley, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Jane, d. of John Lacon of West Coppice, through Cotton, Mainwaring, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Kynaston, Sir Francis, of Oteley, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Margaret, d. of Humphrey Lee of Langley (d. 1632), through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Kynaston, Edw., of Hordley, Edw. I., by w. Amy, d. of Thos. Barker of Haghmon, through Clive, Corbet, and Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

s Kilvert, John, of Grinshill (1792), Hen. III. Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Catherine, d. of Rev. Wm. Clarke, through Corbet, Prince, Wrottesley, as Brooke.

s Kilvert, John, of Grinshill, Edw. I. and Edw. III., by w. Catherine, d. of Rev. Wm. Clarke, through Corbet, Bridgeman, Kynaston.

s Kilvert, John, of Grinshill, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Catherine, d. of Rev. Wm. Clarke, through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

Kough, Thos. Harley, Hen. III., by w. Catherine, d. of Samuel Harley, through Cornwall, De la Barre, Talbot, Strange, Fitzalan, and Plantagenet.

s Kerry, Thos., of Bin Weston, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Susan, d. of Edw. Bawdewin of Diddlebury (1636), through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Kerry, Thos., of Walton, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Arthur Devereux of Nantcribba, through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

L.

s Leighton, Robt., of Wattlesborough, Edw. III., by w. Anne, d. of Sir Edw. Devereux, Bart., through Bourchier and Plantagenet to Thos. of Woodstock. Also from Edw. I., by same lady, through Ferrers, Stafford, Audley, and Clare to Joan Plantagenet, d. of Edw. I.

s Leighton, Baldwin, Hen. VII., by w. Anne, d. of Rev. Wm. Pigott, through Ward, Sutton, and Segrave.

s Leighton, John, of Wattlesborough, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Katherine, d. of Thos. Newport (3 Edw. VI.), through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Leighton, Robert, of Wattlesborough, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Gertrude, d. of Edw. Bawdewin of Diddlebury (1636), through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Leighton, Sir Charlton, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Anna Maria d. of Rich. Mytton, through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Leighton, Sir Charlton, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Anna Maria, d. of Rich. Mytton, through Kynaston, Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Leighton, Sir Edw., Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Rachel, d. of Sir Wm. Forester, Knight, through Newport, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Leighton, Herbert, Edw. III., by w. Harriet, d. of Henry Wilson, through Knyvett, Bourchier, and Plantagenet.

s Leighton, Wm., of Plash (1607), Edw. I., by w. Isabel (or Elizabeth), d. of Thos. Onslow, through Corbet and Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

s Leighton, Ralph, of Cotes, Edw. I., by w. Anne, d. of Thos. Trentham, through Corbet and Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

s Leighton, Wm., of Plash (1520), Edw. I., by w. Dorothy, d. of Sir Thos. Lacon, through Corbet and Devereux.

Littleton, John, of Frankley (d. 1532), Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth Talbot, d. and coh. of Sir Gilbert, through Butler, Bohun, and Plantagenet. Also from Hen. III., by same lady, through Strange, Fitzalan, and Plantagenet.

Littleton, John, of Frankley, Edw. III., by w. Elizabeth Talbot, d. and coh. of Sir Gilbert, through Greystock and Ferrers to Joan, d. of John of Gaunt. Also from Edw. III., by same lady, through Parton and Beaufort to John of Gaunt.

Littleton, Sir Edw., of Pillaton (d. 1588), Edw. I., by w. Margaret, d. of Sir Walter Devereux (1560), through Ferrers, Stafford, Audley, and Clare to Joan Plantagenet, d. of Edw. I. Also from Edw. III., by same lady, through Bourchier and Plantagenet to Thos. of Woodstock, s. of Edw. III.; and from Hen. III. (See Devereux).

Littleton, Sir Henry, of Frankley, Hen. III. and Edw. I.,

by w. Elizabeth, d. of Sir Francis Newport, Earl of Bradford (1702), through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

Littleton, Sir John, Knight, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Alice, d. of Rich. Thornes, through Corbet, Vernon, &c., as Burton.

Littleton, John, of Frankley, Edw. I., by w. Muriel, d. of Sir Thos. Bromley, Lord Chancellor, through Lacon, Corbet, and Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

s Lloyd, Edw., of Leaton, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Susannah, d. of Peter Scarlett, through Prince, Wrottesley, Astley, as Burton.

s Lloyd, Edw., of Leaton, Edw. III., by w. Susannah, d. of Peter Scarlett, through Prince, Wrottesley, as Brooke.

s Lloyd, Jevan, of Abertanat, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Sir Roger Kynaston, through Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

Lloyd, Edw., of Yale, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Humphrey Kynaston of Hordley, through Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Lloyd, Rich., of Hardwick, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Gayner, d. of Roger Kynaston of Hordley (1608), through Grey.

s Lloyd, John, of Llanvorda, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Margaret, d. of Roger Kynaston of Morton, through Grey.

Lloyd, Wm., of Halghton, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Ermyne, d. of Sir Thos. Hanmer (1545), through Kynaston and Grey.

Lloyd, Randle, of Halghton, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Ermyn, d. of Sir Thos. Hanmer, through Kynaston and Grey.

Lloyd, John, s. of Robt. of Bryngwyn, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Ermyn, d. of Randle Hanmer (s. of said Sir Thos.), through Kynaston and Grey.

Lloyd, Wm., of Penley, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Magdalen, d. of Wm. Dymock, through Hanmer, Kynaston, Grey.

Lloyd, John ap Hugh, of Bettws, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Blanche, d. of Thos. Corbet of Aston and Lee (1595), through Kynaston and Grey.

Lloyd, Sir Chas., of Garth, Edw. I. and Edw. III., by w. Jane, d. of Sir Edw. Leighton, Bart. (1711), through Devereux.

Lloyd, Sir Chas., of Garth, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Jane, d. of Sir Edw. Leighton, Bart., through Bawdewin, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Lloyd, Robt., of Treflach, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Jane, d. of John Trevor of Winnington (d. 1538), through Eyton, Kynaston, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Lloyd, Edw., of Llanvorda, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Frances, d. of Sir Edw. Trevor of Brynkynalt, through Eyton and Kynaston.

s Lloyd, David, of Maesbury, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Katherine, d. of Jeuan Lloyd Vaughan of Abertanat (c. 1520), through Thornes and Kynaston.

Lloyd, Edw., of Denbigh, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Anne, d. of Thos. Tanat of Abertanat (c. 1580), through Thornes and Kynaston.

Lloyd, Sir Chas., of Garth, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Victoria, d. of Sir Rich. Corbett of Longnor, Bart., through Newport, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

Lloyd, Sir Chas., of Garth, Hen. III., and Edw. I., by w. Victoria, d. of Sir Rich. Corbett of Longnor, Bart., through Moreton, Lee, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Lloyd, Saml., draper, Salop, Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Timothy Tourneur, through Newton, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

Lloyd, John, of . . . . Edw. I., by w. Margaret, d. of Fras. Newton of Heightley, through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Lloyd, Rich., of Llwynymaen, Edw. I., by w. Margaret, d. of George Onslow, through Corbet and Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

Lloyd, John, of Montgomery, by Jane, d. of Chr. Lacon of Kenley (1590), through Corbet and Devereux.

s Lloyd, Rich., of Aston, Edw. I., by w. Anne, d. of Andrew Charlton of Apley (Shf. 1590), through Barker, Clive, Corbet, and Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

* Lewis, Sir Henry, Edw. III., by w. Elizabeth Beaufort, d. of Edw., Duke of Somerset.

Lewis, Matthew, of Myvod, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Alicia, d. of Rich. Tanat of Blodwell, through Kynaston, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Langley, Jonathan, of . . . . Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Margaret, d. of Hugh Wrottesley, through Astley, as Brooke.

s Langley, John, of Tuckies, co. Salop, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Dorothy, d. of Thos. Bawdewin of Diddlebury, through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Langley, John, of Shrewsbury, Edw. I., by w. Eleanor, d. of Sir Henry Bromley, through Lacon, Corbet, Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

Lane, John, of Bentley, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Sarah, d. of Rich. Fowler, through Salwey, Littleton, and Devereux.

Lane, Thos., of Hungry Bentley, co. Stafford, Edw. I., by w. Catharine, d. of Rich. Trentham (1540), through Corbet and Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

s Lacon, Thos., of Linley, Edw. I. and Edw. III., by w. Mary, d. of Sir Rich. Astley, first Bart., through Talbot, as Astley.

s Lacon, John, of West Coppice, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Hester, d. of Sir Robt. Cotton of Combermere (1712), through Mainwaring, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Lacon, Thos., of Willey, Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Sir Rich. Corbet (1492), through Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

s Littlehales, Edw., of Shrewsbury, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Margaret, d. of Borlase Wingfield, through Prince, Wrottesley, Astley, as Brooke.

s Littlehales, Lieut.-Col. John, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Mary, d. of Edred L. Lee, through Gough, Littleton, Devereux.

s Lea, Wm., of Hales Owen, Edw. III., by w. Frances, d. of Wm. Ward, Lord Dudley and Ward, through Sutton, Seymour, Grey, and Brandon.

s Lovel, John, Lord of Tichmersh, Hen. III., by w. Joan, d. of John Lord Beauchamp (d. 38 Hen. VI).

s Lee, Edred Lancelot, of Coton, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Isabella, d. of Henry Gough of Perry Hall, through Littleton and Devereux.

s Lee, Humphrey, of Langley, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Margaret, d. of Reginald Corbet of Stoke (d. 1566), through Vernon, as Burton.

s Lee, Thos., of Langley, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Jane, d. of Sir Robert Corbet of Morton, through Vernon, as Burton.

s Leigh, George, of Shrewsbury, Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Thos. Shery, through Kynaston, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Leicester, Henry Aug., Edw. I. and Edw. III., by w. Letitia Sophia, d. of Nicholas Smythe, through Leighton and Devereux.

s Leicester, Henry Aug., Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Letitia Sophia, d. of Nicholas Smythe, through Leighton, Devereux, Bawdewin, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Leicester, Henry Aug., Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Letitia Sophia, d. of Nicholas Smythe, through Leighton, Mytton, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Leycester, Chas., Edw. I. and Edw. III., by w. Louisa, d. of Nicholas Smythe, through Leighton and Devereux.

s Leycester, Chas., Edw. I. and Edw. III., by w. Louisa, d. of Nicholas Smythe, through Leighton, Devereux, Bawdewin, Corbet, Vernon.

s Leycester, Chas., Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Louisa, d. of Nicholas Smythe, through Leighton, Mytton, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Lyster, Rich., of Rowton, Hen. VII., by w. Anne, d. of Rev. Wm. Pigott, through Ward, Sutton, Seymour, Grey, and Brandon.

s Lyster, Rich., of Rowton, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Sir Thos. Eyton (d. 1658), through Thornes, Kynaston, Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Lyster, Michael, of Rowton, Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Rich. Newport, through Corbet, Vernon, Talbot, Butler, Bohun, and Plantagenet. Also from Hen. III., by same lady, as in Corbet.

s Leeke, Ralph, Hen. VII., by w. Honor, d. of Walter Thursby, through Pigott and Ward, as Rich. Lyster.

s Leveson, Sir Walter, of Lilleshall, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Anne, d. of Sir Andrew Corbet of Morton (1578), through Vernon, as Burton.

s Leveson, Sir Walter, Edw. I., by w. Susan, d. of John Vernon of Hodnet (d. 1591), through Talbot, Butler, Bohun, and Plantagenet.

s Lawley, Fras., of Spoonhill, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Rich. Newport (d. 1570), through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Lawley, Thos., of Spoonhill, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Rich. Newport, through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Lingen, Thos., of . . . . Hen. III. and Edw. I., by Anne, d. of Robt. Burton (1679).

s Lutwyche, Wm., of Lutwyche, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Rich. Lyster (d. 1635), through Lee, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

Lutwyche, Edw., Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Wm. Leighton, through Onslow, Corbet, and Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

M.

s Mortimer, Edmund, Earl of March, Edw. III., through w. Philippa, d. of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, third s. of Edw. III.

s Leycester, Chas., Edw. I. and Edw. III., by w. Louisa, d. of Nicholas Smythe, through Leighton and Devereux.

s Leycester, Chas., Edw. I. and Edw. III., by w. Louisa, d. of Nicholas Smythe, through Leighton, Devereux, Haward-ewin, Corbet, Vernon.

s Leycester, Chas., Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Louisa, d. of Nicholas Smythe, through Leighton, Mytton, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Lyster, Rich., of Rowton, Hen. VII., by w. Anne, d. of Hen. Wm. Pigott, through Ward, Sutton, Seymour, Grey, and Brandon.

s Lyster, Rich., of Rowton, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Sir Thos. Lyton (d. 1695), through Thornes, Kynaston, Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Lyster, Michael of Rowton, Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Rich. Newport, through Corbet, Vernon, Talbot, Butler, Bohun, and Plantagenet. Also from Hen. III., by same lady, as in Corbet.

s Lecke, Ralph, Hen. VII., by w. Honor, d. of Walter Thursby, through Pigott and Ward, as Rich. Lyster.

s Leveson, Sir Walter, of Lilleshall, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Anne, d. of Sir Andrew Corbet of Morton (1578), through Vernon, as Burton.

s Leveson, Sir Walter, Edw. I., by w. Susan, d. of John Vernon of Hodnet (d. 1501), through Talbot, Butler, Bohun, and Plantagenet.

s Lawley, Thos., of Spoonhill, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Rich. Newport (d. 1570), through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Lawley, Thos., of Spoonhill, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Rich. Newport, through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Lingen, Thos., of . . . Hen. III. and Edw. I., by Anne, d. of Rob. Burton (1675).

s Lutwyche, Wm., of Lutwyche, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Rich. Lyster (d. 1633), through Lee, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

Lutwyche, Edw., Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Wm. Leighton, through Onslow, Corbet, and Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

M.

s Mortimer, Edmund, Earl of March, Edw. III., through w. Philippa, d. of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, third s. of Edw. III.

s Mortimer, Roger, Earl of March, Edw. I., by w. Eleanor, d. of Thos. Holland, Earl of Kent.

* Manners, George, Lord Roos, father of Thos., Earl of Rutland, Edw. III., by w. Anne St. Leger (ante 1513), through Plantagenet, Duke of York.

* Mowbray, John, Duke of Norfolk (d. 1432), Edw. III., by w. Catherine, d. of Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmoreland, by w. Joan Beaufort, d. of John of Gaunt. Also Hen. III. and Edw. I., by Ancestors as below.

* Mowbray, John, Lord (d. 1360), Hen. III., by w. Joan, d. of Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster.

* Mowbray, John, Lord, s. of last John (ob. 42 Edw. III., 1368), Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. and h. of John, Lord Segrave, through Brotherton.

s Maddocks, Robt., father of Rev. Robt., of Leighton, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Margaret, d. of Francis Lloyd of Leaton, through Scarlett, Prince, Wrottesley, Astley, as Brooke.

s Maddocks, Robt., father of Rev. Robt., of Leighton, Edw. III., by w. Margaret, d. of Francis Lloyd of Leaton, through Scarlett, Prince, Wrottesley, as Brooke.

s Mytton, Rev. Devereux, of Llandyssil, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Francis Lloyd of Ellesmere, through Scarlett, Prince, Wrottesley, Astley, as Brooke.

s Mytton, Rev. Devereux, of Llandyssil, Edw. III., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Francis Lloyd of Ellesmere, through Scarlett, Prince, Wrottesley, as Brooke.

s Mytton, Rich., of Halston, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Rebecca, d. of Roger Kynaston of Hordley, through Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Mytton, Henry, of Shipton, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Martha, d. of Walter Gough of Oldfaling (1730), through Littleton and Devereux.

s Mytton, John, of Halston, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Sarah Harriet, d. of Wm. M. Owen of Woodhouse, through Kynaston, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Mytton, John, of Halston, Hen. VII., by w. Rebecca, d. of Robt. Pigott, through Ward, Sutton, Seymour, Grey, and Brandon.

s Mytton, Edw., of Halston (d. 1583), Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Anne, d. of Reginald Corbet of Stoke (d. 1566), through Vernon, Talbot, Butler, Bohun, and Plantagenet.

Mytton, James, of Garth, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. . . . . d. and h. of Brochwell Wynne of Garth, through Powell, Corbett, Vernon.

s Mytton, Edw., of Halston (d. 1583), Edw. I. and Hen. III. by w. Anne, d. of Reginald Corbet of Stoke, through Vernon, Talbot, Strange, Fitzalan, and Plantagenet.

s Mytton, Adam, of Salop, Edw. I., by w. Jane, d. of Lancelot Lacon (1560), through Corbet and Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

s Mytton, John, of Halston, Edw. I., by w. Mary Elizabeth (md. 1732), d. of Henry Davenport, through Bromley, Lacon, Corbet, Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

* Morgan, Sir Edw. (ancestor of the Baronets), Edw. III., by w. Frances, d. of Edw. Somerset, Earl of Worcester.

* Mansel, Sir Edw. (ancestor of the Baronet), Edw. III., by w. Jane, d. of Henry Somerset, Earl of Worcester.

s Middleton, Wm., Broomfield, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Margaret, d. of Thos. Bayley, through Lloyd, Scarlett, Prince, Wrottesley, Astley, as Brooke.

s Middleton, Wm., Broomfield, Edw. III., by w. Margaret, d. of Thos. Bayley, through Lloyd, Scarlett, Prince, Wrottesley, as Brooke.

s Morris, Charles, of Newport, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. . . . . d. of Rev. Borlase Wingfield, through Prince, Wrottesley, Astley, as Brooke.

s Morris, Charles, of Newport, Edw. III., by w. . . . . d. of Rev. Borlase Wingfield, through Prince, Wrottesley, as Brooke.

s Morrall, Edw., of Duddleston, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Edw. Dymock, through Hanmer, Kynaston, Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Morrall, Rich., of Onslow, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Thos. Eyton, through Acton, Mytton, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Morrall, Thos., of Shrewsbury, mercer, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Mary (md. 1701), d. of Rich. Lyster, through Lee, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Meredith, Hugh, of Penybryn, near Oswestry, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Margaret, d. of Roger Kynaston of Shotton (1648), as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Morgan, Edw., of Golden Grove, Edw. I. and Edw. III., by w. Priscilla, d. of Edw. Leighton (d. 1635), through Devereux.

* Maurice, Price, of Lloran, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Anne, d. of Athelstan Owen, through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

* Maurice, David, of Penybont, co. Denbigh, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Frances, d. of Sir John Corbet, through Vernon, as Burton.

s Moreton, Robt., of Haughton, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Joice, d. of Thos. Lee of Langley, through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s More, Thos., of Millichope, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Margaret, d. of Rich. Leighton of Leighton (1715), through Newport, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s More, Thos., Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Harriet Mary, d. of Thos. Mytton of Shipton, through Edwardes, Haynes, Nicholls, Kynaston, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s More, Thos., Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Harriet Mary, d. of Thos. Mytton of Shipton, through Gough, Littleton, Devereux.

s Muckleston, Hugh, of Oswestry, mercer, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Edw. Kynaston of Morton, through Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Mostyn, Wm., Esq., Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Humph. Kynaston of Bryngwyn, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Mainwaring, Rich., of Ightfield, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Dorothy, d. of Sir Robt. Corbet of Morton, through w. Elizabeth Vernon (1563), as Burton.

s Mainwaring, James, of Brombro', Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Chas. Kynaston of Oteley, through Lee, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton; and through Lacon, through Cotton, Mainwaring, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Mackworth, Thos., Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Dorothy, d. of Rich. Lee of Langley (d. 1591), through Corbet, Vernon, &c., as Robt. Corbet of Morton, and as Burton.

s Mackworth, Thos., of Betton, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Sarah, d. of Gen. Thos. Mytton, through Corbet, Vernon, &c., as Robt. Corbet of Morton, and Burton.

s Middleton, Alexander, of Ruyton, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Sarah, d. of Rich. Powell of Woodhouse, through Newton, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Middleton, Rowland, of Ruyton, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Isabel, d. of Rich. Powell of Worthen, through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Mason, Thos., of Shrewsbury, Edw. I., by w. Harriet, d. of Brooke Forester of Dothill, through Newport, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Mason, Thos., of Shrewsbury, Edw. I., by w. Jane, d. of Ralph Leighton (1534) of Cotes, through Trentham, Corbet, and Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

s Matthews, John, of Trefnanney, Edw. I., by w. Margaret, d. of Sir Edw. Corbet of Longnor, through Morton, Lee, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

* Meyricke, Susan, of Warbrook, co. Salop, Edw. I., by w. Margaret, d. of Edw. Clive (1625), through Corbet and Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

N.

* Neville, Sir John, father of Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, Edw. I., by w. Anne, d. of John Holland, Duke of Exeter, through Plantagenet.
* Neville, John, s. and h. of Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Thos. Holland, Earl of Kent, through Plantagenet.
* Neville, Ralph, s. of Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, Edw. III., by w. Mary, d. of Lord Ferrers, by Joan Beaufort, d. of John of Gaunt.
* Neville, Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, Edw. III., by w. Joan Beaufort, d. of John of Gaunt.
* Neville, Edw., s. of Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, Edw. I., by Elizabeth, d. of Rich. Beauchamp, Lord Bergaveny, Earl of Warwick, through Despencer and Clare.
* Neville, Edw., s. of Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, Edw. III., by Elizabeth, d. of Rich. Beauchamp, Lord Bergaveny, Earl of Warwick, through Beaufort to John of Gaunt.
* Neville, Rich., Earl of Salisbury, Edw. I. and Edw. III., by w. Anne, d. of Rich. Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.
* Neville, John, Lord Latimer, Edw. III., by w. Lucy, d. of Henry Somerset, Earl of Worcester, to John of Gaunt.

Newport, Sir Robt., of Rush, co. Worcester, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Margaret, d. of Sir Gilbert Talbot (ob. c. 1542), as John Littleton.

s Newport, Edw. (or Edmund), s. of Thos., Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Anne (or Margaret), d. of John Littleton (1535 or 1532), through Talbot.
s Newport, Thos., of Ercal, Edw. I., by w. Anne, d. of Sir Robt. Corbet of Morton, through Vernon, Talbot, Butler, Bohun, and Plantagenet. Also from Hen. III., by same lady, as in Corbet, through Talbot, Strange, Fitzalan, and Plantagenet.
s Newport, Francis, of Ercal, Edw. I., by w. Beatrice, d. of Rowland Lacon (d. 1612), through Corbet and Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.
s Newton . . . . of London, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Joyce, d. of Rowland Berkeley of Cotheridge (d. 1611), through Mowbray.
s North, Rev. Thos., of Neenton, Edw. I., by w. Dorothy, d. of Thos. Lyster of Rowton, through Eyton and Kynaston, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s North, Rev. Thos., of Neenton, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Dorothy, d. of Thos. Lyster of Rowton, through Lee, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

North, Rich., of Droitwich, co. Worcester, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Sir Rowland Berkeley of Cotheridge, through Mowbray.

s Niccols, Thos., of Boycott, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of John Kynaston of Morton, through Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Needham, Thos., Viscount Kilmorrey, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Frances, d. and h. of Francis Leveson Fowler, through Littleton and Devereux.

s Needham, Thos., of Shavington, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Anne, d. of John Talbot of Grafton, through Butler, as Burton.

s Needham, Thos., sixth Viscount Kilmorrey, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Frances, d. and h. of Francis Leveson Fowler, through Newport, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Needham, Robt., eleventh Viscount Kilmorrey, Edw. I., by w. Frances, d. of Sir Robt. Salusbury Cotton, through Mainwaring, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Newton, Fras., of Heightley, Edw. I., through w. Mary, d. of Reginald Corbet of Stoke (d. 1566), through Vernon, as Burton.

O.

s Oswell, Rev. T., rector of Westbury, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Mary Dorothy, d. of Francis Lloyd, through Scarlett, Prince, Wrottesley, Astley, as Brooke.

s Oswell, Rev. T., rector of Westbury, Edw. III., by w. Mary Dorothy, d. of Francis Lloyd, through Scarlett, Prince, Wrottesley, as above.

s Owen, W. Mostyn, of Woodhouse, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by Mostyn (he taking surname of Owen), through grandmother Mary, d. of Humphrey Kynaston of Bryngwyn, through Kynaston, Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Owen, Lingen, of Bettws, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Mary, d. of Jenkyn Lloyd of Clochvaen, by w. Rachel Fowler, through Littleton and Devereux.

s Owen, Wm., of Condover, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Ellen, d. of Sir Robt. Needham, through Talbot, as Burton.

* Owen, Athelstan, of Rhiewsaison, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Anne, d. and coh. of Vincent Corbet of Ynysymaengwyn (ob. 1723), as Burton.

s Owen, Edw., of Woodhouse, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w.

s North, Rev. Thos., of Neenton, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Dorothy, d. of Thos. Lyster of Rowton, through Les, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

North, Rich., of Droitwich, co. Worcester, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Sir Rowland Berkeley of Cotheridge, through Mowbray.

s Nicolls, Thos., of Boycott, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of John Kynaston of Merton, through Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Needham, Thos., Viscount Kilmorrey, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Frances, d. and h. of Francis Leveson Fowler, through Littleton and Devereux.

s Needham, Thos., of Shavington, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Anne, d. of John Talbot of Grafton, through Butler, as Burton.

s Needham, Thos., sixth Viscount Kilmorrey, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Frances, d. and h. of Francis Leveson Fowler, through Newport, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Needham, Robt., eleventh Viscount Kilmorrey, Edw. I., by w. Frances, d. of Sir Robt. Salusbury Cotton, through Mainwaring, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Newton, Thos., of Heighley, Edw. I., through w. Mary, d. of Reginald Corbet of Stoke (d. 1560), through Vernon, as Burton.

O.

s Oswell, Rev. T., rector of Westbury, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Mary Dorothy, d. of Francis Lloyd, through Scarlett, Prince, Wrottesley, Astley, as Brooke.

s Oswell, Rev. T., rector of Westbury, Edw. III., by w. Mary Dorothy, d. of Francis Lloyd, through Scarlett, Prince, Wrottesley, as above.

s Owen, W. Mostyn, of Woodhouse, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by Mostyn (he taking surname of Owen), through grandmother Mary, d. of Humphrey Kynaston of Hengwyn, through Kynaston, Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Owen, Lingen, of Bettws, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Mary, d. of Jenkyn Lloyd of Glockwen, by w. Rachel Fowler, through Littleton and Devereux.

s Owen, Wm., of Condover, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Ellen, d. of Sir Robt. Needham, through Talbot, as Burton.

s Owen, Athelstan, of Rhiewsaison, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Anne, d. and coh. of Vincent Corbet of Llwynmaen-gwyn (ob. 1723), as Burton.

s Owen, Edw., of Woodhouse, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w.

Sarah, d. of Thos. Cotton of Pulley, through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Owen, Thos., younger s. of Wm., of Bettws, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Elizabeth (n. 1709), d. of Thos. Kerry of Walton, through Devereux.

s Owen, Rev. Lewis, of Porkington and Penrhos, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Rich. Lyster (d. 1708), through Lee, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Onslow, Edw., of Onslow, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Katharine (n. 1584), d. of Rhese Tanat of Abertanat (c. 1580), through Thornes and Kynaston, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Onslow, Wm., Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Alice, d. of Andrew Corbet (1625), through Vernon, as Burton.

s Onslow, Thos., of Roddington, Edw. I., by w. Catherine, d. of Sir Rich. Corbet (d. 1492), through Devereux, Ferrers, Stafford, Audley, and Plantagenet.

P.

* Plantagenet, Rich., Duke of York, father of Edw. IV., from Edw. III., by w. Cecilia Neville, d. of Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, through Beaufort to John of Gaunt.

* Plantagenet, George, Duke of Clarence, Edw. I., by w. Isabel, d. of Rich. Neville, Earl of Salisbury and Warwick, through Lord Bergavenny (Beauchamp), Despencer, and Clare.

* Plantagenet, George, Duke of Clarence, Edw. III., by w. Isabel, d. of Rich. Neville, Earl of Salisbury and Warwick, through Beaufort to John of Gaunt.

* Plantagenet, Edw., Prince of Wales, s. of Hen. VI., from Edw. I., by w. Anne, d. of Rich. Neville, Earl of Salisbury and Warwick, through Despencer and Clare.

* Plantagenet, Edw., Prince of Wales, s. of Hen. VI., from Edw. III., by w. Anne, d. of Rich. Neville, Earl of Salisbury and Warwick, through Beaufort to John of Gaunt.

* Plantagenet, Rich., Duke of Gloucester, Edw. I. and Edw. III., by w. Anne, d. of Rich. Neville, Earl of Salisbury and Warwick, through Beaufort to John of Gaunt.

* Percy, Henry, Earl of Northumberland, Edw. III., by w. Eleanor, d. of Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmoreland.

* Percy, Henry, Earl of Northumberland, Edw. III., by w. Katherine Spencer, d. of Sir Robt. Spencer, by Eleanor, d. of Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset.

* Percy, Thos., Earl of Northumberland, Edw. III., through Ann, d. of Henry Somerset, Earl of Worcester, through Beaufort to John of Gaunt.

* Percy, Henry, Earl of Northumberland, Edw. III., through Katherine Nevil, d. of John Lord Latimer, through Somerset and Beaufort to John of Gaunt.

* Percy, Henry, Lord Percy, of Alnwicke, Hen. III., by w. Mary. d. of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, s. of Edmund of Langley, s. of Hen. III.

* Parton, Sir Wm., Edw. III., by w. Anne, d. of Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, to John of Gaunt.

* Petre, Wm., Lord Petre, of Writtel, co. Essex, Edw. III., by w. Katherine, d. of Edw. Somerset, Earl of Worcester.

* Pipe, Samuel, of Bilston, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Elizabeth, d. of John Wrottesley, by w. Elizabeth Astley, as Brooke.

* Pipe, Samuel, of Bilston, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Howard Prince, d. of Sir Rich. Prince, through Wrottesley, Astley, as Brooke.

s Prince, Sir Rich., of Shrewsbury, Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Walter Wrottesley, through Astley, Talbot, Butler, Bohun, and Plantagenet. Also Hen. III., through Wrottesley, Astley, Talbot, Strange, Fitzalan, and Plantagenet.

s Prince, Sir Rich., of Shrewsbury, Edw. III., by w. Mary, d. of Walter Wrottesley, through Astley, Talbot, Parton, Beaufort, and John of Gaunt. Also Edw. III., through Astley, Talbot, Greystock, and Ferrers, to John of Gaunt.

s Prince, John, of Shrewsbury, Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Wm. Yonge of Cainton, through Corbet, Vernon, Talbot, Butler, Bohun, and Plantagenet.

s Prince, John, of Shrewsbury, Hen. III., by w. Mary, d. of Wm. Yonge of Cainton, through Corbet, Vernon, Talbot, Strange, Fitzalan, and Plantagenet.

Prince, Rich. (d. 1598), Edw. I., by w. Dorothy, d. of Wm. Leighton, through Onslow, Corbet, Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

s Procter, Henry, of Aberhafesp, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Susanna, d. of Edw. Lloyd of Leaton (d. 1779), through Scarlett, Prince, Wrottesley, Astley, as Brooke.

s Procter, Henry, of Aberhafesp, Edw. I., by w. Susanna, d. of Edw. Lloyd of Leaton, through Green, Berkeley, Mowbray, Cary, Butler, and Somerset, to John of Gaunt.

s Pigot, Lord, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Frances, d. of Sir Rich. Wrottesley, through Astley, as Brooke.

s Pigott, Robt., of Chetwynd, Hen. VII., by Frances, d. of Humble Ward, s. of Humble Ward, through Sutton, Seymour, and Brandon.

s Pigott, Rev. W., Edw. III., by w. Arabella, d. of John Mytton, through Kynaston, Grey, Cherleton, Holland, to Joan, d. of Edmund, s. of Edw. I.

s Pigott, Rev. W., Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Arabella, d. of John Mytton, through Corbet and Vernon, as Burton.

s Pigott, Robert, the younger, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by Diana, d. of Thos. Rocke, through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Pigott, Thos., Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Sir Thos. Eyton (d. 1658), through Thornes, Kynaston, Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Pigott, Thos., Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Sir Henry Bromley, through Lacon, Corbet, and Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

s Price . . . . Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Joyce, d. of Gilbert Astley of Patteshall, through Talbot, as Brooke.

s Price, Wm., of Vaenor, Edw. I. and Edw. III., by w. Mary, d. of Price Devereux, ninth Viscount Hereford.

s Price, Arthur, of Vaenor, Edw. III., by w. Bridget, d. of John Bourchier, fourth Lord Fitzwarine, through Thos. of Woodstock.

s Price, Daniel, D.D., rector of Worthen, Edw. I., by w. Isabel (n. 1593), d. of Rich. Prince, through Leighton, Onslow, Corbet, Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

Price, Thos., of Dyffryn, Hen. VII., by w. Frances, d. of W. Pigott of Edgmond, through Ward, Sutton, Seymour, and Brandon.

s Price . . . . of Bitterley, Hen. VII., by w. . . . . d. of Henry Bevan of Shrewsbury, through Pigott, Ward, Sutton, Segrave.

s Pryce, Roger, of Caehowell, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Rachel (n. 1735), d. of Lingen Owen of Bettws, through Lloyd, Fowler, Littleton, and Devereux.

s Price, Thos., of Webscott (1701), Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Margaret, d. of Fras. Thornes, through Kynaston and Grey.

s Price, Thos., of Webscott, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Margaret, d. of Fras. Thornes, through Corbet, Vernon, &c., as Burton.

Pryce, Thos., of Escairweddan, co. Merioneth, Edw. I., by w. Jane, d. and coh. of Vincent Corbet of Ynysymaengwyn, through Vernon, as Burton.

Pryce, Wm., of Tynewydd, Edw. I. and Edw. III., by Penelope, d. of Thos. Kerry of Walton, through Devereux.

s Parry, Capt. Francis, of Shrewsbury, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Susanna, d. of Scarlett Lloyd, through Scarlett, Prince, Wrottesley, Astley, as Brooke.

s Parry, John, of Pontesbury, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Margaret, d. of Edw. Thornes of Wheathill, through Kynaston, Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Pulteney, Wm., Esq., Edw. I., by w. Arabella, d. of George, thirteenth Lord Berkeley (d. 1689), through Mowbray, Segrave, Brotherton.

s Pulteney, Sir Wm., of Middlesex, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Grace, d. of Sir John Corbet of Adderley, through Vernon, as Burton.

s Panting, Robert, of Leighton, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Jane Eliza Kynnersley, d. of Anthony Kynnersley, through Wingfield, Prince, Wrottesley, &c., as Brooke.

s Panting, Robert, of Leighton, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Jane Eliza Kynnersley, d. of Anthony Kynnersley, through Leighton, Newport, Corbet, as Burton. Also through Leighton, Bawdewin, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton. Also Edw. I. and Edw. III., by same lady, through Leighton and Devereux. Also Edw. I., by same lady, through Leighton, Forester, Cecil, Howard, Mowbray, Fitzalan, and Bohun; but his w. E. E. Corbet had no issue

s Penrhyn, Edw., of Llandrinio, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w Anne, d. of Edw. Kynaston of Hordley, through Grey as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Puleston, Roger, of Emral, Edw. I., by w. Janet, d. of Thos Bulkeley of Ayton, through Molineux, Stanley, Goushill Fitzalan, and Bohun.

s Puleston, Edw., of Llai, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Ermine d. of Rich. Hanmer of . . . . through Kynaston Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Puleston, Peter, of Tir Vron, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w Catherine, d. of Sir Thos. Hanmer of Hanmer (1545) through Kynaston, Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Puleston, Roger, of Emral, by w. Margaret, d. of Sir Thos Hanmer (1604), Hen. III. and Edw. I., through Kynaston, Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Puleston, Sir Rich., of Emral, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Emma Elizabeth, d. of John Corbet of Sundorn, through Kynaston, Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Puleston, Sir Rich., of Emral, Edw. III., by w. Emma Elizabeth, d. of John Corbet of Sundorn, through Pigott, Ward, Sutton, Seymour, and Brandon.

s Puleston, Sir Rich., of Emral, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Emma Elizabeth, d. of John Corbet of Sundorn, through Mytton, Kynaston, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Puleston, Roger, of Emral, Edw. I., by w. Susanna, d. of Sir George Bromley, through Lacon, Corbet, and Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

s Plowden, Wm. (d. 1739), Edw. III., by w. Mary, d. of John Storror, through Talbot, Fortescue, Manners.

s Plowden, Edmund, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Anna Maria, d. of Robert (Lingen) Burton, through Moreton, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

Praed, Hump. Mackworth, Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Wm. Forester of Dothill, through Newport, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Pemberton, Edw., Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Anna Maria Emma, d. of Nicholas Smyth, by Anna Maria, d. of Sir Charlton Leighton, through Devereux.

s Pemberton, Edw., Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Anna Maria Emma, d. of Nicholas Smyth, by Anna Maria, d. of Sir Charlton Leighton, through Smyth, Leighton, Mytton, Kynaston, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Pemberton, Edw., Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Anna Maria Emma, d. of Nicholas Smyth, by Anna Maria, d. of Sir Charlton Leighton, through Smyth, Leighton, Owen, Needham, as Thos. Needham.

s Pemberton, John, of Wrockwardine, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of John Leighton of Leighton (d. 1614), through Newport, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Pemberton, Edw., Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Anna Maria Emma, d. of Nicholas Smyth, through Leighton, Mytton, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Presland, Thos., Edw. III., by w. Elizabeth, d. of R. A. Slaney, through Plowden, Storror, Talbot, Fortescue, Manners.

s Powys, John, of Berwick (1760), Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Jane, d. of Thos. Lyster of Rowton, through Eyton, Thornes, Kynaston, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Perry, Wm. Henry, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Rev. John Eyton, through Thornes and Kynaston, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Perry, Wm. Henry, Edw. III., by w. Mary, d. of Rev. John Eyton, through Plowden.

s Perry, Wm. Henry, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Rev. John Eyton, through Plowden, Burton, Moreton, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Purcell, Edw., younger s. of John of Hayes, near Madeley, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. and h. of Herbert Langley of Broseley, through Bawdewin, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Powell, Thos., of Oswestry, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Sir Robt. Corbet of Morton, by w. Elizabeth Vernon (d. 1563), as Burton.

s Powell, Rev. W., L.L.D., of Nanteos, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Athulstan Owen of Rhiewsaeson, through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Powell, Rich., of Worthen, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Rich. Corbet of Adderley, through Vernon, as Burton. Also Edw. I., by same, through Bromley, Lacon, Corbet, Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

s Powell, Rich., of Edenhope, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Joan, d. of Rich. Lee of Langley (1591), through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Powell, Edw., of Shadwell, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Martha, d. of Rich. Lyster (d. 1635), through Lee, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Pierce, John, of Plealey, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Andrew Corbet, through Vernon, as Burton.

s Phillips, Andrew, of Shiffnal, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Ann, d. of Charles Bawdewin of Diddlebury (1636), through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Phillips, Andrew, of Shiffnal, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Ann, d. of Charles Bawdewin of Diddlebury, through Lee, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Phillips, Philip, of Chelmick, L.L.D., Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Edw. Bawdewin of Diddlebury, through Lee, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Phillips, Rich., of Netley, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Rich. Leighton of Leighton (d. 1593), through Newport, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Pope, Roger, of Woolstaston, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Margaret, d. of General Thos. Mytton, through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

* Pennant, D., of Bychton, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Arabella, d. of Rich. Mytton, through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

* Pennant, D., of Bychton, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Arabella, d. of Rich. Mytton, through Kynaston, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

* Pennant, Edw., of Baghilt, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Catherine, d. of Edw. Kynaston of Oteley, through Lee, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Peele, Henry, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Diana Margaretta, d. of John Flint, through Corbett, Moreton, Lee, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Plymley, Joseph, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Diana, d. of John Flint, through Corbett, Moreton, Lee, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

R.

* Roos, Thos., Lord Roos of Hamlake, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by Philippa, d. of Sir John Tipteft, by Joyce Cherleton.

s Rocke, John, of Trefnanney and Shrewsbury, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Mary, d. of Borlase Wingfield (1753), through Prince, Wrottesley, Astley, as Brooke.

s Rocke, Rev. John, of Shrewsbury and Clungunford, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Harriet, d. of Pryce Owen, through Lloyd, Fowler, Littleton, and Devereux.

s Rocke, Thos., of Shrewsbury, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Diana, d. of Sir Rich. Corbett of Longnor, through Newport, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

S.

s Stafford, Ralph, Baron Stafford (ob. 1372), Edw. I., by w. Margaret, d. of Hugh Audley, Earl of Gloucester, through Clare, by Joan Plantagenet, d. of Edw. I.

s Stafford, Humphrey, Earl of (d. 1460), Edw. III. by w. Ann Neville, d. of Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland (d. 1426), by w. Joan Beaufort, d. of John of Gaunt.

s Stafford, Edmund, Earl of (d. 1403), Edw. III., through Anne Plantagenet, d. of Thos. of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester.

* St. Leger, Thos., Edw. III., by w. Anne, d. of Rich., Duke of York, great grandson of Edw. III.

* Savage, Sir John, of Clifton, father of Sir John Savage of Rock Savage, Edw. III., by w. Elizabeth Somerset, d. of Charles, Earl of Worcester.

* Stanley, Sir Edw., of Winwick, Edw. III., by w. Lucy Percy. Stanley, Wm., Earl of Derby, Hen. VII., by w. Margaret, sole d. of Henry Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, by w. Eleanor Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.

Stanley, Sir Thos. (d. 1576), Edw. I., by w. Margaret, d. and coh. of Geo. Vernon of Haddon, through Talbot, Butler, Bohun, and Plantagenet.

* Seymour, Lord Henry, Edw. III., by w. Jane Percy.

* Seymour, Edw., Earl of Hertford and Beaufort, Hen. VII., by w. Catherine, d. of Henry Grey, M. of Dorset, through Seymour and Brandon.

* Segrave, John, Lord, Edw. I., by w. Margaret, d. of Thos. Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk.

* Sands, Sir Wm., Edw. III., by w. Elizabeth Cornwallis, through Nevil, Lord Latimer, and Somerset.

s Scarlett, Leighton, of Hogstow, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Susan, d. of Sir Rich. Prince, through Wrottesley, Astley, Talbot, as Brooke.

s Scarlett, Leighton, of Hogstow, Hen. III. and Edw. III., by w. Susan, d. of Sir Rich. Prince, through Wrottesley, Astley, Talbot, as Brooke.

s Smalman, Thos., of Wilderhope, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Jane, d. of Sir Rich. Prince, through Wrottesley, Astley, as Brooke.

s Smalman, Henry, of Wilderhope, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Martha, d. of Wrottesley Prince, through Wrottesley, Astley, as Brooke.

s Smalman, Stephen, of Wilderhope, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Jane, d. of Fras. Lawley, through Newport, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

* Shirley, Fras., of Astwall, co. Northampton, Edw. I., by w. Frances, d. of Henry, Lord Berkeley (d. 1613).

s Slaney, Moreton Aglionby, of Shiffnal, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Mary, d. of Rich. Prince Corbet, through Prince, Wrottesley, Astley, &c., as Brooke.

s Slaney, Moreton Aglionby, of Shiffnal, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Mary, d. of Rich. Prince Corbet, through Bridgeman, Kynaston, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Slaney, Robt. Aglionby, Edw. III., by w. Frances Theresa, d. of Wm. Plowden, through Storror, Talbot, Fortescue, Manners.

* Sutton, John, Lord Dudley, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Ciceley, d. of Sir Thos. Grey, Marq. of Dorset.

* Sutton, John, Lord Dudley, Edw. III., by w. Ciceley, d. of Sir Thos. Grey, Marq. of Dorset, through Grey, Seymour, and Brandon.

s Stury, Thos., of Rossal, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Jane, d. of Sir Roger Kynaston, by w. Elizabeth Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Simmons, Fras., of Newport, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Barbara, d. of Edw. Dymock (c. 1650), through Hanmer, Kynaston, Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Skrymsher (Skrymshire), Fras., rector of Forton, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Mary (md. 1703), d. of Robt. Corbet of Adbright Hussey, through Kynaston, Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Skrymsher, Sir Chas., of Norbury, Edw. III., by w. Frances, d. of Sir Wm. Noel, through Ward, Sutton, Grey, Seymour, and Brandon.

s Salwey, Hump., of Stanford, co. Worcester, Edw. I. and Edw. III., by w. Anne, d. of Sir Edw. Littleton (1583), through Devereux, as Robt. Leighton, or Devereux.

s Smith, George, of Morville, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of John Leighton of Leighton (d. 1614), through Newport, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Smith, Rich., of Burton, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Edw. Bawdewin of Diddlebury (1636), through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Smith, Rich., of Albrighton, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Martha, d. of Saml. Harwood of Criccieth, through Gough, Littleton, Devereux.

s Smith, Wm., of Ridgeacre, co. Salop, Edw. III., by w. Anne, d. of Wm. Lee of Hales Owen, through Ward, Sutton, Grey, Seymour, and Brandon.

* Smith, Thos., of Hanley, co. Staff., Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Dorothy, d. of Wm. Yonge of Caynton, through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Smyth, Nicholas, of Condover, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Anna Maria, d. of Sir Charlton Leighton, through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Smyth, Nicholas, of Condover, Edw. I. and Hen. III., by w. Anna Maria, d. of Sir Charlton Leighton, through Devereux.

s Sherrard, Gerard, of co. Salop, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Thos. Stury (c. 1623).

s Strange, Fulke (d. 1349), s. of Roger of Whitchurch (1349), Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Ralph, Earl of Stafford, through Audley, Clare, Plantagenet.

s Strange, John le, of Blackmere (d. 1361), Hen. III., by w. Mary, d. of Rich. Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, through Henry, Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster.

* Salusbury, Sir John, T. P., Edw. III. and Edw. I., by w. Harriet, d. of Edw. Pemberton, through Smythe, Leighton, Devereux.

* Salusbury, Sir John, T. P., Edw. III., by w. Harriet, d. of Edw. Pemberton, through Leighton, Mytton.

* Salusbury, Sir John, T. P., Edw. I. and Edw. III., by w. Harriet, d. of Edw. Pemberton, through Smythe, Leighton, Mytton, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton; through Smythe, Leighton, Mytton, Kynaston, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

Salusbury, John, of Bachraig, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Hester, d. of Sir Thos. Cotton of Combermere (1715), through Mainwaring, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Scryven, Sir Thos., of Frodesley, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Margaret, d. of Sir Vincent Corbet, through Vernon, as Burton.

s Scryven, Sir Thos., of Frodesley, Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Henry Bromley, through Lacon, Corbet, Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

* Spurstow, Geo., of Spurstow, co. Cest., Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Susan, d. of Sir John Corbet of Adderley, through Vernon, as Burton.

* Starkey, Thos., of Wrenbury, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Katherine, d. of Rich. Mainwaring of Ightfield (d. 1558), through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Steventon, John, of Dothill, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Rich. Newport (1650), through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Steventon, John, of Dothill, Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Rich. Newport, through Bromley, Lacon, Corbet, and Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

s Smythe, Edw., of Ethe, co. Durham, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Sir Rich. Lee of Langley (1660), through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Stanier, John, of Cosford, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Rich. Leighton of Leighton (1715), through Newport, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Stedman, Thos., of . . . . Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Rich. Lyster (d. 1698), through Lee, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Stuart, Capt., of Shrewsbury, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Catharine, d. of Cecil Forester of Ross Hall, through Newport, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Stackhouse, John, of Pendarves and Acton Scott, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Susanna, d. and h. of Edw. Acton of Acton Scott, through Mytton, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Studley, John, Edw. I., by w. Sarah, d. of Andrew Charlton (Shf. 1590), through Barker, Clive, Corbet, and Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

T.

* Tudor, Edmund (fr. of Hen. VII.), Edw. III., by w. Margaret Beaufort, d. of John Duke of Somerset.

Touchet, Lord Audley. See Audley.

s Talbot, Sir Gilbert, (ob. 1542), Edw. III., by w. Anne, d. of Sir Wm. Paston of Norfolk, by w. Anne, d. of Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, to John of Gaunt.

s Talbot, Sir Gilbert (ob. 1517), Edw. III., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Ralph Greystock, Lord Greystock, through Ferrers, to John of Gaunt.

s Talbot, Fras. Earl of Shrewsbury (ob. 1560), Edw. III., by w. Mary, d. of Thos. Lord Dacre, through Greystock, Ferrers.

s Talbot, Sherrington, of Salwarp (c. 1680), Edw. III., by w. Jane, d. of John Lytelton of Hagley, through Talbot.

s Talbot, John, third Earl of Salop, (ob. 1473), Edw. I., by w. Catherine, d. of Hump. Stafford, sixth Earl of Stafford, through Audley.

s Talbot, John, third Earl of Salop (ob. 1473), Edw. III., by w. Catherine, d. of Hump. Stafford, sixth Earl of Stafford, through Ann Plantagenent, d. of Thos. of Woodstock.

s Talbot, John, third Earl of Salop (ob. 1473), Edw. III., by w. Catherine, d. of Hump. Stafford, sixth Earl of Stafford, through Ann Neville, d. of Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland.

s Talbot, Rich., fourth Lord Talbot (d. 1396), Hen. III., by w. Ankaret, d. of John le Strange of Blackmere, through Fitzalan and Plantagenet.

s Talbot, John, second Earl of Shrewsbury, (ob. 1460), Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of James Butler, fourth Earl of Ormond, through Bohun and Plantagenet.

* Throgmorton, Sir Robt. (Ancr. of Bts.), Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Thos. Lord Berkeley (d. 1532), through Mowbray.

Taylor, Nichs., of Heath, co. Radnor, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Mary, d. of Wrottesley Prince, through Wrottesley, Astley, as Brooke.

Taylor, Andw., of Nantwich, Hen. III., and Edw. I., by w. Grace, d. of Rich. Corbet of Shawbury (d. 1691), through Vernon, as Burton.

s Tayleur, Wm., M.D., Hen. III., and Edw. I., by w. Sarah Frances, d. of Edw. Chas. Windsor, through Price, Thomas, and Kynaston, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

Taylor Rich., Edw. I., by w. Magdalen, d. of Sir Fras. Lacon (1623), through Corbet, Devereux, as Sir Walter.

s Thornes, Roger, of Shelvock, Hen. III., and Edw. I., by w. Anna, d. of Sir Roger Kynaston, by Elizabeth Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Thornes, Fras., of Shelvock, Hen. III., and Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. and coh. of Andw. Corbet of Morton (1625), through Vernon, as Burton.

s Thornes, Rich., of Shelvock, Hen. III., and Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Edw. Mytton.

s Thornes, Thos., of Shelvock, Hen. III., and Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Edw. Mytton of Halston (1583), through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Tanat, John, of Abertanat, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Ellen, d. of Sir Roger Kynaston, by Elizabeth Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Tanat, Rich., of Abertanat, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Margaret, d. of Edw. Kynaston of Hordley, through Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Tanat, Thos., of Abertanat, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Margaret, d. of Roger Kynaston of Hordley, through Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s. Tarrat, ... of Abertanat, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. . . . d. of John Thornes, through Kynaston, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Tanat, Thos., of Broxton, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Anne, d. of George Cotton of Combermere (d. 1649), through Mainwaring, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Trevor, John, of Winnington, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of John Eyton, by w. Ermine, d. of Sir Roger Kynaston, through Grey,, as Roger Kynaston.

s Trevor, John, s. of Edw., Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Hump. Kynaston, through Grey, as Roger Kynaston.

s Trevor, Thos., of Oswestry, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Edw. Kynaston of Hordley, through Grey, as Roger Kynaston.

s Thurlin, Ralph, of Shrewsbury. mercer, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Sarah, d. of Rev. Ralph Kynaston, through Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

Tench, John, of Nantwich, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Edw. Dymock (1650), through Hanmer, Kynaston, Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

Tench, Rev. John, of . . . . Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Sir Lynch Cotton of Combermere, through Mainwaring, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Thomas, Rev. Wm., of Shrewsbury, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Rich. Smith, through Harwood, Gough, Littleton, and Devereux.

s Thomas, John, of Winnington, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w.

Anne, d. of John Powell of Worthen, through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Thursby, Walter Harvey, Hen. VII., by w. Dorothy, d. of Rev. Wm. Pigott, through Ward, Sutton, Grey, Seymour, Brandon.

s Thursby, Harvey, Hen. VII., by w. Honor, d. of Robt. Pigott, through Ward, Sutton, Grey, Seymour.

s Tourneur, Timothy, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Jane, d. of Fras. Newton of Heightley, through Corbet, Vernon, &c., as Burton.

s Turner . . . . of Salop, gent., Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Johanna, d. of Edw. Burton (d. 1642), through Newton, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Trentham, Thos., of Shrewsbury, Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Sir Rich. Corbet (d. 1492), of Morton, through Devereux, as Sir Walter.

s Tomkies, Thos., of Eyton, Salop., Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Ralph Clive, through Corbet, Devereux, as Sir Walter.

V

Vaughan, ... of Tretower, co. Brecon, Edw. III., by w. Eleanor, d. of Henry Somerset, Earl of Worcester.

Vaughan, . . . of Ruarden, co. Gloucester, Edw. III., by w. . . . . d. of Sir Henry Guilford, by Elizabeth d. of Edw. Somerset, Earl of Worcester.

s Vaughan, John, of Shrewsbury, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Jane, d. of Edw. Littlehales, through Wingfield, Prince, Wrottesley, as Brooke.

s Vaughan, Jeuan Lloyd, of Abertanat, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Roger Thornes of Shelvock, through Kynaston, Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Vaughan, John, of Llwydiarth, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Margaret, d. of Rich. Herbert of Montgomery Castle, through Newport, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton,

s Vaynor, Henry, of Condover, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Rich. Lee of Langley (d. 1591,) through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

* Vincent, Sir Fras., Bart., Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Mary, d. of Sir. John Astley, Bart., as Brooke.

* Verney, John, of Kinderton, co. Warwick, Edw. I., by w. Katherine, d. of Wm. Berkeley (d. 1651) of Cotheridge, through Mowbray.

s Vaughton, R. D., of Whitchurch, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Mary Anne (md. 1825), d. of Edw. Dymock of Penley,

through Hanmer, Kynaston, Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

Vernon, Sir Henry, of Haddon (d. 1515), Edw. I., by w. Anne (d. 1494), d. of John Talbot (d. 1460), 2nd Earl of Shrewsbury, through Butler, Bohun, and Plantagenet.

Vernon, George, of Harlington Hen. III., and Edw. I., by w. Jane, d. of Richd. Corbet of Adderley, through Vernon, as Burton.

Vernon, Sir Henry, of Haddon (d. 1515), Hen. III., by w. Anne, d. of John Talbot (d. 1460), through Strange, Fitzalan, and Plantagenet.

Vernon, George (1635), of Harlington, Edw. I., by w. Jane, d. of Rich. Corbet of Stoke, through Bromley, Lacon, Corbet, and Devereux, as Sir Walter.

W.

* Widville, Sir John, Earl Rivers, Edw. III., by w. Catherine, d. of Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmoreland.

* Windsor, Lord, Edw. III., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Wm. Somerset, Earl of Worcester.

Windsor, Thos., Lord, Edw. III., by w. Dorothy, d. of Thos. Lord Dacre, through Greystock, Ferrers.

Windsor, John, of Shrewsbury and Harnage (d. 1771), Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Sarah, d. of John Price of Webscott and Middle, through Thornes and Kynaston, as Sir Roger.

* Winter, Sir Edwd., of Ledney, co. Gloster, Edw. III., by w. Anne, d. of Edwd. Somerset, Earl of Worcester.

* Wrottesley, John, Edw. III., by w. Eliza, d. of . . . Astley, through Talbot, Greystock, Ferrers, to Joan, d. of John of Gaunt. Also from Hen. III., by same lady, through Talbot, Strange, Fitzalan, and Plantagenet.

* Wrottesley, John, Edw. III., by w. Eliza, d. of . . . Astley, through Astley, Talbot, Paston, Beaufort, to John of Gaunt.

* Wrottesley, Sir Walter, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Anne, d. of Thos. Burton (d. 1642), through Newton, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

* Wrottesley, Hugh, Edw. I. and Edw. III., by w. Margaret, d. of Sir Edw. Devereux (d. 1622), as Devereux.

* Wrottesley, Sir Walter (1553), Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, or Margaret, d. of Sir Thos. Wolrich, Bart., through Bromley, Lacon, Corbet, and Devereux, as Sir Walter.

s Whitmore, Wolriche, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Lucy Elizabeth Georgiana, d. of Orlando Bridgeman, Earl of Bradford, through Kynaston, Grey, as Sir Roger.

s Whitmore, John, of Ludstone, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Sarah, d. of Thos. Acton of Gatacre Park (d. 1677), through Mytton, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Whitmore, George, of London, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Mabel, d. of Rev. John Eyton (1768) through Mytton, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Whitmore, George, of London (s. of John of Ludstone), Hen. III. and Edw. I., by Mabel, d. of Rev. John Eyton (1768), through Thornes, Kynaston, Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Wingfield, Saml., Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Sir Rich. Prince, through Wrottesley, Astley, as Brooke, Prince.

s Wingfield, Saml., Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Sir Rich. Prince, through Wrottesley, Astley, Talbot, as Brooke, Prince.

s Wingfield, Philip, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Martha, d. of Wrottesley Prince, through Wrottesley, as Brooke, Prince.

s Wingfield, Philip, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Martha, d. of Wrottesley Prince, through Wrottesley, Astley, Talbot, as Brooke, Prince.

s Wingfield, John Muxloe, of Tickencote, co. Rutland, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Catherine Ann Harriet, d. and h. of H. L. Lee of Coton, through Gough, Littleton, Devereux.

s Wingfield, Thos., of Alderton, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by Elizabeth, d. of Thos. Wingfield of Preston, through Prince, Wrottesley, as Brooke, Prince.

s Wingfield, Thos., of Alderton, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Thos. Wingfield of Preston, through Prince, Wrottesley, Astley, Talbot.

s Wingfield, Capt. Rich., Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Mary, d. of Rob. Leighton of Wattlesborough, through Rawdewin, Corbet, Vernon, as John Prince. And Edw. I. and Edw. III., through Devereux.

s Wingfield, Capt. Rich., Edw. I., and Edw. III., by w. Mary, d. of Rob. Leighton of Wattlesborough, through Devereux, &c., as Rob. Leighton.

s Worfield, Wm., of . . . . Edw., I., by w. Katherine, d. of Rowland Berkeley of Spetchley (d. 1611), through Mowbray.

s Wylde, Thos., of Commandery, co. Worcester, Edw. I., by w. Dorothy, d. of Rowland Berkeley of Spetchley, through Mowbray.

Whetall, Wm., of . . . . . Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Jane, d. of Roger Kynaston of Hordley, through Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

* Winn, Robt., of Bedwell, co. Denbigh, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Edw. Kynaston of Morton, through Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

Wynne, Rob., of Gartherir, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Wm. Dymock (d. 1764), through Hanmer, and Kynaston, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

Wynne, Brochwell, of Garth, co. Montgomery, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Dorothy, d. of John Powell of Worthen, through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Wynne, Sir Watkin W., Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Henrietta Antonia, d. of Edw. Clive, Earl of Powis, through Herbert, Fox, Newport, Corbet, and Vernon, as Burton.

Wynne, Sir Watkin W., Edw. III., by w. Henrietta Antonia, d. of Edw. Clive, Earl of Powis, through Clive, Herbert, and Somerset.

s Wycherley, Wm., of Wem, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Eleanor, d. of Rich. Hanmer of Hanmer, through Kynaston, Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Wycherley, Edw., Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Katharine (md. 1613), d. of George Corbet of Leigh, through Kynaston, Grey, as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Wood, Basil, of White Abbey, Edw. I. and Edw. III., by w. Abigail, d. of Rob. Leighton of Wattlesborough (d. 1688), through Devereux.

s Wood, Basil, of White Abbey, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Abigail, d. of Rob. Leighton of Wattlesborough, through Bawdewin, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Wood, Alexander, of White Abbey, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Frances, d. of Wm. Adams of Longdon, through Newport, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Wood, Wm., of Muckleton, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Mabel, d. of Rev. John Eyton (1671) through Thornes, Kynaston, Grey, &c., as Sir Roger Kynaston.

s Williams, Edw., of Eaton, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Barbara Letitia, d. of John Mytton of Halston, through Kynaston, as Sir Roger.

Williams, John, of Ystymcolwyn (d. 1685), Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Muriel, d. of Rich. Powell of Worthen, through Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

Williams, Chas., of Berthdu, Hen. III., and Edw. I., by w. Henrietta, d. of Pryce Maurice, through Owen, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s Wallop, Sir Henry, Knight, Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. and coh. of Sir Rob. Corbet of Morton (1578) through Vernon, as Burton.

s Waties, Edw., of Burway, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Martha, d. of Chas. Fox (1634), through Newport, Corbet, Vernon, as Burton.

s. Wolley, Thos., of Shrewsbury, Edw. I., by w. Judith, d. of Rich. Clive, through Corbet and Devereux, as Sir Walter.

s Wicksteed, Rev. Rich., Rector of Harley, Edw. I., by w. Sara, d. of Edw. Lutwyche (d. 1638), through Leighton, Onslow, Corbet, and Devereux, as Sir Walter.

s Wolryche, Fras., Edw. I., by w. Margaret, d. of Sir George Bromley, through Lacon, Corbet, Devereux, as Sir Walter Devereux.

Y.

s Yonge, Capt. John, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Elizabeth, d. of Andw. Corbet (1625), through Vernon as Burton.

s Yonge, Wm., of Caynton, Hen. III. and Edw. I., by w. Susannah, d. of Robt. Corbet of Stanwardine, through Vernon as Burton.

Z.

s Zouche, John, s. and h. of Sir John Zouche of Codrine, Edw. I., by w. Mary, d. of Henry Lord Berkeley (1613), through Mowbray.

THE FOUNDER OF OSWESTRY SCHOOL.

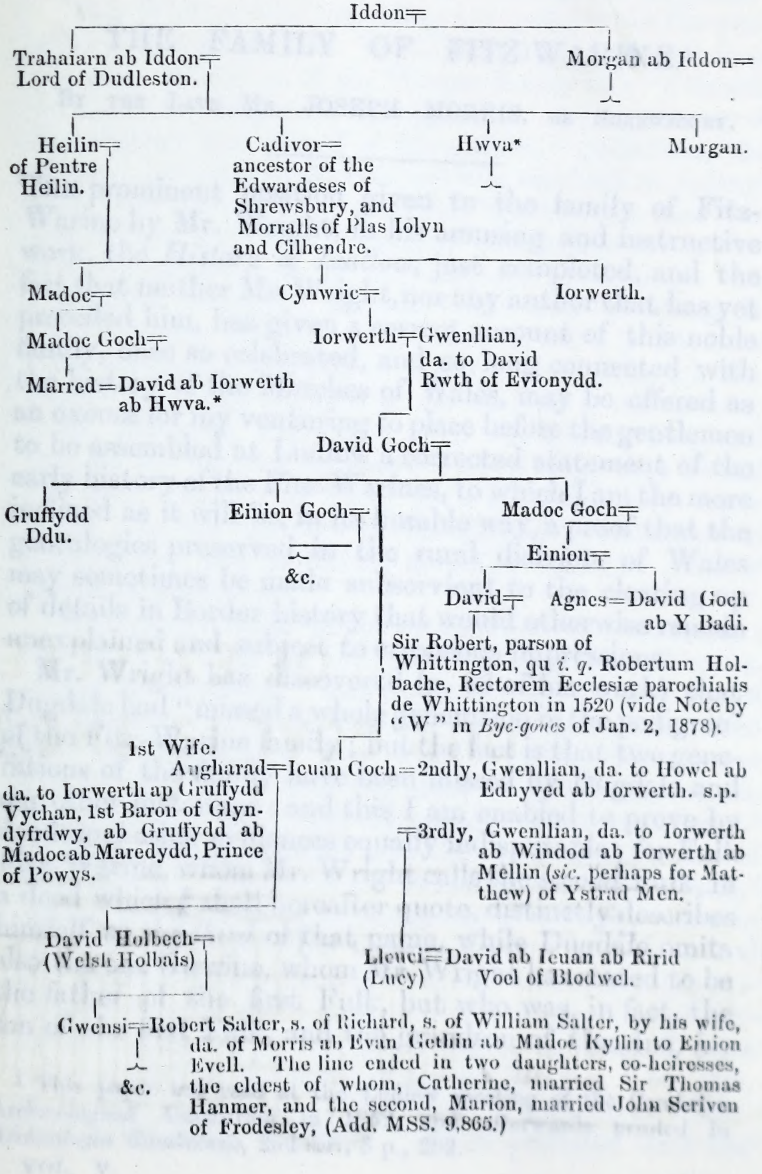
By HOWEL W. LLOYD, M.A.

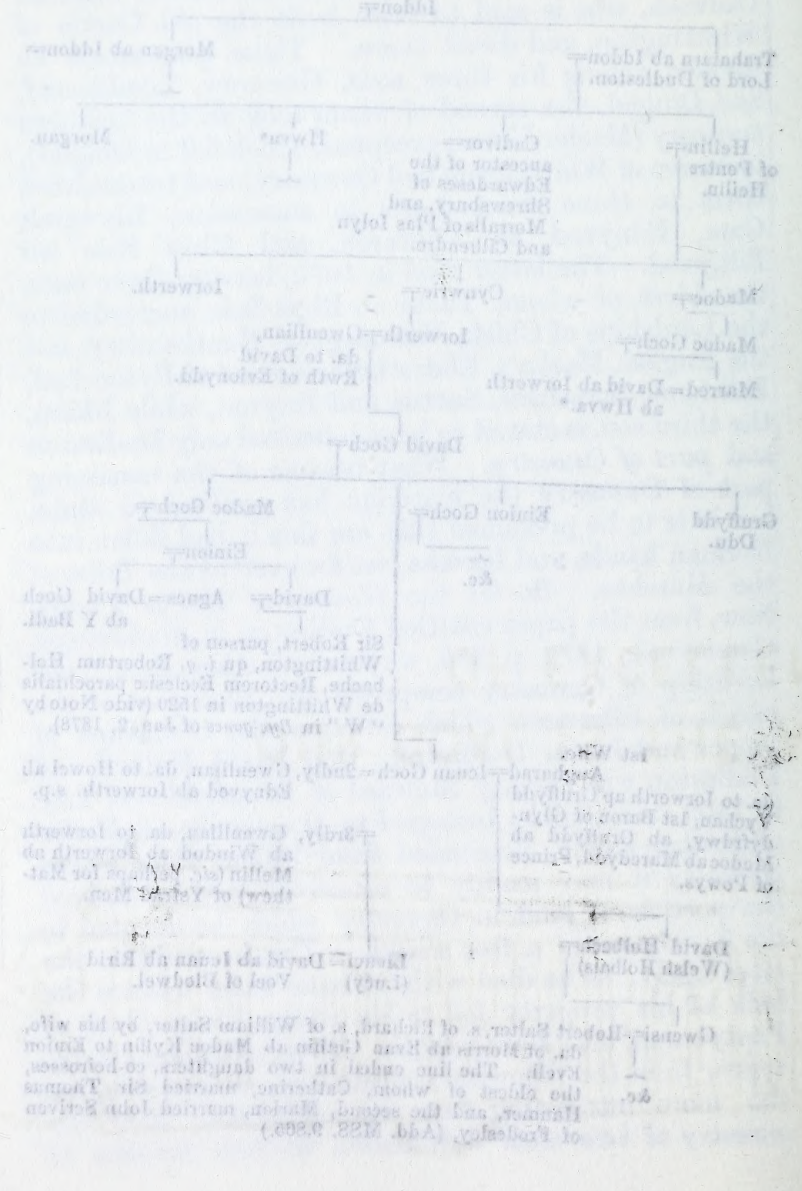
Some light may possibly be thrown upon the connection of this worthy with Oswestry, and the motives which prompted him to found a free school in the town[1] from consideration of his genealogical tree, and its surrounding circumstances. David Holbache was of the Noble Tribe of the Marches, the reputed founder of which was Tudor Trevor, who, as we learn from the *History of Powys Vadog* by the Chevalier Lloyd, was not only sovereign prince of Gloucester, Hereford, Erging, and Ewias, in right of his mother Rhiengar, grand-daughter of Caradoc Vreichvras (of the Brawny Arm) but also

[1] We are told in a work entitled *Christian Schools and Scholars* (Longmans, 1867, v. 2, p. 285) that the close of the xivth century witnessed the establishment in England of two new schools, the importance of which caused them to be regarded as models for all subsequent foundations of a similar kind in this country. These were William of Wykeham's twin colleges at Oxford and Winchester, the first of which, opened in 1886, may be said to have perfected the collegiate system of our Universities, while the second, which was not completed till seven years later, laid the foundation of another system, more peculiarly national—that of our English public schools. The object of these two institutions was to furnish a complete course of free education to 200 scholars, who were to be led from the lowest class of grammatical learning to the highest degrees of the various faculties. And at the same time that their intellectual training was thus amply provided for, they were subjected to a strict rule of discipline, and the religious element of education was given a much larger development than it had received in any collegiate foundation that had yet appeared. Chapels had, indeed, in some cases been attached to colleges before the time of Wykeham, though they do not seem to have been regarded as any essential portion of such institutions; but now the choral office and the magnificent celebration of ecclesiastical rites were provided for with no less scrupulous care than the advancement of studies; and thus the founder set his seal to one great principle of the earlier monastic education, namely, that habits of devotion, and those too of a certain liturgical character, ought to be infused into the training which is given to the children of Holy Church.

inherited, at the commencement of the 10th century, the Lordships of the two Maelors, Chirk, Whittington, Oswestry, and Nantheudwy, from his father, Ynyr ab Cadvach, who is said to have built the old Castle of Whittington, and dwelt there. These possessions he divided among his three sons, Goronwy, Lluddoccaf, and Dingad, the second of whom took all the northern territory (Maelor Uchaf, excepted, which fell to Dingad), inclusive of Whittington and Oswestry, and transmitted them to three descendants in succession, Llywarch Gam, Ednyved ab Llywarch, and Rhys Sais ab Ednyved. The latter died in 1070, leaving three sons, the eldest of whom, Tudor ab Rhys Sais, succeeded to the Lordships of Chirk, Whittington, Nantheudwy, and the English Maelor; Elidur became Lord of Eyton Isaf, Erlisham, Borasham, Sutton and Ruyton, while Iddon, the third son, is stated to have inherited only Dudleston and *part of Oswestry*. What became of the remaining part of Oswestry the historian has omitted to state, but it is to be presumed that ere this it had fallen into Norman hands, and become lost for ever to the Tribe of the Marches. So far the *History of Powys Vadog*. Now, from the paper entitled Dudleston in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1873, p. 255, we learn further that "the Lordship of Oswestry comprises also that part of the parish of Ellesmere which contains the townships of Upper and Lower Dudleston: that David Holbeche of Dudleston was Deputy Steward of Bromfield and Yale in 1409, and that he belonged to the family of Heilin of Pentre Heilin, descended from Iddon, from whose posterity it may readily be conceived that he derived the portion of land in Oswestry which he devoted to the foundation of a free school. This he could do the more freely, as he died without issue male, whence the bulk of his property fell to his uncles Einion Goch of Pantybursli, and Madoc Goch. This will more clearly appear from the following continuation of his pedigree, the more interesting from its connection with the ancestry of two such well-known modern families as

those of Morrall of Plas Iolyn, and Edwardes (Baronets) of Shrewsbury, who take their descent from Cadivor, the second son of Trahaiarn.





THE FAMILY OF FITZ-WARINE.[1]

By the Late Mr. JOSEPH MORRIS, of Shrewsbury.

The prominent position given to the family of Fitz-Warine by Mr. Wright, in his amusing and instructive work, the *History of Ludlow*, just completed, and the fact that neither Mr. Wright, nor any author that has yet preceded him, has given a correct account of this noble family, once so celebrated, and so long connected with the history of the Marches of Wales, may be offered as an excuse for my venturing to place before the gentlemen to be assembled at Ludlow a corrected statement of the early history of the Fitz-Warines, to which I am the more inclined as it will be, in its humble way, a proof that the genealogies preserved in the rural districts of Wales may sometimes be made subservient to the clearing up of details in Border history that would otherwise remain unexplained and subject to erroneous impressions.

Mr. Wright has discovered (p. 83 of his work) that Dugdale had "missed a whole generation in the pedigree" of the Fitz-Warine family; but the fact is that two generations of the family have been missed by Dugdale and our other historians: and this I am enabled to prove by deeds and other evidences equally indisputable; for Fulk Fitz-Warine, whom Mr. Wright calls the *second* Fulk, in a deed which I shall hereafter quote, distinctly describes himself as the *third* of that name, while Dugdale omits also the one Guarine, whom Mr. Wright has stated to be the father of the first Fulk, but who was, in fact, the son of the first Fulk, and the grandson of Guarine, *i.e.*

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Warine, the sheriff of Shropshire under Roger de Montgomery, which Warine was one of the warriors that came with William the Norman to the conquest of England.

This Warine, who, according to a pedigree in the possession of the late Rev. W. G. Rowland, compiled from the early evidences of the Warine family was "é familia de Loraine," Roger de Montgomery made governor of Shrewsbury and sheriff of Shropshire. Ordericus, the Norman historian of that period, who was born at Attingham, near Shrewsbury, describes Warine as a man "of low stature, but of lofty courage," and further states that Earl Roger gave him his niece Aimeria in marriage. By a singular oversight, Messrs. Owen and Blakeway, in their valuable *History of Shrewsbury*, vol. i. p. 39, state that Warine the sheriff died without issue, although Mr. Blakeway, in his *Account of the Sheriffs of Shropshire*, p. 34, distinctly avers that such was not the case, and that he had one son, at least; the fact being that he had two sons, Hugh and Fulk, both of whom, with their father also, are recorded as benefactors to the abbey of Shrewsbury, and as having severally held the office of sheriff of Shropshire.

Warine died prior to the compilation of Domesday; the name of Fulk his son, the *first* Fulk Fitz-Warine, occurs twice therein; and he served the office of sheriff of Shropshire under his kinsman Robert de Belesme, then Earl of Shrewsbury, from 1098 to 1102. He appears also to have again held the office in 1121; and at the burial of his wife, "with the consent of his son Henry," he gave Pimley, an estate near the town, to the abbey of Shrewsbury. In a deed of "Wills' Abbās de Lilleshall," among others relating to the priory of Alberbury, now in the archives of All Souls' College, Oxford, he is described as "Nobilis Miles Fulcho fil Guarini," and to him is attributed primarily the foundation of a religious establishment at Alberbury; but the pedigree to which I have referred adds to the name of his son Warine, "cui Rex. H. I. dedit Alberbury et isto fundavit Abbiam de Alberbury in Marchijs Walliæ." It is probable that the

foundation made by Warine was an enlargement of that commenced by his father.

The family had doubtless suffered for their connexion with Robert de Belesme, on whose attainder the lordship of Whittington, &c., had passed into the hands of the crown, and from thence was transferred to the Peverells; but Warine, son of Fulk, added greatly to their importance and to their possessions by marrying Miletta, sister and heir of Payne Peverell, then Lord of Whittington, by whom Warine obtained that estate; although, as it clearly appears, it was not without considerable opposition from her uncles, Sir Roger de Powys (so called from his own estates being in Powysland) and Jonas his brother, that Warine and his son Fulk (the second of that name) were enabled to preserve a title to the patrimony so acquired, and which Sir Roger de Powys and other members of his family more than once got into their possession.

Before I proceed to the progeny of the *second* Warine, it will be requisite to deduce the descent of his wife Miletta.

At the period of the Norman Conquest a large tract of the Marches of Wales, including the greater part of the present parishes of Whittington and Oswestry, the district of Maelor, &c., was held by the head of a distinguished Cambrian line named Rys *Sais*, which latter appellation was given to him because he was conversant in the Saxon or English language. He, doubtless, came to an amicable arrangement with the successful intruders; for it is recorded that, in the year 1070, he divided his possessions among his sons. Tudyr, the eldest son, had his father's lands in Whittington and the district of Maelor; but he clearly held them under Roger de Montgomery, for he is recorded in Domesday as a tenant to the Norman Earl of Shrewsbury, to whom he paid a chief rent of four pounds five shillings. The entry, which follows the statement as to "Wititone" (Whittington) in that record, is in these words:—"Tvder q'da Walensis tenī de comite I finē t're Walens' & inde redd IIII lib & V solid."

Bleddyn, the eldest son of Tudyr, had, at his father's death, the lands in Maelor, and from him the families of

Mostyn, Trevor, LLoyd of Leaton Knolls, Dymock of Penley, &c., &c., derive their descent. Ranulphus (in Welsh, Gronwy, Ronwy, or Wrenoc, as he was variously called), the younger son, had the lands in Whittington. In Welsh pedigrees he is styled Gronwy *Pefr*, *i. e.* Ranulphus the *smart* or *handsome*. He married Maud, daughter of Ingelric, a noble Saxon, who had previously had a son named William, of which the Conqueror himself was the father. By Ranulphus (who had a grant from the Conqueror of Hatfield in Essex) she had three sons, Hamon, William, and Payne, which last named was standard bearer to Robert Curthose in his expedition to Palestine, but he died without male issue. It may be presumed that William the son of Maud by the Conqueror was brought up with his half brothers, for they all bore the appellation of *Pefr*, anglicised into the surname of Peverell. The Conqueror's son William had a grant of estates in Nottinghamshire, Northamptonshire, Derbyshire, &c.; and the other sons of Maud were amply provided for. Hamon Peverell, the uncle of Payne and Miletta, after the attainder of Robert de Belesme, had Whittington, to which his brother William, and subsequently his nephew, and eventually his niece also, succeeded. By another wife, Ranulphus (Gronwy) had Roger, afterwards called Sir Roger de Powys, and Jonas; the former of whom Mr. Wright, by error, at page 64, has styled "prince" of Powys, a designation to which he had no pretension. Sir Roger had a son Meuric, the "Morice Fitz-Roger" of "The Gestes of Guarine and hys Sunnes;" and Meuric had two sons, Gronwy (Wrenoc) and Gwên (the latter often written *Owen* in Welsh pedigrees). This digression and explanation will be found useful in relation to the statement that follows, which will, I trust, place the earlier descents of the Fitz-Warines in a clearer light than the narrative abstracted from the historic romance.

Warine, second of that name, and husband of Miletta Peverell, must have died in or prior to 1156, as will appear from a document hereafter referred to: the

number of his children is not given ; but two of his sons, Fulk Fitz-Warine, the *second* of that name, and Richard Fitz-Warine, are mentioned in a deed of confirmation of lands to the abbey of Haghmond by Reiner Bishop of St. Asaph, who was appointed to that see in 1186.

The *second* Fulk Fitz-Warine married Hawise, youngest daughter and co-heir of Sir Josce de Dinan, the castellan of Ludlow. Mr. Wright calls him (erroneously) the *first* Fulk. His eldest son, the *third* Fulk Fitz-Warine, married Matilda, daughter of Sir Robert Vavasour, Knight, and relict of Theobald Walter, brother of Hubert Archbishop of Canterbury. Her inheritance was in Amunderness, county Lancaster, of which her husband Fulk Fitz-Warine had livery in the 17th year of King John's reign ; and that he was the *third* Fulk Fitz-Warine I am enabled to prove by a deed belonging to the priory of Alberbury, the original of which is now in the archives of All Souls' College, Oxford, to which establishment the priory of Alberbury was transferred (being an alien foundation) by King Henry the Sixth. In this deed, by the name of "Fulco filius Warini *tertius*," he confirms to the priory at Alberbury all its possessions there. It is witnessed by (*inter alios*) William de Hodenet, Randolph de Hodenet, and Randolph rector of "Wytinton." In this instrument (which is without date) he names Fulk his father, Hawise his mother, and Matilda his wife ; so that his position in the pedigree can admit of no mistake. Having thus established his place in the family, I shall return to the descent of the manor, &c., of Whittington, which is a remarkable instance of the uncertain tenure by which estates were held at that period of our national history.

Owen Gwynedd, who ruled over North Wales from 1137 to 1169, was a prince of considerable ability, and he obtained from King Henry the Second a grant of, among other places, the lordship of Whittington, which he re-granted to Sir Roger de Powys and his brother Jonas, the uncles by the half-blood of Miletta Peverell. This took place in the year 1156, and there can be no doubt, from the grant and all other circumstances atten-

dant thereon, that Warine, the husband of Miletta, had just previously died, leaving his son Fulk in a very early minority; for it appears from the Pipe Rolls of that year, under the head of Gloucester, that the honour of Alcester, in that county, was assigned to Fulk Fitz-Warine as a compensation for the deprivation occasioned to him by the grant to Owen Gwynedd of the lordship of Whittington: and this will account for Fulk having been brought up from his infancy with Sir Josce de Dinan, to whom, there can also be no doubt he was in ward; and during this his minority Owain Gwynedd obtained Whittington from the English monarch.

On the accession of King Richard the First, however, Fulk Fitz-Warine recovered his inheritance, and paid a fine of forty marks for the livery of Whittington Castle. (*Vide* Rot. Pip. 1 R. I. tit. Salop.) He was a great favourite of that monarch, and was by him appointed Warden of the Marches of Wales during the king's absence in the Holy Land.

Fulk did not stand in the same favour with Richard's successor; for on the accession of King John, he was again deprived of his patrimony, that monarch conferring the chief tenancy of Whittington upon Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, then Prince of Wales, who re-granted the same to Wrenoc (Gronwy) and Wennen (Gwên), the sons of Meuric de Powys, whose father Roger de Powys and uncle Jonas ap Gronwy had been tenants thereof to Owen Gwynedd. This grant of the Welsh prince was confirmed by the English monarch in the second year of his reign. The instrument (the original of which is Cart. 2 John, p. 2, m. 26, n. 123) is in the following words, which I quote as confirmatory of my previous statements:—

"Johannes Dei Gratia," &c. "Sciatis nos concessisse et præsenti carta nostra confirmasse Wereñeco et Wennoneo filijs Meuric de Powis pro servitio suo ipsis et heredibus suis Witinton et Overton cum omnibus pertinentijs suis ad tenend de nobis et hered nostris per servitium quod Rogerus pater præfati Meuric et Jonas frater ejusdem Rogeri facere solebant Henrico Regi patri nostro de ferendis mandatis nostris per Walliam: et ea conditione quod si aliquis pdtas terras calum-

niatus fuerit et eos versus nos disrationaverit satisfaciemus inde per escambium donand ipsis Wereñeco et Wennoneo vel heredibus suis vel ei qui versus nos terras illas disrationaverit," &c.

This grant of confirmation is dated at Condover, county Salop, 1st August, 1200. The manor of Condover was then in the hands of the crown; and at this time Meuric, the father of the new grantees, held the manor of Whittington.

Meuric de Powys must have died in or about the fourth year of King John's reign; for on the Escheat Rolls of the fifth year of that monarch, there is an entry under the head of "Salopescir," that £100 and four palfreys had become due from "Wrenoc fit Meurick de Powis," on account of his having succeeded to Whittington, &c., of which his father had died seised. I am, however, inclined to think that Wrenoc (Gronwy) never paid the above sum, nor did he enter upon Whittington; as it is clear that Fulk Fitz-Warine had sufficient influence to enable him to resume his family inheritance in the sixth year of King John, the restoration (the original of which is to be seen in Rot. Pat. 6 John, n. 17) is in these terms:—"Rex, &c., Vicecomiti Salopesciriæ . . . . . Sciãs quod reddidimus Fulconi filio Gwarini Castellum de Wittinton cum omnibus pertinentijs . . . Sicut jus et hæreditatem . . . teste meipso apud Waltham, xvij Octob." It would seem that Gronwy's brother Gwên must have died prior to this resumption by Fulk Fitz-Warine, inasmuch as, under the terms of the grant of the second of John, if any one should claim or recover the manor of Whittington, &c., then the king was to give the grantees satisfaction in another place; and accordingly, without any mention of Gwên, Gronwy, the son of Meuric de Powys, had a recompense for the same, the original of which is copied, Julius C. 2, Cott. Lib., and it is thus set forth:—"Wrenocus filius Meurici tenet octo liberatas terræ de Balliva domini regis Johannis pro decem libratis in escambium de Wytinton, quod Fulco filius Warini tenet, et debet esse de servitio Latimarius

in Angliâ et Walliâ." Thus also, the service or serjeanty of Gronwy (Wrenoc), which was that of being latimer or interpreter to the king, was transferred from the manor of Whittington to those lands that were given to Gronwy in exchange for that estate.

The *second* Fulk Fitz-Warine died in or prior to the fourth of Henry III., 1219; for in that year his son, the *third* Fulk Fitz-Warine gave to that monarch £262 sterling and two coursers, (*Vide* Rot. Pip. 4 H. III., tit. Berks,) to have the possession of Whittington Castle confirmed to him and his heirs. In the year following, (*Vide* Claus. 5 H. III., m. 9,) he had license to fortify this castle, having, on the 23rd November preceding, obtained a grant of a market at Whittington on each Wednesday, and for a fair there to last two days at Luke-tide, for which he was to give the king a palfrey, as may be seen in the record of fines, 4 H. III., m. 9, folio 143. He was slain in the service of his sovereign at Lewes in 1263; and King Henry the Third, being a prisoner to Simon de Montford, was induced to grant to Llewelyn ap Griffith, Prince of Wales, who had engaged to marry De Montfort's daughter, Whittington, with other castles and domains, which were till then held by Fulk Fitz-Warine and others who had espoused the cause of Henry, as may be seen in Pat. 49 H. III., n. 47. We learn also from Pat. 49 H. III., n. 26, that in the month of December preceding the said grant, Peter de Montford had the custody of this castle, but to meet the wishes of Llewelyn, he resigned his pretensions.

Most of these proceedings, however, were cancelled by the battle of Evesham, which took place on the 26th of August, 1265; but still we find Llewelyn retaining possession of Whittington, for in the fifty-first of Henry III., as may be seen in Rymer's *Fœdera*, tom. i, fol. 844, it was agreed between the king and Prince Llewelyn, that the latter was to receive from Whittington the services he claimed to have been accustomably due and paid to his ancestors, but that the king should appoint a constable and soldiers for the defence of the castle

The *fourth* Fulk Fitz-Warine, though deprived of Whittington, had succeeded to Alberbury and some other of his father's Shropshire estates ; for in the seventh of Edward I., 1279, he had granted Alderton, in the parish of Middle, to his kinsman, John de Lee, of Lee Hall, subject to the annual payment of one pound of pepper for all services, as appears by an Inquisition of that date. Possessing the gallant spirit that had distinguished all his ancestors, he so successfully served Edward I. in his Welsh campaigns, that he had the inheritance of Whittington restored to him, and by Cart. 11 E. I., n. 39, received from that monarch a grant of free warren in his lordship of Whittington.

It was the *fourth* Fulk Fitz-Warine, whose eldest son having been baptised by the name of John, afterwards adopted that of Fulk; for certain legal proceedings between him and his younger brother Fulk, then of Alberbury, are thus set forth :—

"Fulco fil' Warini de Abbebur' summon' fuit ad respondend Fulconi filio Warini de Witinton de placito quod teneat conventionem factum inter Fulconi fil' Warini patrem pdti Fulconis fil' Warini de Wytinton et pdtm Fulconem fil' Warini de Abberbur' de man' de Abberbur' cum pertint' exceptis Advocatione Abbathie de Abberbur' et Advocatione Eccles' ciusdem Villæ et Walescheria ad idem man' pertinent'." &c.—(Rot. 18 dorso Placita de Juratis et Assis' coram Johe' de Berewick, &c. Justiciarijs Itinerantibus in Coñ Salop' 20 E. I. 1292.)

It is probable that the *fourth* Fulk Fitz-Warine had died a short time before these proceedings, as from this period the Whittington and Alberbury estates were divided. His eldest son, the *fifth* Fulk, was summoned to Parliament as a Baron from the 23rd June, 1295, to the 24th October, 1314 ; and from this time the descent of the Fitz-Warines of Whittington and that of the manor continued uninterrupted until, by the extinction of the male line, the estate passed with Elizabeth the sister and heir of the *tenth* Fulk Fitz-Warine, to her husband, Sir Richard Hankford, Knt. Their daughter and heir Thomasine, married William Bourchier, ancestor of the

Earls of Bath of that name. His descendant John Bourchier, Earl of Bath, exchanged the manor of Whittington with King Henry VIII. : from the crown it passed to the Fitz-Alan family, from whom it was purchased in 1570, by William Albany, Esq., and the manor of Whittington has since continued with that gentleman's posterity.

If these memoranda should be deemed acceptable by the gentlemen assembled at Ludlow, and be of any service in clearing up some points of local and family history that have hitherto required explanation, I shall feel satisfied that my time and trouble in collecting and arranging them has neither been mis-spent nor misapplied.

JOSEPH MORRIS.

St, John's Hill, Shrewsbury,
21st August, 1852.

THE EARLY INCISED AND SCULPTURED STONES OF SHROPSHIRE.

By Rev. W. A. LEIGHTON, B.A., Camb., F.L.S., &c.

In an admirable paper in *The Antiquary* by Mr. J. H. Parker, of Oxford, on "The Victorian Revival of Gothic Architecture," he comments pithily and pointedly on the *furor* of the present age for the restoration of ecclesiastical structures. This restoration consists generally not in the preservation of the fine old portions, but rather in applying the "besom of destruction" in a clean sweep out and making all things new and pretty looking in that style for which the architect has a peculiar predilection. The consequence is that all things which have an historical association either general or local are destroyed. The monuments and tomb stones which record the former possessors of landed estates in the parish, are destroyed or mutilated, or, if preserved, removed from their original positions to some obscure and out of the way corner of the building. Many of the inscribed gravestones in the floors of the church or chancel are covered over with concrete, on which a gay looking pavement of modern encaustic tiles is laid. The remains of the ancient stained glass, which probably has its own special history attached to it, or which may be connected with that or some older edifice, is replaced with modern flashy stained glass whose subject has no association. Fine old wooden carved ceilings, or the fronts of excellent though perhaps late carved work of a gallery, are both, however excellent and appropriate in themselves, altered according to some modern style, or removed altogether. Truly old things

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are past away and all is become new, but verily a great deal more harm than good is the result.

Scattered among the churches of Shropshire are many incised and sculptured stones which are not only interesting as examples of the art and skill of earlier days, but especially doubly valuable as records of the early introduction of Christianity into our county. No doubt some of these which existed a century ago have been destroyed either willfully or accidentally, and it is with the hope of preserving the knowledge of those still remaining that they have been embodied in our *Transactions,* so far as we have been able to collect them. This notice will probably direct attention to, and bring to light, others which have as yet escaped us, and which may form the subject of future papers.

Fig: 1. This little Cross is very similar to those found in Cornwall, and termed Romano-British Christian in the *Journal of the Archæological Institute,* Vol. 4, where they are figured. Its date may be of the 5th or 6th century. It was found with others under the foundations of Atcham Church, which was of Saxon origin.

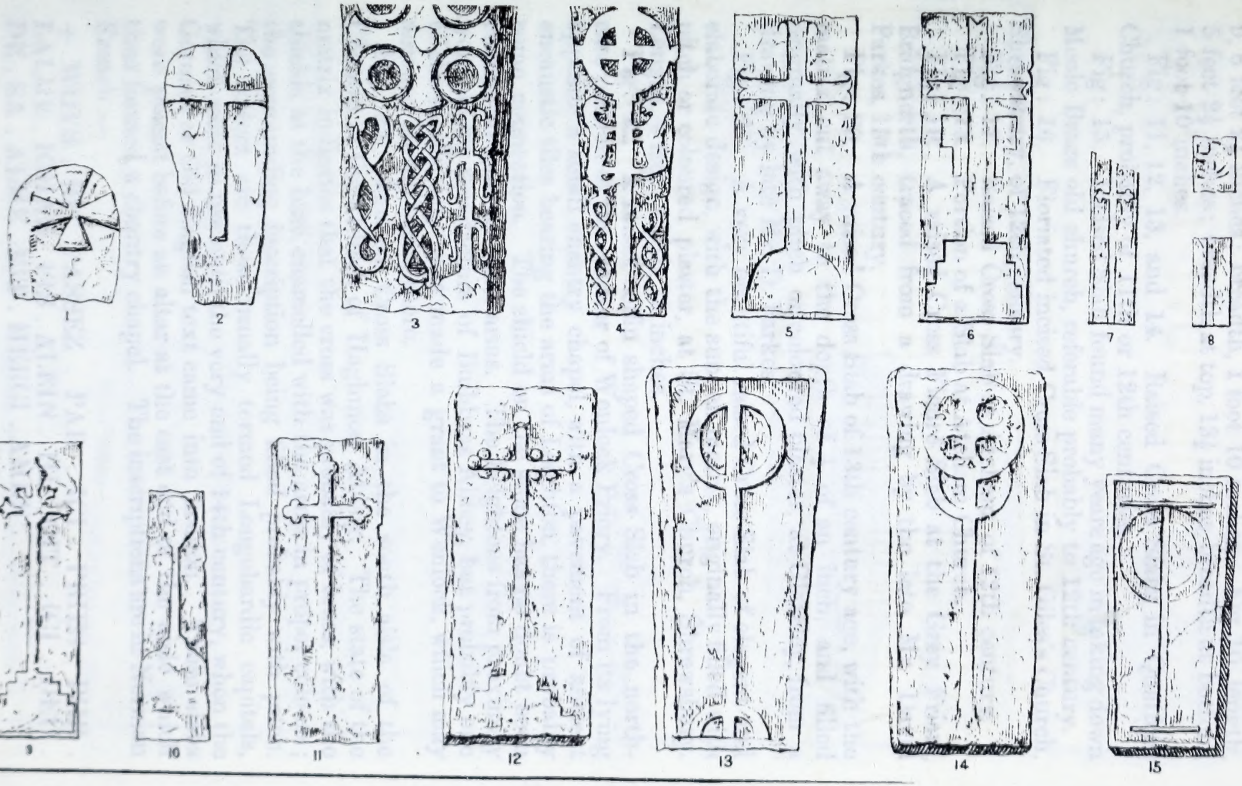
Fig: 2. This simple cross, of very early date, was also found at Atcham Church. It is similar to a cross at Trevorgy, engraved in *Gent: Mag*: Vol. 75, pt. 2, p. 1201.

Fig: 3. This fine but broken raised Cross Slab 3 feet 1 inch long, 2 feet wide at the top, and 21 inches wide at the bottom, and 5 inches thick, was found built under one of the northern pillars of the Norman arches in the nave of St. Mary's Church, Shrewsbury, which was of Saxon foundation. Its date may be from 8th to 10th century.

Fig: 4. This raised Cross Slab was also found under the foundations of the Saxon Church of Atcham. In length 4 feet 4 inches, width at top, 1 foot 7½ inches, at bottom 1 foot 1 inch. It may be referred to any time from the 8th to the 10th centuries.

Fig: 5, 6, 7, 8. Incised Cross Slabs in the floor of St. Giles's Church, Shrewsbury, of the 12th century. Length of fig. 5, 6 feet 3½ inches; breadth, 2 feet 7¼ inches. Fig. 6, length, 6 feet 6 inches; breadth, 2 feet 3 inches. Fig. 7, length, 3 feet 6 inches; breadth, 1 foot. Fig. 8 formed the step of the south door, and is probably now nearly or quite obliterated.

Fig: 9 and 10. Raised Cross Slabs in the floor of St Giles's Church, Shrewsbury, also of the 12th century. Length of fig.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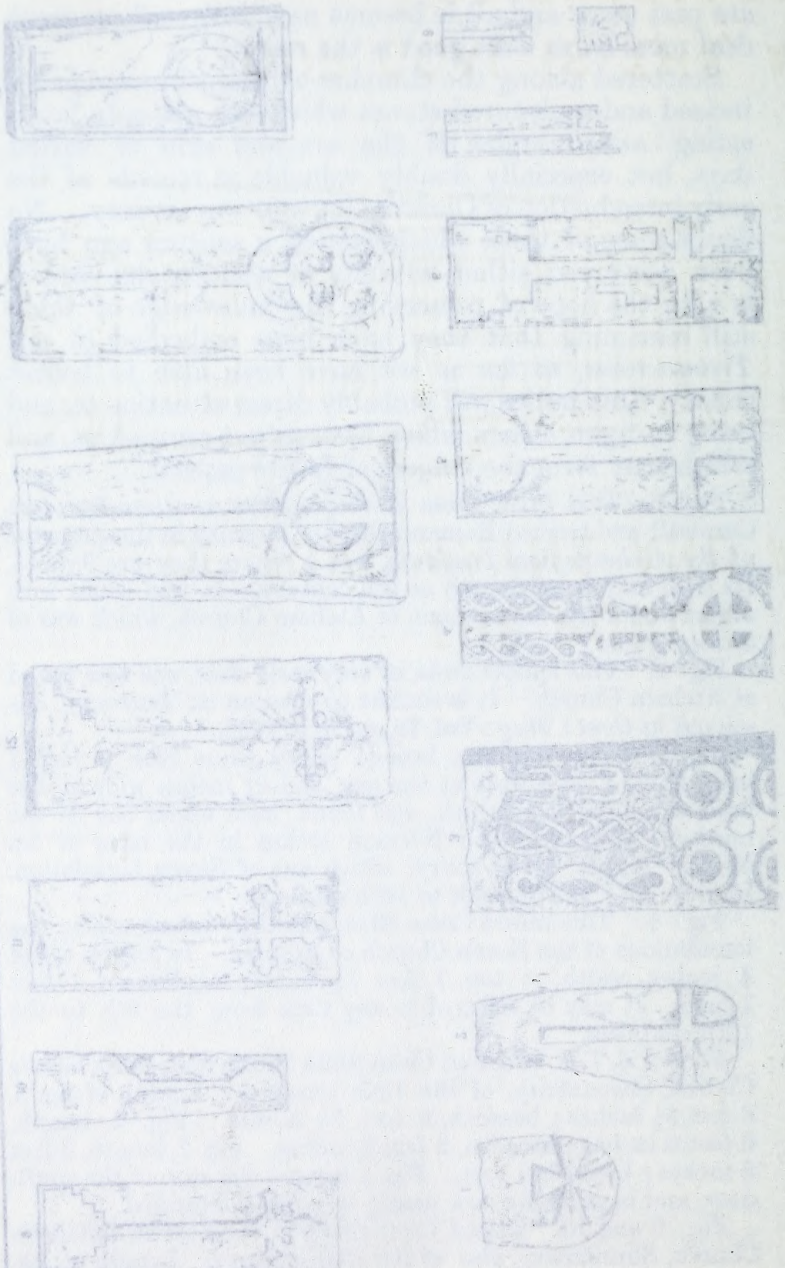

9, 6 feet 2½ inches; breadth, 1 foot 10 inches. Fig. 10, length, 5 feet 2½ inches; breadth at top, 13½ inches, breadth at bottom, 1 foot 10 inches.

Fig: 11, 12, 13, and 14. Raised Cross Slabs in Quatford Church, probably of 11th or 12th centuries.

Fig: 15. Incised Slab, found many years ago in taking down Meole Brace old church, referable probably to 12th century.

Fig: 16. Floriated incised Cross Slab in St. Giles's Church, Shrewsbury, of 12th century.

Fig: 17. Raised Cross Slab at Atcham, of 12th century.

Fig: 18. Portion of a Slab at Atcham Church.

Fig: 19. A raised Cross Fleuré Slab at the Grey Friars, Bridgnorth, traced from a drawing by the late Mr. David Parkes, 13th century.

Fig: 20. A raised Cross Slab of 13th century age, with the matrix cut away to the depth of ⅛ of an inch, and filled originally with pitch or coloured plaster, at Glazeley, from a drawing by late Mr. D. Parkes.

Fig: 21. A very beautiful raised Cross Slab of elegant and elaborate design, with the sunken matrix, originally filled with pitch or coloured plaster, at St. Mary's Church, Shrewsbury. Length, 4 feet; width, 18 inches.

Fig: 22. A raised coffin shaped Cross Slab in the north-east portion of the cloister of Wenlock Priory. From its lying opposite a small chantry chapel, with a pavement of ancient encaustic tiles bearing the arms of Leighton, there is probably some connection. The shield on the stone has no doubt been enamelled with the same arms. The Leightons from proximity were chiefly benefactors of Buildwas Abbey, but probably one of the family may have made a grant to Wenlock, which may account for his burial there.

Fig: 23. Incised Cross Slabs in the south aisle of the Chancel of the Church of Haghmon Abbey. The state of the matrix indicates that the cross was probably of brass, with the shields at the base, enamelled with the arms in proper colours; the surrounding inscription being filled probably with pitch. The letters are those usually termed Longobardic capitals, which were in use until the very end of 14th century, when the German or Old English text came into fashion. These slabs were placed before an altar at the east end of the aisle which thus formed a chantry chapel. The inscriptions are in Norman French:—

+ WOVS . RI . PASSEZ . PAR . ICI . PRIES . PUR . LALME . IOHAN . FIS . ALEIN . III . GIT . ICI . DEV . DE . SA . ALME . EIT . MERCI . AMEN .

ISABEL . DE . MOR . . . R . SA
. . . ALM . EIT . M
. . . Fitz Alan, (f
. . . ister of Hughes
. . . and Isabel, his wife, daughter o
. . . of Wigmore.
Fig. 24. A fine foliated Cross Slab in the
. . . probably
. . . on
. . . with
. . . the
. . . ME
. . . GIST
. . . She was one of the
. . . Why she was buried at
. . . The figure was traced from Mr. D. Parker's drawing, and
. . . Slab, 1 foot 9
. . . I
. . . Glamorgan
. . . century.
. . . LE . PIZ
. . . parish, in
. . . the south
. . . have been
. . . the period of
. . . the left hand
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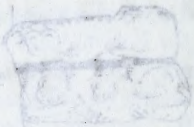

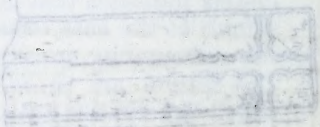

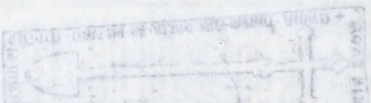

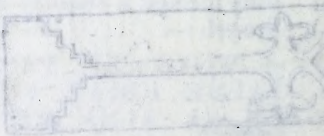

+ ISABEL . DE . MOR . . . . R . SA . FEMME . ACOST . D . L . DEU . DE . LER . ALM . EIT . MERCI . AMEN .

They commemorate John Fitz Alan, (fourth in descent from William Fitz Alan, founder of Haghmon Abbey), born 1246, died 1272, and Isabel, his wife, daughter of Roger de Mortimer of Wigmore.

Fig: 24. A fine foliated Cross Slab in the Church of High Ercall. The matrix had probably a brass cross inserted, with enamelled shields of arms on either side at the top. The letters are those of the 13th century, and the inscription indicates it the tomb of + DAME . ELANORE . LESTRANGE . DE . BLANCMISTER . GIST . ICI . DIEV . DE . SA . ALME EIT . MERCI .

She was one of the daughters and co-heirs of William de Albo Monasterio (who died before June 11, 1260), and wife of Robert le Strange of Whitchurch (who died about 1276). She subsequently became the wife of Bevis or Bogo de Knovill, and died before June, 1306. Why she was buried at High Ercall is unknown.

The figure was traced from Mr. D. Parkes's drawing, and the inscription appears to have been then partially effaced.

Fig: 25. A broken Slab, 1 foot 9 inches, by 1 foot 1 inch, with raised fleur-de-lis foliage, amongst the ruins of Buildwas Abbey, of the date of 13th century. The remaining portion of the inscription is C' : HUE : LE : PIZ : S .

Fig: 26. A fine Slab in the south aisle of the Abbey Church, Shrewsbury, believed to have been removed thither from St. Giles's Church, in the same parish, in 1824. It is of the shape known as *dos d' ane*, and of the period of 13th century. Below a richly foliated cross in high relief, on the left hand division of the tomb, lies the effigy of the deceased, also in high relief, his hands joined in prayer. He is vested in an alb, and on his left are, a bell close to the head; a chalice, containing the holy wafer; a book or missal; and a taper in a candlestick; all in outline. Along the edge, on the right of the figure, are the following Longobardic capitals :—

Th : M : O : R : E : VI : F.

which have been read as Th. More Vicarius Forietæ. The emblems indicate that he was a Priest.

Fig: 27. A Slab of coarse marble in the floor of the south aisle of St. Julian's Church, Shrewsbury, has an inscription round the outer margin in very early characters of the 13th century.

EDMOUND TROUMWYN GIST ICI DIEU DE SA ALMA EYT MERCY AMEN.

The Troumwyns were a family of very remote antiquity. Roger Tromwin was sheriff of Shropshire 1 Edw. II., and Sir John Tromewyn, Knt. occurs 17 Edw. III.

Whether the centre of the slab originally bore a raised cross cannot now be known, as it was utilised by inscriptions to Richard, son of Tho. Hussey, glover, 1620, and to others subsequently of his family.

Fig: 28. A broken square stone, bearing a very elegant floriated raised cross, enclosed in a circle about 1 foot diameter, with fleurs-de-lis opposite each angle, among the ruins of Buildwas Abbey, and of the 14th century.

Fig: 29. A broken slab, 3 feet 3 inches long, 1 foot 10 inches at top, at 1 foot 5 inches at bottom, at Buildwas Abbey, bearing within an hexagonal raised border a raised cross, protruded below the border into a large fleur-de-lis. 14th century date.

Fig: 30. A very elegant and elaborately ornamented raised cross slab, of 14th century, at Buildwas Abbey, the upper part of which is engraved in Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, v. 6, p. 335.

Fig: 31. A stone slab, 6 feet 8 inches long, 2 feet 7 inches wide at top, and 1 foot 7 inches at bottom, bearing in the upper portion an elegant raised cross, engraved in Eyton's *Antiq. Shropsh.* loc. cit., and also from Buildwas Abbey. 14th century.

Fig: 32. Two crosses fleuré, raised on three steps, lying parallel, with TB. and SB., in Burford Church, traced from Mr. D. Parkes's drawing. 14th century.

Fig: 33. A dos d' ane slab from Wenlock Priory, 5 feet 9½ inches long, 1 foot 8 inches wide at top, and 1 foot 6 inches at bottom, bearing a raised Greek Cross patée on a plain shaft: from Mr. D. Parkes's drawing. 14th century.

Fig: 34. A coffin-shaped stone slab at Oldbury Church, near Bridgnorth, bearing a looped cross in a sunken circle, supported on a shaft which tapers at the base, resting on a conical-shaped mound. Traced from Mr. D. Parkes's drawing. 14th century.

Fig: 35. A stone slab from Bromfield Church, near Ludlow, bearing a raised cross fleuré in a sunken quatrefoil, supported by a shaft on three steps, with a flower at top. On left side are some obliterated letters. Traced from Mr. D. Parkes's drawing. 14th century.

Fig: 36. No. 7, Plate 2, of Gough's Four Plates of Crosses on Tomb Stones, is a large coffin-shaped slab from Chetwynd Church, of 14th century date. It bears a raised cross, the

arms of which terminate in recurved simple branches with an acorn at the end, supported by a shaft similarly ornamented with alternate recurved branches and acorns, springing from a lion passant. A roundlet on the left side bears the arms of Chetwynd. This slab was originally in the middle of the chancel.

Fig: 37. A large oblong slab from Alberbury Church, with a fine cross fleuré, with smaller crosses fleuré radiating from the angles of the primary cross, supported on a shaft flanked with short fleuried ornaments, and a roundlet at the top. 14th century.

Fig: 38. A coffin-shaped slab from Alberbury Church, bearing an elegant scolloped wheel cross of eight rays, terminated by fleur-de-lis with an intermediate round flower. The shaft arises from a lamb with banner, and is flanked by five horizontal arms, each terminating in a fleur-de-lis, and with a plain cross in a lozenge at each swollen part of the shaft whence the arms issue. Immediately under the wheel cross are two fishes haurient. 14th century.

Fig: 39. An oblong slab from Albrighton Church, near Shifnal, bearing a broad raised Latin cross on a single step, the arms patée, the upper arm shortened so as to admit a reversed label with INRI., and two shields at the upper corners. 16th century. Traced from Mr. D. Parkes's drawing.

Fig: 40. An oblong slab, of 16th century date, from Shawbury Church, traced from Mr. D. Parkes's drawing, bearing a cross-crosslet Latin cross, and above it on the dexter side, EC; and on the sinister, KP.

Fig: 41. An oblong slab of 16th century date, bearing a plain incised Latin cross, arising from a conical mound. Below the arms of the cross on the dexter side is RALPH, in Roman letters, and a shield bearing St. George's cross, and on the sinister side, T+ESTON, and a shield bearing three chevronels reversed. Traced from Mr. Parkes's drawing.

Fig: 42. A large oblong slab from Acton Scot Church, bearing a floriated cross resting on three steps. Above the dexter arm of the cross is the letter R, and on the sinister a monogram apparently of B and A intertwined. Below the dexter arm is a chalice, and underneath that the letter I. Below the sinister arm is a book or missal, and below that the letter A. 15th century.

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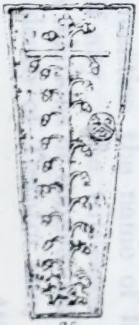

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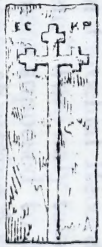

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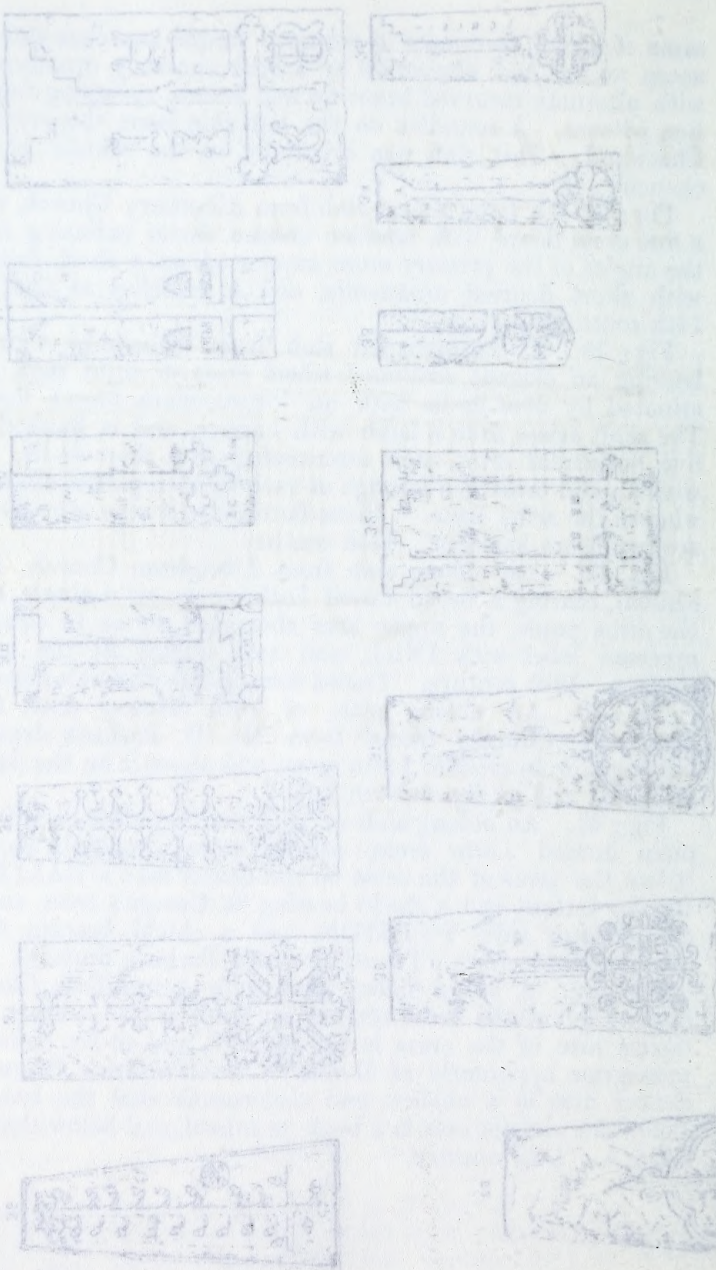

OLD SHROPSHIRE WILLS.

THE Documents so well-known as Wills are, says Mr. Sims in his *Manual*, of the greatest importance to the Genealogist, and interest to the Antiquary. They are the principal, and often the only records, by which families in the middle classes of life can trace any descent, prior to the introduction of Parochial Records. For the "Inquisitiones Post Mortem" were only taken on "tenants in Capite," or on persons supposed to be such. Wills are interesting documents as setting forth to a great extent the character of the Testator as a public benefactor to Church or State, and as a private individual. As a rule the Testator, if married, mentions by name his wife and children, and one or more members of his family. If the Testator be a bachelor or spinster, so much the better for the Genealogist; for then in such a case, all near relations, are, as a rule, mentioned by name, and often distant relatives. It sometimes happens that the Testator mentions the Christian names of his father and mother, and it very frequently occurs that a married man will mention his brother-in-law, thereby supplying the maiden name of his wife. If the Testator has been married before, he usually speaks of his wife as "my *now* wife." A Testator also as a rule states his social degree, profession, or trade; the name of the place at which he lives, and the parish or diocese in which it is situated. A woman nearly always states whether she is a widow or spinster, and if the former, is sure to mention the name of her late husband, and children, if any. The witnesses to old wills are as a rule always relations or connexions by marriage. The time of the death of Testator can, of

OLD SHROPSHIRE WILLS.

course, always be fixed as taking place between the date of the Will and the date of the probate. A list of debts and debtors was often added on to wills of the 16th and 17th centuries.

Old wills were written in Latin or Norman French, and much abbreviated. English does not seem to have been used till about the middle of the 15th century. Shropshire is in the province of Canterbury, and in four dioceses, viz. : Lichfield, Hereford, St. Asaph, and Worcester (one parish only).

Shropshire Wills are therefore to be found in the Record Offices which are attached to each of these four Cathedrals, and also in the Principal Registry of the Archbishop of Canterbury, at Somerset House, Strand, in the Archbishop's Registers at Lambeth Palace, S.W., the District Registry at Shrewsbury, and with the deeds relating to the Palmers' Guild at Ludlow. The *(a)*Calendar of Wills at Somerset House begins in 1383 ; at Lambeth in 1312 ; at Lichfield, 1526 ; at Hereford, 1517 ; at St. Asaph, 1565 ; at Worcester, 1494 ; at Shrewsbury, 1857. All the old wills proved in the Peculiar Courts in this country are preserved in the District Registries in Shrewsbury and Hereford. There are several sorts of Peculiars, viz. : [i] Royal Peculiars, which are under the immediate jurisdiction of the Crown, such as (a) St. Mary's, in Shrewsbury, including the parishes of Albrighton, Astley, Berwick, Clive, parish of St. Mary, Salop; (b) Bridgnorth, including parishes of Alveley, Bobbington, Claverley, and parish of Bridgenorth. [ii] Peculiars under the jurisdiction of Deans and Chapters, Archdeacons, Prebendaries, and other dignitaries, such as the Prebendary of Prees, including the parishes of Calverhall, Whixall, and parish of Prees. [iii] Peculiars which formerly belonged to Monasteries, such as Buildwas and Wombridge, but are now in lay hands. [iv] Peculiars called Donatives, such as Longdon upon Tern, Uppington, Ellesmere town and liberties,

(a) There is no Calendar of Wills at Ludlow.

Hampton and Colemere, Lineal, Tylley, Little Hereford, Ashford Carbonel, Morton Magna, and Bullinghope, which are under the jurisdiction of the Rector or Vicar of the parish, or a Registrar appointed by the Lord of the Manor. Part of these Peculiars are at Shrewsbury and part at Hereford.

Very early Wills are entered on the Close Rolls, in the Inquisitiones Post Mortem, in the Inrolment Books of Patents, and in the Chartularies of Monasteries. [v. Haughmon Cart: Vol. I., p. 173, *Trans: Shrops: Arch: Soc:*] The earliest Shropshire Will I have as yet been able to discover is in the Ludlow collection. It is beautifully written in Latin on a small piece of parchment, and is as perfect now as the day it was inscribed. It runs as follows:—

In no'ie pa'is t. filii t. sp's s'ci amen.

Ego Agnes Orm facio test'm meum in hunc modu'. In p'ms lego animam meam Deo om'ipotenci t. corpus meum ad sepeliendu' in cimiterio S'ci Laurencis de Ludelawe. It'm lego xxiiij. libras cere c'ca corpus me'm. Et om'ibs capellis ad vigil venientib's (cum diacono) t. subdiacono ecc'ie S'ci Lawrence (suas exequias). It'm sexaginta cli'cis psalteria p' anima mea psallentib's unicuiq' eor i^{d}. It'm lego su'mo altari ecc'ie Sci Laur' ii^{s}. It'm op'i ecc'ie Hereford ii^{s}. It'm frat'b's minorib's de Brugg v^{s}. It'm frat'b's predicatoribs Salop ii^{s}. It'm frat'b's S'ci Augustini de Lodel' ii^{s}. It'm egrotis de Ludeford xviij^{d}. It'm op'i cap'lle de Dynan xii^{d}. It'm in oblato'e 't al' exp'n die sepulte mee dimie marc. It'm lego D'no Walto' de Muncton Cap'll'o iij^{s}. It'm lego domu' meam in Brodestret quam emi de Nicho' fra' meo d'co Orm venditori' se'd'm disposit'om execut' meor. It'm lego domu' meam in Mulnestret venditori' et domu' meam in Oldestret qua' emi de Rog'o Kybin venditor' Ex hiis lego quatuor annualia vide't duo celebrand' p' anima' Nichi' Orm fris mei p'd'ci. Et alia duo annual' celebra'da p' anima' Walt'r de Brugg burgenns' de Ludlowe. It'm lego Aliae Orm unam marcum. It'm Dionisia Orm 't Agneta filie sue dimi'e marci. It'm Tibote Orm dim'ie marca. It'm Margie Orm dimi'e marca. It'm Will'o Orm Cl'ico sex marcas. It'm Agneti fil' Thom' Acc dimi'e marc'. It'm Petronille Orm dimi'e marc' et resid'm de venditoc' predicta lego ad celebran' annual' p' salute a'ie mee in ecc'ie S'ci Laur' de Ludelawe. It'm lego Agneti uxor Rog'i de Capell' dom'u meam in Oldstret qua' emi de filiab's Rob'ri

Brutun. It'm lego Ric'o Orm frat' meo domu' meam in Oldstret in quo inh'ito cum om'ibs suis ptni' ita ex ip'e dat Eme filii sue sex marcas ad ip'am maritane. It'm lego Agneti filii Willi' de Ledewich dimi'e marc'. It'm Agneti fil' Ric'i Orm dim'ie marc'. It'm lego x^{s} p'ticipane filiolis meis p'us no' nominatis se'd'm disposit'one execitor' meor'. It'm lego xl^{s} in pan' paup'ibs eregans. It' lego Petronill' Orm predicte unu' cocabu'. It'm lego Em'e p'dce unu' cocabu' a duas magnas cuppas. It'm lego filiab's Rog'i de Cap'll'a iij^{s}. It' lego qu'qe filiis Ric'i Orm qu'q' solid'. It'm lego Sibile filie Rici Orm unam ollam ancum. It'm Alicie de Ledewich xij^{s}. It'm op'i ecc'ie de Lodel' ij^{s}. It'm op'i ecc'ie de Staunton xij^{s}. It'm ponti de Temedebur' xij^{s}. Et resid'm omni' bonor' meor' mob'lium 't inmob'l'm lego ad dispen' p' salute anime mee sed'm disposit'one execitor' meor' p'ut melius viderent expedire. Hui' q' testi' hos meos facio Execitor' f'rem vide't Ric'm Orm f'rem me'm, Will'm de Ledewich, Rog'm de Capella, fact'm fuit hoc test'm die lune p'xia ante f'm S'ci Mich'is Anno D'm mccc^{mo} quarto.

TRANSLATION.

In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, Amen.

I, Agnes Orm make my Will in this manner. First I leave my soul to Almighty God, and my body to be buried in the churchyard of St. Laurence of Ludlow. Also I leave 24lbs of wax [? candles to be burnt] around my body. And to all the Chaplains who come to the Vigil with the Deacon and Sub-Deacon of the Church of St. Laurence their burial fees. Also to 60 clerks singing psalms for my soul, to each of them 1d. Also I leave to the High Altar of the Church of St. Laurence 2s. Also to the work of the Church of Hereford 2s. Also to the minor brothers of Brugg 5s. Also to the preaching brothers of Salop 2s. Also to the brothers of St. Augustin of Ludlow 2s. Also to the sick of Ludeford 18d. Also to the work of the Chapel of Dynan 12d. Also in oblation and other expenses on the day of my burial half-a-mark. Also I leave to Sir Walter de Muneton, Chaplain 3s. Also I leave my house in Broad Street, which I bought of Nicholas my brother called Orm, to be sold according to the disposition of my Executors. Also I leave my house in Mulnestreet [Mill St.] to be sold. And my house in Old Street which I bought of Roger Kybin to be sold. Of these I leave four annual payments, that is to say, two to celebrate for the soul of Nicholas Orm my brother aforesaid. And the other two annual pay-

ments to celebrate for the soul of Walter de Brugg burgess of Ludlow. Also I leave to Alice Orm one mark. Also to Dronicia Orm and Agnes her daughter half-a-mark. Also to Tibote Orm half-a-mark. Also to Margery Orm half-a-mark. Also to William Orm clerk six marks. Also to Agnes daughter of Thomas Ace half-a-mark. Also to Petronilla Orm half-a-mark. And the residue of the aforesaid sale I leave to celebrate annually for the welfare of my soul in the Church of St. Laurence of Ludlow. Also I leave to Agnes wife of Roger de Capella my house in Old Street which I bought of the daughters of Robert Brutun. Also I leave to Richard Orm my brother my house in Old Street in which I live with all its appurtenances so that he may give to Ema his daughter six marks for a marriage portion. Also I leave to Agnes daughter of William de Ledewich half-a-mark. Also to Agnes daughter of Richard Orm half-a-mark. Also I leave 10s. to be divided amongst my little sons [? grandsons or godsons] not before mentioned by name according to the disposition of my Executors. Also I leave 40s. in bread to be bestowed upon the poor. Also I leave to Petronilla Orm aforesaid one kettle, Also I leave to the aforesaid Ema one kettle and two large cups. Also I leave to the daughters of Roger de Capella 3s. Also I leave to the five sons of Richard Orm five (?) gold coins. Also I leave to Sibilla the daughter of Richard Orm one brass pot. Also to Alice de Ledewich 12s. Also to the work of the Church of Ludlow 2s. Also to the work of the Church of Staunton [Lacy] 12s. Also to the bridge of Temedebury [Tenbury] 12s. Also the residue of all my goods moveable and immoveable I leave to be distributed for the welfare of my soul according to the disposition of my Executors as they shall see most expedient. And I appoint these my Executors of this my will, that is to say, Richard Orm my brother, William de Ledewich and Roger de Capella. This Will was made on the Monday next before the feast of St. Michael [29 Sep^{r}] one thousand three hundred and four.*(b)*

(b) Whether Agnes Orm was a widow or spinster is uncertain, but I fancy the latter. I have met with but few notices of the name of Orm after the date of her Will (1304). A fine was levied 8th Edw. III., between Thomas de Haulghton and Agnes his wife, plaintiffs, and William Orm of Ludlow, deforciant, concerning land in Ludlow.

The names of Nicholas and Richard Orm, occur in Ludlow Deeds without date.—Also William, son of Nicholas Orm, date about Edw. I. Also Nicholas, son of Richard Orm, 17th Edw. III.

(*c.*) 1321. *John Ace(d)* of Ludlow. m. wife Alis; sons, Thomas, William, Christan; dau., Alicia; brother, Rich[d].

(*c.*) 1336. *William Talace* of Ludlow. m. wife Matilda, daus. Joan, Alis, Petronilla.

(*c.*) 1341. *William de Leynthale* of Ludlow m. wife Matilda, son John.

(*c.*) 1342. *Richard de Tensdon.* m. wife Katherine.

(*c.*) 1348. *William de Pyrefeld* of Ludlow m. sons, Richard, John, William & Hugh. Daus. Dionise & Petronille.

(*c.*) 1349. ?(*e*) . . . . . Plowmon or Plowdon. m. his father Simon, wife & dau; & sons John & William. D. 23 Ap.

(*c.*) 1349. *Henry le Woolere* junior m. wife Margery.

(*c.*) 1361. *William Ace* of Ludlow. m. wife Isabel.

(*c.*) 1363. *Richard de Orleton (f.)* m. sons Wil[m] & Tho[s]

(*c.*) 1377. *William de la Vilde.* m. Rich[d] his brother. D. 24 June.

(*c.*) 1379. *Agnes de M.* . . . . [?] *(e).* m. John son of John Hopton. Margery Pirfield. Alfred son of John Cachpole. Alice Cachpole. John Collyng Agnes dau of Wil[m] Goldsmyth, John son of John Rockhull.

(*c.*) 1381. *Thomas Milsant,* m. wife Johan. son John. dau. Alis.

(*c.*) 1386. *Isolda de Bockelton* "before called Isolda Galys."

(*c.*) 1390. *John Auledon* son of William Auledon.

(*c.*) 1390. *Philip Tyler* m. his wife Joan.

Fine levied 19th Edw. III., between Nicholas de Warrewyk of Ludlow, and Alicia his wife, plaintiffs, and Nicholas Orm of Ludlow, deforciant, concerning land in Ludlow.

Fine levied 21 Edw. III., between William Orm of Ludlow, plaintiff, and Thomas de Haulghton and Agnes his wife, deforciants, concerning land at "Hyntes."

In the "*Deliberationes Gaole*," Salop, 9 Hen. V., the name of Orm of Wystanstowe, yeoman, appears.

(*c*) Will in Ludlow with Palmers' Guild Deeds.

(*d*) A Fine was levied 6th Edw. III., between Hugh, son of Hugh de Leynebale and Thomas Ace and Agnes his wife, plaintiffs, and John, son of the same Thomas and Agnes Ace, deforciants, concerning land in Midelton Hugford.

(*e*) Illegible in Will through decay.

(*f*) Fine levied 5 Edw. III. between William de Atforton of Ludlow, and Margery his wife, plaintiffs, and William de Orleton, senior, and Christiana his wife, deforciants.

(c.) 1392. *Hugo Ace.* m. his dau. Agnes.

(c.) 1397. *William Collyngs* [or Conyngs] of Ludlow. m. his son John.

(c.) 13*(e)* *Stephen de Montgomery* of Ludlow. m. his wife Sabine. John Collyngs, John Catchpole & William Hope.

(c.) 13*(e)* *William Parys (g)* of Ludlow. m. his wife Sibilla; son John, daus Elizabeth & Margaret. He wishes his body to be buried in the Chancel of St. John the Baptist in the parish Church of St. Lawrence of Ludlow. He leaves money to the Augustin brethren of Salop, Bridgenorth, &c. D. 1 March.

(c.) 1405. *?(e)* . . . . . m. son John. To be buried at St. Laurence Ludlow. D. March. Proved 1405.

(c.) 1410. *John de M . . . hton.* m. his brother William.

(c.) 1413. *Amicia Fforcor.* m. daus Isabell & Agnes.

(c.) 1417. *Henry Handon.* m. John & Johanna his relations. also Thos Green & William de Tewkesbury. D. 12 Nov.

(c.) 1427. *William Corve (h)* of Ludlow. m. his wife Isabella & son Richard.

(c.) 1437. *?(e)* . . . . m. his wife Alice & his son John.

(c.) 1439. *John Hereford (i)* of Ludlow. m. his wife Alis, sons John & William, his sisters Johanna & Sibilla.

(c.) 1442. *Johanna D . . . . (e).* m. her father John Hereford. D. 2. April.

(c.) 1453. *Richard Dylowe* of Ludlow m. his wife Johan & Walter Dylowe.

(c) Will in Ludlow with Palmers' Guild Deeds.

(e) Illegible in Will through decay.

(g) Fine levied 44 Edw. III., between John Parys of Ludlow, plaintiff, and Roger de Ledeney and Dionisia his wife, deforciants, concerning land in Ludlow.

At an Inquis. Post Mortem taken on Philip Otteley, the 18 Hen. VI., John Parys sat as a juror.

(h) Fine levied 2 Edw. III., between Hugh Penymawe and Isolda his wife, plaintiff and Richard De Corve and Alice his wife, deforciants, concerning land in Ludlow.

(i) Fine levied 33 Edw. III., between John, son of John de Hereford of Ludlow, plaintiff, and Richard de Cleobury of Ludlow, deforciant, concerning land in Ludlow.

(c.) 1481. *Nicholas Tresser* m. his wife Johan dau. Gylian. son in law Rowland Symonds.

(c.) 1499. *Thomas Furbour* of Ludlow, Baker. m. Sir Humfrey Blakebourne Parson of Ludlow. John Nounce, John Pryce, Richard Bynge &c. D. 25 Jany.

(c.) 15th Cent. *(e) Stephen Hugyns.* m. William his brother & Alice his mother D. 15 May.

(c) Will in Ludlow with Palmers' Guild Deeds.
(e) Illegible in Will through decay.

(To be continued.)

THE GUILDS OF SHREWSBURY.

By Rev. W. A. LEIGHTON, B.A., Camb., F.L.S., &c.

The Guild of the Barber-Chirurgeons appears to have been a very comprehensive one, comprising not only Barbers and Perriwig-makers proper, but also Chirurgeons, or Surgeons, and Apothecaries—and eventually Wax and Tallow-Chandlers. Why these latter, it is difficult to determine, inasmuch as their association seems rather more with Grocers, &c. The Guild was very pertinacious of its rights and privileges, and especially strict in carrying out its laws and regulations, never permitting any freeman to cut hair or shave on Sunday. When the era of perriwigs ceased, valets and ladies' maids *presumed* to dress and cut their employers' hair, but the Guild speedily pounced upon such offenders, and compelled them to pay a fine or to become freemen. One of their functions was to "let blood" and draw teeth, and probably also to compound doses of medicine, and hence the Association of Surgeons and Apothecaries in the Guild, which continued until the recent legislation respecting the medical profession. The painted, striped, or filleted pole suspended outside their shops indicated their calling—the pole being that which the patient grasped firmly with his hand so as to cause the veins to fill with blood, and the coloured fillets representing the bandages to be applied to guard against too great an outflow of blood. Like all other Guilds, the first charter proves it to have been originally incorporated for religious purposes as well as trade.

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Henricus Dei Gra' Rex Angliæ & Francie et Dominus Hib'nie Om'ib's ad quos p'sentes L're p'ven'ent salt'm Inspeximus quosdam Ordinac'oes & Constitu'coes Misteram Barbitonsorie infra Villam n'ram Salop' tangent' & concernent' p' Ric'm Burton, Will'm Barbour, Joh'em Baggeley, Joh'em Hadenale, Joh'em nup' s'vientem Joh'is Now Joh'em Chinaler & Ric'm Gambon' Mag'ros ejusdem Mistere infra eandem Villam f'cas & Sigillis eor'dem Ric'i, Willi', Joh'is, Joh'is, Joh'is, Joh'is & Ric'i, ac Sigillis Willi' Hord & Joh'is Shetton jun^{r}. Ballivor' Ville n're necnon Sigillo officii Ballive ejusdem Ville sigillatat' in hec Verba In the name of the Trinite and oure blessed Lady Seint Marie and all the holy Companie of Hevene Knowen be it to alle Men That Wee Richard Burton, William Barbor, John Baggeley, John Hadenale, John Now, late servant to John Chinaler, Richard Gambon' Maistres of the Craft of Barbours of the Tow' of Shrosbury to the Honour and Rev'ence of God and Increce of ye Light that is boren yearly in the heye and worthy ffest of Corpus X'ti Day ben fully agreed and assented of certain Ordinances and Constitutions touching ouresaid Crafte to be had holden and kept as wele uppon oure Partie during oure Lyves as on the partie of ev'y p'sone and alle the p'sones yat in tyme comyng shall succede after us usyng and occupyinge the saide Crafte withinne the said Tow' of Shrosbury and the Franchise (yat is to say) That ther shall no mann' p'sone fro' this Day in Tyme comyng usyng or occupying the said Craft of Barbo' sette up nother holde no shoppe in Privite ny appert ny shave as a Maistre withinne the saide Tow' ny Franchise in to ye Tyme that ev'y such p'sone have the Wille and Assent of the Stywardes and Maistres of ye saide Crafte for ye tyme beynge, payng 3 Marc of Money to ye saide Stywardes and Maistres at such Dayes as the Parties may accorde the which 3 Marc by the ov'sight and avys of the saide Stywardes and Maistres yerely and tyme by tyme shal be paiet for Wax to ye Encrese of ye saide Light on Corpus X'ti Day And yef it so be that any man' p'sone in Tyme comyng be mys gov'net or wilfullich Reule p'sume oppon him to use and occupie the saide Craft as Maister not paing as hit is aforesaide and refusyng to have the saide some of 3 Marc in ye Fourme aforesaide that thenne hit is lewfull to ye Stywardes and Maisters of the saide Crafte for ye Tyme beyng to take Goodes and Catel of ev'y such mys gov'ned p'sone to holde ye foresaide xls in Name of Distresse ad the saide Goodes and Catell to have in to ye Tyme that Gree and Paiement be maade as hit is aforesaide.

Also that no man' p'sone of ye saide Craft fro' this Day in Tymes comyng shave no Man prively ny appert on Sondays on payne of iijs. iv*d*. to the Encrese of ye sayde Light.

Also there shall no Broder y^{t} is sworen unto ye sayd Craft, or Masters S'vnt or Prentyce induce or tyce any other Mastres Accostom for hym nether any Ma' for hym els under the Payne off forfetyng iijs iv*d* to the Encrese off the sayde Lyght to be reisyd by the Stywarts of the sayd Craft off Barburs.

And also that noon of the saide Barbours that nowe be ny no other in Tyme comyng take oppon him to shave no man' of p'sone yat is Custymer by the Quarte' to eny other Maistre of the saide Craft in to Tyme yat the saide Custume' fully have content and paied the saide Barbour his due Quat'age and Sallarie yef he go fro him away unpaied to be paied oppon Peyne of a Pounde Wax to the Encrece of the saide Light for ev'y Defaute yat any of them in Tyme comyng duewly may be founde gilty.

And also yat noon of the saide Maistres that nowe be or in Tyme to come shall be shall make no Coven'ts with no man' p'sone by the Quarte' to shave lasse than iij*d* on Payne of 2 Pounde Wax to be paied at ev'y Tyme that ev'y such p'sone may duely be founde gilty in Man' and Fourme aforesaide and reisonued forth with the saide stywardes.

Also that no maner p'son of ye said Craft in Tyme comyng absente him to come and to appere at c'tein Place and Houre be resonable Somence and Warnynge to him to be maade by the Stywardes of the said Crafte for the Tyme beyng withoute Cause reasonable oppon Payne of q lb Wax to be paied for ev'y such Defaute as hit is aforesaid.

Also yef any Hevynesse or Dissencion fall in Tyme comyng betwene any p'sone of ye same Craft as God defend that thenne the partie or parties so greved shal make her Compleint to the Stywards and Maistres of the saide Craft the which shull in hast possible and resonable Tretie betwix the saide Parties so greved and so putte hem to a finall and a trewe ende rightfully and reasonable without Favo' shewyng to any Partie And yef any p'sone or p'sons of the saide Craft in Tyme comyng seche any Mainten'nce or any Compleint make as for any Offence or Dissencion to be doon or had betwix hem or eny of hem to any man' p'sone or p'sons but only to the Stywardes and Maistres of the saide Crafte as hit is aforesaide that thenne ev'y such p'sone shall pay ij lb Wax in man' and Fourme aforesaide at ev'y Tyme yat any such p'sone may be found gilty.

Also yat ther shall no Maistre of Barbor' Craft withinne ye Tow' of Shrosbury ny withinne the Franchise of ye said Towne techen he ny no Man for him no man' Man his Craft for Mede ny Huyre ny Cosinage ny Alliannce ny Brocage ny in no maner kynde but yef he be bounde p'ntys seven years by Endenture of Coven'nt ensealet to that same Man yat he is bounde to And yef he be founde in this Defaute he shall paye xiij*s* iiij*d* to ye saide Light and to the saide Maistres abovesaide in the man' and Fourme aforsaid to be arered that on half to the Bailiffs of ye saide Tow' for the Tyme beyng and that o' halfe to the saide Light.

And also that there shall no Maistre of the saide Craft *Worchen occupien* ny huyre ny resceive no mannes S'vant ny his Pr'tis of ye same Craft . . . . . on lasse thenne he have made a full Ende with his Maistre yat . . . . . he hath s'ved and have full Leve to go where hym lust on Payne of vj*s* viij*d* for to be reiced in ye man' and fome aforesaide.

Also yat there shall no Maistre of ye saide Craft go away ny leven ny hym absenten' fro ye Light abovesaide in ffyndeyng of ye saide Light on lasse thenne he have Leve of ye Maiste' of ye same Crafte in Peyne of vjs viij*d* to be reiced by ye Stiwardes and Maistors of ye same Crafte that oon half to ye Baillifs of ye saide Tow' for ye Tyme beying and yat other half to the Light.

And also that all ye Maistres yat nowe be of ye said Craft and all thoo yat in Tyme comyng shall be Maistres of ye saide Craft shall be swore oppon a Booke duely and trewly to observe kepe and execute all thees Articles and Ordinaunces aforesaide for ev'more In Witnesse of this saide Ordn'unce the Bailiffs of ye same Tow' that is to say William Hord and John Shetton yongre at the usual Prayer and Requeste of ye p'sons aforsaide have sette the seale of her office And We the forsaide Richard Burton William Barbour John Baggeley John Hadenale John su'tyme S'vant to John Chinaler Richard Gambon' to this p'sente have set on oure Seals Writen at Shrosbury in the fiest of Seynt Agath Virgine in the Yere of the Regne of oure Kyng Henry the vjth after the Conquest xth Et hoc omnib' quor' p' p'sentes In cujus rei' Testimonium has L'ras n'ras fidei fecimus patentes Teste me ip'o apud Westm' quintodecimo Die Septembr anno Regni n'ri Decimo nono.

STOPYNDON.

To all Xtian people to whom this present writeing shall come or it shall see read or understand The Maior Aldermen and Assistants of the Towne of Shrewsbury in the Countie of Sallop

senden greeteing in our Lord God everlasting. Whereas it manifestly appeareth unto us by viewe and sight of ancient records and diverse and sundry compositions constitutions and ordinances in writeing heretofore had made and granted by our p'decessors Bailiffes of the said Towne under their seale of office to the Brotherhood and fellowship of Barbor Surgions Waxchandlers and tallowchandlers wthin the Towne ffranchess and liberties aforesaid that they have bin united remayning continewing abideing and agreeing in one fellowship and company wthin the Towne ffranchess and liberties aforesaid for the time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary, And that by reason of which composic'ons constitutions and ordinances greate quiettness and tranquillitie amongst the Combrethren of the said fellowship and company and to us and our pr'decessors hath continued touching the Governm^{t} of themselves And whereas now the said Brotherhood and fellowship have agreed wth Thomas Felton John Hoggins, Edward Browne now beinge and exerciseing the trade or misterie of Apothecaries wthin the said Towne and that they and all such others as hereafter shalbe and serve out their Apprentiships wthin the said Towne in and to the said trade or misterie of Apothecaries and which shalbe made free wthin the said Towne to exercise that trade or misterie shall from henceforth and forever be taken into and united to the said brotherhood and fellowship of Barbor Surgions, wax and tallow chandlers have now elected and admitted into their said fellowship the said Apothecaries wch we the said Maior Aldermen and Assistants doe by these pr'sents approve ratifie and confirme And yett forasmuch as it appeareth by the said composi'cons and alsoe thought by the Combrethren of the said fellowship and company that some of the articles in the said writeings and composit'ons be superstitious and not agreable to the Kings Maties Lawes and alsoe some articles wanting thirein which be necessary to be had and used, For the reforma'con whereof and the establishm^{t} of good and laudable orders to be had amongst them the said now Brotherhood of Barbor Surgions wax chandlers tallow chandlers and Apothecaries to the honour and glory of God and increase of good love and politique Governm^{t} in the same fellowship at and upon the humble suite and request to us made by the Combrethren of the said fellowship and company in that behalfe Know yee that we the said Maior Aldermen and Assistants of the Towne of Shrewsbury have concluded upon the behalfe of Barbor Surgions wax chandlers tallow chandlers and Apothecaries for good order tranquillitie and com'on wealth of the said trades

misteries and occupac'ons and not only for themselves that now be but alsoe that the said conclusion and order is and shalbe to knowe a due order from henceforth to be kept amongst the said occupac'ons and misteries of the same And alsoe for their successors that hereafter shall use and exercise the said crafts and misteries for ever The said Brotherhood and fellowship be agreed that they and their successors shall observe and keepe these orders and provisions following:—

Imprimis It is ordered assented and agreed unto that the Wardens for the time being or their Deputies for the time being cause the whole fellowship or the Combrethren of the said Company by their Stewards for the time being or their Deputies to meete wth the said Wardens for the time being or their deputies at the accustomed place or such other place or places wthin the said Towne as by the Wardens shalbe thought fitt and convenient at and upon the Thursday yearely for ever next after Trinitie Sunday at which time and place two of the discreetest persons of the said Company inhabiting wthin the said Towne or the suburbes thereof which have not bin Wardens of the said Company of three yeares before shalbe yearely elected and nominated by the ould Wardens to be newe Wardens of the said company for the yeare following as they have bin used to be chosen And that none of the said Combrethren shalbe elected Warden or Wardens of the said fellowship wch hath not served the office of Steward of the said Company unless he have formely borne the office of Warden or have bin one of the Assistants of the said Company which two new Wardens and the two Assistants hereafter menc'oned shalbe yearely wthin ten daies after their election sworne upon the Holy Evangelists for the true and faithfull executeing and performing of their severall offices according to the true entent and meaning of this Composic'on and of all and singular articles and agreem^{ts} herein expressed and declared.

And that the new Wardens and either of them soe newly chosen as aforesaid shall according to the ancient custome upon the same day time and place nominate make and appoint two of the said fellowship then inhab'ting and abideing wthin the Towne of Shrewsbury or the suburbs thereof to be Stewards of the said fellowship for the yeare following (videl't) each Warden one for which Stewards the Wardens that make and choose of them shall stand chardgeable to the said Company for all such somes of money gages distresses debts and specialties due and belonging to the said Company wch the said Stewards or either of them by the com'and of the said Wardens shall extract leavy receive and gather by distresse or

otherwise by virtue of this composic'on And that the Stewards soe nominated and chosen shalbe during the said time of their office at the comandmen^{t} of the said Wardens for the time being or of their deputies to give sum'ons to the said Combrethren and freemen of the said fellowship for their assembling and meeteing togeather about such business and causes as shall touch or concerne the said Company at such places and times as they shalbe com'anded by the Wardens for the time being and report the said sum'ons to the Wardens.

Item that noe person or persons that is not a Barbor Surgion wax chandler tallow chandler or Apothecarie his Journeyman or Journeymen nor his Apprentice from henceforth shall make or cause to be made any tallow candles to sell wthin the said Towne and liberties of the same unless he compound and agree wth the brethren of the Barbor Surgions, wax chandlers tallow chandlers and Apothecaries.

Item that noe tallow chandler their Journeyman nor Apprentices nor the Journeymen or Apprentices of any of them nor any other person or persons shall from henceforth make or cause to be made or use any thing belonging to the said Barbor Surgions, wax chandlers and Apothecaries wthin the said Towne nor the liberties of the same unless he doe compound and agree wth the said Brethren of Barbor Surgions wax chandlers and Apothecaries.

Item that noe man'er of person from this day comeing which hath not served his Apprenticeship in the said Towne to some maister useing or occupieing of the crafts and misteries of Barbor Surgions wax chandlers tallow chandlers and Apothecaries shall sett up nor hould any shop in private or openly as a maister wthin the said Towne or Franchess until the time that every such person have the wills and assents of the maisters and wardens of the said Occupac'ons for the time being wthout paieing five pounds to the said maisters and wardens at such daies as the said parties shall accord.

Item if any man'er of person in time comeing shall willfully pr'sume to use and occupie the said crafts of Barbor Surgions wax chandlers tallow chandlers or Apothecaries or any of them not paying as is aforesaid and refusing to pay the said som'e of five pounds in forme aforesaid That then it shalbe lawful to the maister and Wardens of the said Company for the time to take a resonable distress of the goods and cattells of every such unruly person by their Stewards in the name of distress and the same goods and cattells to keepe till they agree and paym^{t} be made as is aforesaid.

Item that noe man'er of persons of the said crafts misteries or

occupac'ons of Barbor Surgions wax chandlers tallow chandlers and Apothecaries in time comeing absent him to come or to appeare at a certaine place upon sum'ons and warning to him to be made by the stewards of the said crafts misteries and occupac'ons of Barbor Surgions, wax chandlers tallow chandlers and Apothecaries for the time being wthout cause resonable or lawfull upon peine of two shillings and six pence for every such default.

Item every master of the said fellowship and company shalbe true contributer to all man'er of chardges and expences touching or concerning the said Company to or wth the residue of the Combrethren of the said fellowship upon peine to forfeite three shillings fower pence besides his chardge of contribution.

Item that noe maister of the said Company shall receive or take any apprentice for any lesse terme than seaven yeares upon paine to forfeite for every apprentice to be taken to the contrary fortie shillings of lawfull money of England.

Item that noe man'er of person of the said craft or misterie of a Barbor Surgion shall shave any man privately or openly upon Sundaies upon paine of three shillings fower pence to be paid to the said maisters or wardens.

Item that noe Brother nor any servant or apprentice induce or entice any other maisters customer from him nor any man for him by his meanes or procurem^{t} under the paine of three shillings fower pence to be raised by the maisters and wardens of the said craftes or Stewards of the same by their com'and.

Item that noe maister of the said crafts or misteries wthin the said Towne or Franchess thereof nor noe man for him shall teach or cause to be taught any man'er of person but such as is bound apprentice by Indenture of apprentiship sealed and delivered to the same man as he is bound to And if any be found in this defalt he shall pay thirteene shillings and fower pence to the said Wardens and maisters in man'er and forme aforesaid.

Item it is agreed condescended and concluded among the said occupac'ons that all the maisters that now be of the said crafts and all those that in time comeing shalbe masters of the said crafts shall be sworne upon a booke before the Wardens of the said Company duely and truely to observe keepe and execute all these articles and ordinances for evermore.

Item it is agreed condescended and concluded among the said occupac'ons that the Stewards shall goe as oftentimes as it shalbe thought necessary by the said occupac'ons or by the Maior and Justices of the said Towne and liberties to every brothers house that maketh any tallow candles to view and

see that there be good and lawfull stuffe both of week and tallow putt in the said candles putt to sale or to be putt to sale.

Item if any Apprentice of the said Company and fellowship doe depart or steale from his master's service wthin the terme of his apprentiship that such apprentice shall loose his freedome and never after be receaved into the said Company otherwise than as a Foreigner.

Item it is agreed condescended and concluded among the said occupac'ons that every brother of the said Company and fellowship beare and susteyne togeather as one whole occupac'on all man'er of chardges and customes belonging to the Kings Matie the Maior and his Brethren of the said Towne and his and their successors as the said occupac'ons have done and used customably to doe before this time and that time out of mind.

Item that the Towne and liberties may be dayly served the better according it is agreed betwix ye Maior of the said Towne and his Brethren and the said Barbor Surgions wax and tallow chandlers and Apothecaries It is agreed and granted unto the said occupac'ons by the whole consent of the said Maior and his Brethren That from henceforth there shall noe man'er of person or persons exercise use or sell any tallow candles wthin the said Towne and liberties of the same unless he or they wch shall soe use exercise make or sell any candles be admitted to the Franchess and alsoe after his said admittance have compounded or agreed with the said occupac'ons upon paine of forfeite to the said occupac'ons their stuffe made and putt to sale.

Item it is ordered that every master of the said Company when he taketh an Apprentice shall cause an entry thereof to be made into a booke of entries of the said Company for which entry there shalbe paid two shillings and six pence to the use of the said Company. And that every such apprentice at his being made a freeman of the said Company shall pay twentie shillings to the use of the said Company if a Foreigners sonne if a freeman's sonne but two shillings and sixpence and thereupon to have an entry made of his freedome in the said booke. In witness whereof to all and singular the premises we have caused the com'on seale of the said Towne to be putt the day of in the fowerteenth yeare of the Raigne of our Soveraigne Lord Charles the Second by the Grace of God of England Scotland France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith &c and in the yeare of our Lord one thousand six hundred sixtie and two.

To all to whom these Presents shall come Thomas Whittingham, Samuel Jones, John Lloyd, William Lloyd, John Owen, Joseph Heyward senior, Joseph Hayward junior, James Bennett, Samuel Washington, William Purslow, Charles Edwards, Joseph Chilton, William Hulme, William Gower, John Nightingale, Richard Lowe, Andrew Hinley, John Dibben, Joseph Barkley, William Warter, and William Clemson, all of the Town of Shrewsbury in the County of Salop, Peruke Makers and Hair dressers send greeting.

Whereas the practice of exercising our respective Trades and callings upon the Lords Day commonly called Sunday is not only a Profanation of that Holy Sabbath, but contrary to Law and being desirous as far as in us lies to prevent such Practices in future have unanimously resolved to discontinue the same and to bind ourselves mutually each to the other in the Penalty hereinafter mentioned in case of any Breach or Nonperformance of the Covenants hereinafter inserted for that purpose Now therefore these presents witness and we the s^{d} &c do hereby for ourselves severally and respectively and not jointly covenant that we will not hereafter directly or indirectly by ourselves journeymen or apprentices exercise our respective callings on the Lords Day on any pretence whatsoever.

Penalty for Breach £5—to be recovered by the Wardens of the C^{o} of Barbers &c in the Town Court of Shrewsbury—£4 of which shall be applied to the use and benefit of the Company in their Corporate Capacity and one pound to the Informer. No action until after 14 days notice in writing—nor after tender of penalty—and every action brought within one calendar month next after complaint. No objection to be raised to witnesses by reason of interest in penalty.

Signed and sealed by all the above (except Barkley Warter & Clemson who never signed) in the presence of two Witnesses. Aug. 1787

BARBOR CHIRURGIONS.

John Bowers
Richard Leather
William Blakeway
John Phillips
John Shelvocke
Thomas Hill
Thomas Chesheire
Thomas Trigg
Thomas Bowers
Robert Corser
Rowland Grinsell
Charles Brodhurst
William Clemson
Francis James
Moses Holebrooke
George Jones
Thomas Treavenor
John Wright
Richard Bott
Charles Shelvocke

Edward Wood — Andrew Ramsden
Robert Oakeford — Edward Smith
Stephen Gorton — William Wolly
Andrew Baylye

Jan. 8. 1675	Humphrey Hodgis			10	0	0
Jan. 7. 1674	Daniel Sunderland			10	0	0
Jan. 6. 1675	Robert Austin eldest s. of a barbor surgion[1]					
May 25. 1676	Henry Corser eldest s. of his father ...					
May 25. 1676	Richard Phillips eldest s. of his father deceased					
Feb. 27. 1676	Thomas Collins					
Feb. 27. 1676	William Creswell					
June 24. 1677	Richard Ridley					
July 16. 1679	William Wartar					
June 15. 1681	John Lownes					
June 15. 1681	Cotton Needham					
Jan. 8. 1684	Philip Bowdeler					
May 26. 1687	Edward Nickolls					
May 26. 1687	Peter James eldest s. of his father ...					
May 26. 1687	Richard Phillips eldest s. of his father ...					
Sep. 8. 1688	Richard Smith			10	0	0
Jan. 9. 1688	Richard Clarke					
June 23. 1691	Daniel Clemson					
Jan. 8. 1691	John Grinsell eldest s. of a freeman ...					
Jan. 3. 1694	John Taylor	*s.s.*	... ...			
Jan. 3. 1694	Samuel Harpar	*s.s.*	... ...			
June 11. 1696	Thomas Clarke	*s.s.*	... ...			
Dec. 8. 1696	William Woosull	*s.s.*	... ...			
Jan. 7. 1696	Robert Gorton[2]	*s.s.*	... ...			
Jan. 6. 1697	Thomas Clemson	*s.s.*	... ...			
Jan. 23. 1699	Thomas Smith	*s.s.*	... ...			
Jan. 23. 1699	John Taylour	*d.s.*	... ...			
Feb. 4. 1700	William Coxe	*d.s.*	... ...			
Jan. 26. 1701	Samuel Clemson	*d.s.*	... ...			
Jan. 26. 1701	Richard Wilding	*d.s.*	... ...			
Jan. 26. 1701	John Gorton	*d.s.*	... ...			
Jan. 7. 1702	William Somerfield	*d.s.*	... ...			
June 23. 1704	Charles Fosbrooke[3]	*d.s.*	... ...			
June 23. 1704	Foster Phillips	*d.s.*	... ...			
June 15. 1704	Thomas Davies [4]	*d.s.*	. . ...			
June 14. 1705	Nathaniel Jonson[3 4]	*d.s.*	... ...			

[1] Paid to the use of the Co. 2 quarts of French wine 6d. to the Steward and 4d. to the Clerk wh. is all that can be demanded of the eldest son of a Barbor Chirirgion.

[2] From this date it is called the trade of a "Barber Chyrurgeon and Perriwig maker."

[3] Not to take any apprentice until he attain the age of four and twenty.

[4] Nor Journeyman.

June 16.	1708	James Rhodes	*d.s.*	...	...
June 30.	1709	Thomas Payton	*d.s.*	...	...
Feb. 16.	170$^{9}_{10}$	Walter Peake [1]	*d.s.*	...	...
Jan. 9.	1710	David Roberts	*d.s.*	...	...
June 7.	1711	Samuel Wilding	*d.s.*	...	...
Jan. 11.	171$\frac{1}{2}$	Robert Morgan	*d.s.*	...	...
June 20.	1712	Robert Easthop	*d.s.*	...	...
June 12.	1713	Thomas Barrett	*d.s.*	...	...
June 12.	1713	Joseph Hussey	*d.s.*	...	...
June 3.	1714	William Austin	*s.s.*	...	...
Jan. 16.	1715	Thomas Stanley	*d.s.*	...	...
Jan. 16.	1715	Thomas Scrivener	*d.s.*	...	...
Jan. 16.	1715	Samuel Downes	*d.s.*	...	...
July 1.	1717	Richard Ridley	*d.s.*	...	...
Jan. 9.	1717	Ralph Wattars	*d.s.*	...	...
June 19.	1718	Joseph Williams	*d.s.*	...	...
Jan. 20.	171$^{8}_{9}$	John Burly	*d.s.*	...	...
Jan. 14.	171$^{9}_{10}$	William Warter jun^{r}	*d.s.*	...	...
Jan. 12.	172$^{0}_{1}$	Richard Lorgrave	*d.s.*	...	...
Jan. 12.	172$^{0}_{1}$	Thomas Warter	*d.s.*	...	...
Jan. 11.	1721	Francis Evans	*d.s.*	...	..
Mar. 19.	172$\frac{1}{2}$	Richard Davis	*d.s.*	...	...
May 31.	1722	Nicholas Cooke	*d.s.*	...	...
Jan. 9.	1723	Richard Clarke	*d.s.*	...	...
Jan. 19.	1724	William Cope	*d.s.*	...	...
June 17.	1726	Edward Cooke	*d.s.*	...	...
June 17.	1726	Edward Jonson	*d.s.*	...	...
June 17.	1726	Corbet Price	*d.s.*	...	...
Oct. 21.	1726	James Wicksteed	*d.s.*	...	...
July 2.	1728	Abraham Lyte	*d.s.*	...	...
Jan. 17.	172$^{7}_{8}$	Robert Heath	*d.s.*	...	...
Jan. 17.	172$^{8}_{9}$	John Phillips	*d.s.*	...	...
June 11.	1729	John Austin	*d.s.*	...	...
June 11.	1729	Theophilus Dod	*d.s.*	...	...
Jan. 15.	1729	Robert Harper	...	...	..
Jan. 15.	1729	John Fardoe	...	...	...
Jan. 15.	1729	William Cleaton	. .	...	...
Jan. 14.	1730	William Oswell	...	...	...
Jan. 14.	1730	Richard Taylor	...	...	...
Jan. 14.	1730	Richard Harrison	...	...	...
Jan. 19.	1731	James Rhodes	...	...	...
Jan. 19.	1731	Benjamin Sockell	...	...	...
Jan. 19.	1731	Richard Phillips jun...		...	...
July 13.	1732	Thomas Picken	...	...	...
July 13.	1732	Atkins Whittingham		...	...
Jan. 16.	1732	John Davies	...	...	...

[1] Oath now first mentioned as taken before the Mayor of Shrewsbury.

Aug. 14. 1733	William Cotton				
Jan. 16. 1733	Job Brown				
Jan. 16. 1733	John Farrington				
Jan. 16. 1733	Thomas Bennett				
Jan. 2. 1734	Richard Briscoe				
June 5. 1735	John Hall				
July 10. 1736	John Allett				
Feb. 14. 173$\frac{7}{8}$	Samuel Miller				
Feb. 26. 1739	Andrew Downes				
Feb. 26. 1739	Edwasd Payton				
Feb. 26. 1739	Richard Painter				
Feb. 26. 1739	Francis Ball				
May 28. 1741	William Warter				
May 28. 1741	William Downes				
June 8. 1741	George Steen				
June 8. 1741	John Ralphes				
Jan. 29. 1741	Thomas Phillips foreigner			20	0 0
Jan. 4. 174$\frac{3}{4}$	Richard Davis				
June 28. 1744	Thomas Davies eldest s. of a freeman ...			0	3 6
June 2. 1745	William Watkis			1	3 6
April 30. 1746	Edward Edwards			1	3 6
June 4. 1746	Samuel Antelett			1	3 6
Jan. 23. 1746	Thomas Mansell			1	3 6
Jan. 23. 1746	John Warter eldest s. of a freeman ...			0	3 6
June 19. 1750	Richard Ravens			1	3 6
June 19. 1750	Edmund Hussey			1	3 6
June 19. 1750	Joseph Hayward			1	3 6
July 24. 1751	Joseph Barkley				
July 9. 1752	Charles Peake				
Jan. 8. 1753	Ellis Jones				
Jan. 8. 1753	William Clemson eldest s. of Saml Clemson			0	3 4
Jan. 8. 1753	William Easthope				
July 9. 1753	Edmund Brown				
Aug. 20. 1753	Samuel Williams eldest s. of Joseph Williams			0	3 4
June 3. 1755	William Reynolds			1	13 6
June 3. 1755	Thomas Owen				
May 25. 1769	James Bennett				
June 26. 1756	John Lloyd foreigner			10	0 0
Aug. 10. 1759	John Trevor				
Jan. 26. 1761	William Brown				
Jan. 26. 1761	Andrew Hindley			1	3 6
July 1. 1761	William Ashford foreigner			10	0 0
Mar. 1. 1763	Thomas Jones				
May 3. 1763	Edward Peake eldest s. of a freeman ...			0	3 6
Jan. 12. 1764	John Nightingale				
June 18. 1772	Joseph Walter				
Jan. 10. 1765	William Jones				
Feb. 4. 1766	Benjamin Bennett adm.				

Jan. 7. 1773	Richard Lyth eldest s. of a freeman ...				
May 25. 1769	James Bennett				
Jan. 19. 1773	Samuel Washington...	1	3	6	
Jan. 19. 1773	Benjamin Bennett see above sw. ...				
July 22. 1773	James Painter adm. Jan. 15. 1767 eldest s. of freeman				
July 22. 1773	John Manley	1	1	4	
July 22. 1773	Charles Edwards	1	1	4	
July 22. 1773	John Williams	1	1	4	
June 2. 1774	Thomas Ball eldest s. of a freeman ...				
Jan. 5. 1775	Richard Davies				
Jan. 5. 1775	John Owen				
Jan. 5. 1776	Richard Lowe				
Jan. 12. 1776	James Pinches	1	1	4	
Jan. 26. 1776	Thomas Payton				
Jan. 26. 1776	George Llewellin				
Jan. 7. 1779	William Lloyd				
June 3. 1779	James Brown				
May 25. 1780	John Tipton				
May 25. 1780	Samuel Jones				
May 25. 1780	Joseph Chilton				
May 25. 1780	Francis Tipton				
July 10. 1780	Thomas Whittingham				
July 10. 1780	Thomas Pinches				
July 10. 1780	John Owen				
April 11. 1783	Edward Payton eldest s. of a freeman ...				
April 11. 1783	William Purslow				
June 9. 1785	William Gower				
June 27. 1786	James Lloyd foreigner	10	0	0	
June 27. 1786	William Hulme				
May 1. 1787	Joseph Hayward jun^{r} appr.				
April 8. 1788	Samuel Bowdler foreigner	5	0	0	
June 3. 1788	James Bennett				
May 13. 1789	William Carden appr.				
Feb. 17. 1789	Richard Skrymsher appr.				
Jan. 7. 1790	Thomas Littler foreigner	10	0	0	
June 7. 1791	Thomas Littler				
June 7. 1791	Thomas Abley foreigner	10	0	0	
July 5. 1791	Thomas Whittingham jun^{r} eldest s. of a freeman	0	12	6	
July 5. 1791	Samuel Hayward				
July 5. 1791	John Nightingale R				
Feb. 10. 1791	Joseph Hulme	10	0	0	
June 19. 1791	Thomas Thomas R appr	1	16	1	
June 11. 1793	Tobias Roberts R appr	1	16	1	
Jan. 20. 1795	Charles Hurlston Edwards eldest s. of a freeman				
June 4. 1795	Thomas Edwards appr				

Feb. 16. 1796	Benjamin Careswell R appr foreigner	10	0	0
1796	William Nightingale R	1	16	1
Aug. 16. 1796	John Haynes	1	16	1
June 27. 1797	John Gittins foreigner	10	0	0
June 19. 1798	George Millward appr	1	16	1
June 19. 1798	John Ford foreigner	10	0	0
June 23. 1801	William Brunsdon	1	16	1
June 28. 1808	Thomas Ball appr			
July 31. 1810	Edward Hulme			
June 9. 1812	Richard Philpot R...			
June 9. 1812	Thomas Bowdler R			
June 29. 1813	John Price			
Mar. 13. 1815	Arthur Pyke R			
June 6. 1826	Samuel Hulme R			
June 6. 1826	Thomas Botwood R foreigner ...	10	0	0
June 26. 1827	John Corbett Hulme R			
July 24. 1827	Richard Morris R foreigner ...			
June 27. 1828	John Frail R appr	2	15	1
June 30. 1829	John Ryder R			
Sep. 11. 1829	William Chilton R...			
June 30. 1833	John Thomas Nightingale R ...			
Oct. 20. 1789	William Carden			

CHANDLERS.

Daniel Brigdale.
Roger Brigdale.
Roger Juckes.
Arthur Bates.
William Finch.
John Bridgdale.
Timothy Seymore.
James Symonds.

Jan. 6. 1675	Samuel Hinde foreigner	10	0	0
July 16. 1679	William Farmer foreigner	10	0	0
Jan. 14. 1679	John Jennings	1	0	0
June 10. 1686	John Buckeridge			
June 20. 1688	Thomas Crachley			
Jan. 8. 1690	William Cowkley			
June 7. 1694	Edward Hanwood foreigner	10	0	0
Jan. 3. 1694	Edward Cartar			
Jan. 7. 1696	Timothy Seymour appr. unexpired ...	4	4	0
Jan. 6. 1697	Matthew Travers ditto ...	5	0	0
Aug. 9. 1698	John Farmour			
May 16. 1700	John Mouseley appr. unexpired ...	6	0	0
June 14. 1705	John Faulknar			
June 30. 1709	Thomas Tompson			
Jan. 12. 1713	Bazel Wood			
June 21. 1720	John Gittins			
Jan. 24. 1720	John Simmonds.			
Jan. 19. 1724	Thomas Downes			
June 3. 1725	William Farmar jun.			

Nov. 7. 1726	Edward Tipton				
June 9. 1727	John Farmar				
June 18. 1729	John Travers				
Jan. 14. 1730	Richard Harrison				
Jan. 18. 1732	John Spencer				
June 21. 1734	William Prichard foreigner	10	0	0	
Jan. 2. 1734	Joseph Hughes				
June 10. 1735	John Farmer				
June 17. 1737	Edward Tonge				
June 17. 1737	William Thomas				
Sep. 6. 1739	John Nickols				
July 1. 1740	Richard Groome				
Jan. 23. 1746	Edward Soldin	1	3	6	
Jan. 23. 1747	James Hughes foreigner	10	0	0	
July 9. 1753	Samuel Fawkener				
Jan. 25. 1754	John Spencer son of John Spencer ...				
June 9. 1757	Nathaniel Lawson foreigner no indenture.	3	3	0	
June 26. 1758	Edward Tipton eldest s. of Edwd Tipton...	0	3	6	
March 1. 1763	Thomas Jones	1	3	6	
Jan. 17. 1766	Edward Tonge				
Jan. 17. 1766	Robert Tonge				
June 28. 1770	Corbett Walton	5	0	0	
Jan. 8. 1778	John Hughes				
June 18. 1778	Samuel Fawkner				
June 18. 1778	Richard Bratton R				
June 27. 1786	James Lloyd				
June 27. 1786	William Hulme				
Jan. 4. 1787	Joseph Lawson				
Jan. 20. 1795	John Oakley appr.				
Jan. 16. 1800	David Morgan foreigner	10	0	0	
Jan. 12. 1801	Peter Walton appr.	2	0	4	
June 6. 1815	John Drury R foreigner	10	0	0	
June 17. 1817	Samuel Asterley R				
June 9. 1818	Thomas Humphreys				
Aug. 3. 1819	Richard Jones				
June 13. 1822	Owen Jones R foreigner				
June 6. 1826	Samuel Heath R				
June 18. 1822	John Bromley R appr				
Jan. 30. 1764	Betton Watkins	10	0	0	
Jan. 2. 1783	John Mansfield				

APOTHECARIES.

Edward Browne
John Hoggins
Thomas Wall.
Thomas Hoggins

Jan. 6. 1675	John Edwine	1	0	0	
May 26. 1687	James Mollins				

June 11. 1696	Richard Berrington ...	...	...			
June 16. 1708	Henry Dowdswell ...	...	...			
June 19. 1723	Thomas Griffiths ...	...	...			
July 13. 1732	Thomas Berrington ...	...	...			
Oct. 15. 1742	William Sanford ...	...	...	1	3	6
June 28. 1770	John Wynne ...	...	...	10	0	0
May 30. 1771	Thomas Bromfield ...	..	...	10	0	0
Jan. 7. 1773	Thomas Cambell Crofts	..	...	5	0	0
June 19. 1791	John Douston ...	...	...			
June 11. 1793	John Bythel ...	...	...			
June 13. 1809	Robert Blunt R	chemist & druggist	...			
May 26. 1815	David Davies	do.	...			
May 28. 1752	Edmund Brown	do.	...	10	10	0
July 9. 1816	Richard Briscoe R	do.	...			

COMBMAKER.

William Browne.

APPRENTICES.

Date of Appre.		Masters.
Mar. 29. 1737	Alline Pigon	Abram Lyth barber
Mar. 16. 1738	John Colefax	Ralph Waters barber
June 2. 1738	James Jones	Francis Evans barber
Sep. 6. 1739	John Warter	his father Thomas Warter barber
Dec. 25. 1739	William Payton	his father Thomas Payton
Mar. 25. 1740	John Spencer jun^{r}	his father . . . Spencer tallow chandler
Feb. 9. 1747	Edwd Griffiths	John Ralphs barber
Sep. 14. 1747	George Kyffin	Job Brown barber
Feb. 14. 1751	Samuel Beadworth	Edmund Hussey barber
Mar. 11. 1752	Thomas Hughes	James Wickstead barber
Mar. 8. 1741	Joseph Hayward	Benjamin Sockett barber
June 24. 1742	John Fox	John Hill barber
Jan. 2. 1743	Charles Peak	John Davies barber
Jan. 12. 1743	William Clemson	James Wickstead barber
Sep. 22. 1743	James Jones	late Francis Evans barber decd turned over to Thos Warter
June 4. 1744	Edward Tipton s. of	Edward Tipton chandler
Feb. 23. 1744	William Jones s. of Edw$_{d}$	to Richd Clarke barber
Jan. 1. 1753	Edward Wikey	Edward Tonge chandler
May 28. 1758	Robert s. of Edw$_{d}$ Tonge	to his father chandler
Feb. 25. 1745	Thomas Evans	Edward Cook barber
Mar. 25. 1745	John Waters	Ralph Waters barber
Mar. 25. 1745	Richard Green	his father Richd Green chandler
June 13. 1745	William Hopton	William Warter barber

June 11.	1836	Richard Berrington ...	...	...		
June 16.	1708	Henry Dowdeswell ...	...	...		
June 19.	1728	Thomas Griffiths ...	...	...		
July 18.	1752	Thomas Bermington ...	...	...		
Oct. 16.	1742	William Sandford ...	...	...	1	8 6
June 28.	1770	John Wynne ...	...	...	10	0 0
May 30.	1771	Thomas Bromfield ...	..	...	10	0 0
Jan. 7.	1772	Thomas Cambell Crofts	..	...	5	0 0
June 19.	1781	John Douston ...	...	...		
June 11.	1798	John Rythel ...	...	...		
June 13.	1809	Robert Blunt R chemist & druggist ...				
May 20.	1818	David Davies do. ...				
May 28.	1782	Edmund Brown do. ...		...	10	10 0
July 9.	1816	Richard Briscoe R do. ...		...		

COXSWAIN.

William Browne.

APPRENTICES.

Date of Apprs.			Masters.
Mar.	29.	1787 Alline Pigon	Abram Lyth barber
Mar.	16.	1788 John Colefax	Ralph Waters barber
June	2.	1788 James Jones	Francis Evans barber
Sep.	6.	1789 John Warter	his father Thomas Warter barber
Dec.	25.	1789 William Payton	his father Thomas Payton
Mar.	25.	1740 John Spencer junr	his father . . . Spencer tallow chandler
Feb.	9.	1747 Edwd Griffiths	John Ralph barber
Sep.	14.	1747 George Kyllin	Rob Brown barber
Feb.	14.	1764 Samuel Broadworth	Edmund Hussey barber
Mar.	11.	1752 Thomas Hughes	James Wickstead barber
Mar.	8.	1741 Joseph Hayward	Benjamin Scocott barber
June	24.	1742 John Fox	John Hill barber
Jan.	2.	1748 Charles Peak	John Davies barber
Jan.	18.	1743 William Clemson	James Wickstead barber
Sep.	22.	1743 James Jones	late Francis Evans barber deed turned over to Thos Warter
June	4.	1741 Edward Tipton s. of	Edward Tipton chandler
Feb.	28.	1744 William Jones s. of Edwd	to Rich[d] Clarke barber
Jan.	1.	1753 Edward Wilcy	Edward Tonge chandler
May	28.	1758 Hobert s. of Edwd Tonge	to his father chandler
Feb.	25.	1745 Thomas Evans	Edward Cook barber
Mar.	25.	1746 John Waters	Ralph Waters barber
Mar.	25.	1746 Richard Green	his father Richd Green chandler
June	18.	1743 William Hopton	William Warter barber

Date of Appre.		Masters.
July 29. 1745	John Fox	John Hall barber turned over to Ralph Waters.
July 18. 1768	David Roberts s. of David Roberts	William Browne barber
Aug. 18. 1769	John Barron	Andw Hinley barber
May 13. 1771	Thomas Kinnerley	Charles Edwards barber
Feb. 25. 1778	Michael Williams	(June 3. 1788 only served 5 years freedom refused)
Aug. 21. 1745	James Akin appr.	Benjn Sockett barber
Aug. 25. 1745	Edwd s. of Abram Lyth	to his father barber
Oct. 8. 1745	Ellis Jones	to Thomas Warter barber
Feb. 2. 1745	John Hanmer	to Ralph Waters barber
Jan. 8. 1746	Richard Lyth	to his father Abraham Lyth barber
June 15. 1744	Richard Williams	to Thomas Davies barber
Jan. 6. 174^{6}_{7}	James Davis	to Richard Davis junr barber
Jan. 6. 174^{6}_{7}	John Davis	to his father Richard Davis barber
Jan. 5. 1747	Samuel Griffiths	to Wm Watkis barber
June 18. 1747	John Davis	to his father John Davis barber
Oct. 6. 1748	Edward Jones Wall	to Thomas Warter barber
May 1. 1748	William Reynolds	to Thomas Mansell barber
July 2. 1748	John Farmer eldest s of	late John Farmer chandler
Jan. 23. 174^{8}_{9}	John Trevor	to Richard Clarke barber
Mar. 10. 1749	Benjamin Bennett	to Richard Painter barber
Jan. 1. 174^{9}_{0}	Samuel Saas	to James Hughes chandler
Jan. 3. 1749	Nicholas Roe	to John Davies barber
Jan. 2. 1749	John Good	to Wm Warter barber
Mar. 25. 1751	John Griffis	to his father Thos Griffis apothecary
May 10. 1750	Robt Jones	to Richard Raven barber
Oct. 28. 1750	Philip Worral	to Joseph Hayward barber
Jan. 4. 1753	James Painter	to his father Richd Painter barber
Apr. 10. 1753	William Rogers	to Richard Painter barber
June 21. 1753	Thomas Ball	to his father Francis Ball barber
Mar. 25. 1752	Samuel Hindley	to Benjn Sockett barber
Mar. 11. 1752	John Tipton	to his father Edwd Tipton chandler
April 16. 1753	John Wildblood s. of John Wildblood	to Ralph Waters barber
July 17. 1753	John Storey	to Wm Easthop barber turned over to Ralph Waters May 7. 1755.
July 6. 1754	Owen Ellis	to Thomas Griffis apothecary

Date of Appre.		Masters.
Jan. 1. 1751	David Lewis	to Job Brown barber
Feb. 28. 1755	John Brown	Job Brown barber
Jan. 26. 1756	Richard Cranke s. of George Cranke	Francis Evans barber
May 25. 1756	Andrew Hinley	John Warter barber remr of term
May 25. 1756	William Kirby	John Warter barber remr of term
May 1. 1756	John s. of Jon Simmons	Richard Raven barber
Dec. 25. 1756	Joseph s. of John Jones	Ellis Jones barber
Mar. 2. 1757	John s. of John Robins	Wm Reynolds barber
May 28. 1758	Edward s. of Edwd Tonge	to his father chandler
June 2. 1758	Thos s. of late Thomas Whittingham decd	Abram Lyth barber
Feb. 1. 1759	Richd s. of Saml Davies	Richard Clark barber
June 14. 1759	turned over to	John Trevor
Mar. 25. 1759	Charles Painter	his father Richard P. barber
June 1. 1759	William s. of Wm Whiston	Job Brown barber
Nov. 20. 1760	Joseph Burd	Mrs. Lythe barber
Nov. 25. 1760	James s. of Richd Pinches	John Lloyd barber
Mar. 30. 1762	Thomas Crockett	Ralph Waters barber
Sep. 27. 1762	Joseph Lawson	his father Nathaniel Lawson chandler
Sep. 27. 1762	John s. of Edwd Solden	his father chandler
May 1. 1762	Daniel Ruscow	John Lloyd barber
Jan. 1. 1763	Thomas Painter	his father Richd P. barber
Jan. 1. 1764	Joseph Hayward	his father Joseph H. barber
Feb. 24. 1764	Richd s. of Chas Barber	John Ralphs barber turned over May 28 to Miles Field
June 18. 1764	John Owen	his father Tho. Owen barber
Aug. 20. 1762	John s. of Robt Morris	Andw Hinley barber
Sep. 22. 1782	Samuel Hayward	his father Joseph H. barber
Aug. 1. 1759	Charles Edwards	John Barkley barber
Mar. 25. 1760	John s. of Thos. Manley	Job Brown barber
Jan. 1. 1765	Richard Hussey	his father Edmund H. barber
Jan. 21. 1765	James Hinley	his father Andw H. barber
Feb. 10. 1765	John s. of Jas Mawl	Joseph Barkley barber
April 22. 1765	Samuel s. of Robt Harvey	Job Brown barber
Oct. 7. 1766	Samuel Jones	his father Ellis Jones barber
May 25. 1769	Edward Solden	his father Edwd S. chandler
Oct. 1. 1769	Thomas Pinches	John Lloyd barber
May 25. 1769	Samuel Lawson	his father Nathl L. chandler
Jan. 14. 1770	William Brown	his father Job B. barber
April 19. 1770	Thomas Cooke	Edwd Tipton chandler
June 29. 1770	John Walton	his father Corbett W. chandler

Date of Appre.		Masters.
Aug. 5. 1770	John Williams	John Trevor barber ?
May 30. 1771	Joseph Chilton	John Lloyd barber
Apr. 8. 1771	Anthony Morris	Richd Painter barber
Dec. 2. 1771	Joseph Waltor	Edmund Hussey barber
Jan. 1. 1772	Samuel Jones	James Bennett barber
Jan. 1. 1773	James Bennett	his father James B. barber
Jan. 12. 1773	Joseph Ashford	his father Wm A. barber
July 5. 1773	Thos Muckleston	James Painter barber
July 15. 1773	William Lloyd	his father John L. barber
July 15. 1773	William Purslow	Benjn Bennett barber
Ap. 4. 1774	Thos Jones	Ellis Jones barber
Jan. 30. 1775	Thos Wilkison	Richard Low barber
June 15. 1775	Corbet Walton	his father Corbett W. chandler
June 20. 1775	Wm Lloyd	John Nightingale barber
Mar. 21. 1780	Samuel Jeffryes did not serve	John Owen barber
Feb. 25. 1778	Wm Hulme	James Painter barber
Dec. 22. 1780	Tobias Roberts	James Bennett barber
Jan. 2. 1781	John Goodall	Saml Jones barber
Sep. 29. 1784	Samuel Reynolds	James Bennett barber
July 12. 1785	William Ashford	Joseph Chilton barber
June 2. 1784	Joseph Hulme	Wm Lloyd barber
Sep. 29. 1784	Thomas Ball	John Owen barber
Dec. 2. 1784	John Barrow	W. Lloyd barber
Sep. 29. 1783	Arthur Minton	Richd Low barber
Nov. 2. 1783	Thos Thomas	Thos Pinches barber
Jan. 5. 1786	Peter Walton	his father Corbett W. chandler
Mar. 31. 1786	Jonathan Cross	Thos Whittingham barber
July 25. 1786	Thos Guest	James Bennett barber
Mar. 31. 1786	Benjn Pool	Richd Low barber
Aug. 1. 1780	Thos Whittingham	his father Thos W. barber
Aug. 1. 1780	William Carden	Thos Whittingham barber
Ap. 26. 1787	George Millward	William Gower barber
Ap. 26. 1787	John Hanes	Wm Lloyd barber
Dec. 16. 1789	Thos Barnes	John Owen barber
Dec. 16. 1789	Wm Cook	Chas Edwards
Dec. 16. 1789	George Smith	Saml Bowdler
Sep. 29. 1789	Thos Davies	Joseph Chilton
May 13. 1789	John Gittins	Josh Chilton
May 1. 1790	Richard Chapman	John Lloyd
Ap. 1. 1784	Thos Edwards 2nd s. of	Chas Edwards
May 1793	Tho : Basby	Thos Littler
Sep. 1. 179	Edwd Reynor	Jas Bennett junr
Feb. 15. 1791	Wm Brunsdon	Richd Lowe
Mar. 22. 1795	Edmund Hordley	John Owen
Sep. 24. 1795	James Bilingham	Joseph Chilton
May 26. 1796	James Hill	Chas Edwards
June 12. 1796	Thos Davenall	John Nightingale

Date of Appre.		Masters.
Mar. 1800	Thos Morgan	David Morgan chandler
Apr. 1800	Robt Powell	David Morgan chandler
Mar. 3. 1798	John Dolphin	John Ford chandler
May 14. 1799	Thos Hawley	John Ford chandler
Jan. 3. 1802	John Jones	John Ford chandler
May 2. 1803	David Pugh	David Morgan chandler
May 25 1803	Wm Row	John Nightingale barber
Dec. 1. 1804	Edwd Gould	Josh Chilton barber
July 15. 1805	Wm Hulme	Wm Hulme senr barber
July 30. 1804	Josh Stedman Taylor	John Ford chandler
1805	William Haycock	John Ford chandler
Oct. 5. 1804	William Dyos	David Morgan chandler
Mar. 1807	Joseph Fox	John & Wm Nightingale barber
1807	John Jones	David Morgan chandler
Nov. 3. 1805	Samuel Bowdler	Ann Bowdler
Feb. 18. 1807	Samuel Hulme	Wm Hulme
May 1. 1809	Samuel Asterley	David Morgan chandler
1811	Wm Chilton	Joseph Chilton
May 3. 1814	John Hulme	Wm Hulme
July 1. 1818	Geo: Pritchard	Morgan & Asterley
Feb. 19. 1819	George Williams	Tho. Bowdler
Feb. 19. 1819	John Thomas	Tho. Bowdler barber
May 12. 1819	Geo: Edmonds	John Ford & Rd Jones chandler
Aug. 17. 1820	John Saml James	Thos Bowdler barber
Oct. 30. 1821	Wm Marston	Morgan & Asterley chandlers
Feb. 1. 1821	Wm Griffiths only served 4 y'rs	Thos Bowdler barber
June 1. 1826	Thos s. of Tho. Pugh	Saml Hulme barber
July 9. 1828	Robt Asterley	Samuel Asterley chandler
Sep. 24. 1828	Joseph Lloyd	Saml Hulme
Oct. 12. 1828	Richd Fredc Edwards s. of Richd Edwards Innkeeper South Audley St London	Saml Heath chandler
Feb 19. 1829	Wm Simpson s. of Deborah Simpson	Saml Asterley chandler
Nov. 18. 1829	George s. of Thos Botwood	Thos Botwood barber
Mar. 25. 1827	James Wathen	John Cox Nightingale barber
Ap. 25. 1831	Thos s. of Richd & Mary Jones of par. S. Mary's Shrewsbury	John Frail barber
July 12. 1830	Thos Gibbs Nightingale	his father John Cox N.
Mar. 25. 1832	Richd Howlett s. of Wm H. Castle St Shrewsbury	John Cox Nightingale

Date of Appre.		Masters.
Mar. 28. 1815	James Russell	Arthur Pyke barber
April 30. 1818	John Frail	John Cox Nightingale barber
June 24. 1823	John Thos Nightingale	John Cox Nightingale barber

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THE BARBERS' BY LAW.

Whereas there is & hath been for time immemorial within the Town of Shrewsbury in the County of Salop and the Libertyes and Franchises thereof an antient Craft or Mystery of Barbers called by the name of the Masters of the Craft of Barbers of the Town of Shrewsbury.

And whereas the said Masters of the said Craft of Barbers in virtue of their power in that behalf have from time to time as they have found it necessary or expedient made & ordained Ordinances Constitutions and by-laws for the better support of the said Craft and the regulation of their trade.

And whereas by a certain ordinance or bylaw made by the said Masters of the said Craft upon the feast of St Agath the Virgin in the 10th year of the reign of K. Henry VI. It was amongst other things ordained and ordered that no manner of person from that day in time coming using and occupying the said craft of a Barber within the said Town of Shrewsbury and the franchises thereof should set up nor hold any shop in private or publick nor shave as a Master within the said Town or franchise unto the time that every such person should have the will and assent of the Stewards and Masters of the said Craft paying three marks of money to the said Stewards & Masters at such times as the partyes might accord which three marks was thereby directed to be paid for wax for the increase of the Light born on Corpus Christi day.

And it was thereby further ordered that if any manner of person in time coming should wilfully presume upon him to use and occupy the said Craft as Master not paying as aforesaid and refusing to pay the said sume of three marks it should be lawful for the Stewards & Masters of the said Craft for the time being to take the goods and cattell of every such misgoverned person in the name of a distress for the said forty shillings.

And it was further ordered that no Master of the said Craft should teach any person the said Craft or trade within the said Town of Shrewsbury or the franchises thereof without such person was bound an Apprentice for seven years by Indenture

Date of Appts.		Masters.
Mar. 28.	1815	James Russell — Arthur Pyke barber
April 30.	1818	John Frail — John Cox Nightingale barber
June 24.	1822	John Thos Nightingale — John Cox Nightingale barber

of Covenant ensealed as by the said Ordinance or bylaw amongst other things therein contained relation being thereunto had may more fully appear.

And whereas divers persons not having served seven years apprenticeship to the said Trade within the said Town of Shrewsbury or the suburbs libertyes or franchises thereof have presumed to set up and keep shops both in publick & private & to exercise & follow the trade or craft of a Barber within the said Town of Shrewsbury and the libertyes & franchises thereof without the assent or consent of the Stewards & Masters of the said Craft & contrary to the form and effect of the said antient Ordinance or bylaw & to the great detriment of the Masters of the said Craft.

Now in order to enforce a due obedience to the said bylaw & for the better support of the said Craft & regulation of the said trade It is by the Masters of the said Craft of Barbers of the Town of Shrewsbury hereby ordered ordained & established that no person or persons whatsoever shall from henceforth directly or indirectly in publick or private set up or keep any shop or show of the said trade or craft of a Barber or cut shave or trim the hair or beard of any person or persons or make sell or expose to sale any Perukes Borders Shades or Tires of hair or otherwise use or exercise the art trade craft or mystery of a Barber within the said Town of Shrewsbury or the Suburbs libertyes or franchises thereof unless such person or persons shall have duly & truly & without fraud or cozenage have served seven years at the least to the said Craft trade or mystery within the same Town of Shrewsbury or the Suburbs libertyes & franchises thereof & shall likewise have been first admitted a freeman or member freemen or members of the said Craft of Barbers of the said Town of Shrewsbury or have obtained the assent & consent of the Stewards & Masters of the said Craft upon pain of forfeiting twenty shillings for every week he she or they shall so set up or keep such shop or show or so exercise & follow the said Craft trade or mystery of a Barber as aforesaid within the said Town of Shrewsbury or the Suburbs libertyes or franchises thereof The said forfeiture to be paid unto the Masters of the said Craft of Barbers of the said Town of Shrewsbury for and towards the augmentation of their publick stock and to be sued for and recovered by and in the name of the said Masters of the said Craft by action of debt or otherwise in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster. Aug 8. 1740. Signed by the whole Company of Barbers Chirurgions & Periwigg Makers.

Fees for Admitting a Freeman who has served Seven years as an Apprentice:—To the Company 20s/- To a treat to the Company 4s/- To a treat to the Mayor 6s/- Stamps 4/2. the Clerk 1s/- the Stewards 1/-=36s/2d

Increased in 1827 as follows:—Fine & treat to the Company 24s/- Treat to the Mayor 10/- Stamp 20/2 Stewards 1/- Clerk 1/-=2. 16. 2.

Customary Fees on Admission of a Foreigner:—Company £10 Stamps 4/1 Treat to the Mayor & Company 10/6 Stewards 2/- Clerk 2/-=£10 : 18 . 7

Customary Fees on the Admission of the eldest Son of a Freeman:—Company 10s/6d Stamp 4/1 Stewards 1/- Clerk 1/- Treat to the Mayor 6/-=16s/7d.

THE WARDENS OF THE COMPANY OF BARBOURS CHIRURGEONS & CHANDLERS THEIR OATH.

You and either of you shall be true & faithfull to our Soveraign Ladye the Queen and to her heyres & successors & obedyent to the Mayor of this towne for the time being and his successors and faithfully and truely discharge the office of a Warden for the time you are in being over and amonge the company of barbour chirirgeons and chaundlers and according to the best of your knowledge cunning and skill maintaine preserve and defend all and every the rights and priviledges of the said Company to the utmost of your power according to the articles of the Composition and shall give up a just and true account of all the moneys received and disbursed by you within fourteene dayes after you goe out of your office. All this you shall sweare to p'forme without favour or malice.

So helpe you God.

THE ASSISTANTS OATH.

You and every of you shall be true and faithfull to our Soveraigne Ladye the Queen and to her heyres and successors and obedient to the Mayor of this towne for the time being and his successors and shall be ready upon notis given you to be assistant to the Wardens of the Company of Barbour Chirirgeons and Chaundlers for this yeare ensueing alwayes maintaineing the rights and priviledges of the aforesaid Company according to the articles of the Composition—and this you shall sweare to performe without favour or feare.

So helpe you God.

THE CLARKES OATH.

You shall be true and faithfull to our Sovereigne Ladye the Queen and to her heyres and successors and obedient to the Mayor of this towne for the time being and his successors and shall be ready and faithfull in the true discharging of the Office of Clarke to the Company of Barbour Chirirgeons and Chandlers for this yeare ensuing according to the articles of the Composition.

So helpe you God.

THE STEWARDS' OATH.

You and either of you shall be true and faithfull to our Soveraigne Ladye the Queen and to her heyres and successors and shall be obedient to the Mayor of this Towne for the time being and his successors and obedient to the Wardens of the Company of Barbour Chirirgeons and Chandlers for this yeare ensueing in the performing your severall office of Stewards according to the articles of the Composition.

So helpe you God.

A BARBOUR CHIRIRGEON'S FREEMAN'S OATH,

You shall be true and faithfull to our Soveraigne Ladye the Queen and to her heyres and successors and obedient to the Mayor of this Towne and his successors and obedient to the Wardens of the Company of Barbour Chirirgeons and Chandlers and their successors and according to the utmost of your knowledge cunning and skill maintaine preserve and defend the rights and priviledges of the aforesaid Company according to the articles of the Composition paying your proportion of all the assessments and quartrage and this you shall sweare to performe without any mentall reservations.

So helpe you God.

THE HALFE BROTHERS OATH EITHER CHANDLER OR APOTHECARY FREEMEN.

You shall be true and faithfull to our Sovaraigne Ladye the Queen and to her heyres and successors and obedient to the Mayor of this towne and his successors and obedient to the Wardens of the Company of Barbour Chirirgeons and Chandlers and their Successors and according to the utmost of your knowledge cunning and skill maintaine the rights and

priviledges of the aforesaid Company according to the Articles of the Composition, paying your proportion of all asesments and quartrage imposed upon you for the good of the aforesaid Company and that neither you yourselfe nor any one under your protection shall take upon you him or them to cutt shave or trim any hayre either privately or publickly directly or indirectly—this you shall sweare to performe without any mentall reservation.

So helpe you God.

June 10. 1737. The Company resolve to proceed legally against an Intruder John Pimm—which was accordingly done at great expense—the result unknown.

June 29. 1744. No money to be paid to travelling Journeymen unless the Journeymen seated to work pay their usual fine as an article in the Composition directs.

No money to be expended at the Show time except the 3rd part of the Weavers' Bill as hath been usually allowed.

July 2. 1745. Mayor Recorder & other Justices forbid trading on Sundays—according to Act of Parliament.

A fine of 10s/- levied on freemen instructing men or women Servants to dress hair.

April 11. 1783. Agreed that Bold Oliver Esq be employed to examine the Composition whether a woman can use or occupy the trades.

Sep. 26. 1786. Company agree not to dress officers of any regiment &c at less than 2/6 per week & 3/6 if twice a day exclusive of materials—penalty £50.

June 7. 1787. Mr Bold Oliver's opinion to be taken as to compelling Apothecaries to become freemen.

July 28. 1788. Mr Hulme to be proceeded against for opening two shops.

Oct. 24. 1791. £5 . 5 . 0 voted towards purchase of Tolls.

March 2. 1798. £10 . 10 . 0 voted towards supporting the War.

The Goods of the Co handed over annually to the Warden were a Wooden Box with 2 keys containing the old & new Composition, the old & new entry book, the new book wherein freemen are enrolled, copy of the articles of the Composition Paper Book of Affidavits, File of Freemens' Stamps, an old periwig bought to detect an intruder, & 12 Buckets painted with Company's Arms for fires.

The funds of the Company generally expended in relief to Widows of Freemen—at funerals of freemen—to travelling &

distressed journeymen—treats to the Mayor & C° on swearing in Officers & Freemen—& annually at Kingsland.

Company stated in Newspaper to have been "chartered by Edw. I. 1304".

Meetings of the Company usually held at the Guild Hall, Shrewsbury and then adjourned to some Tavern.

WARDENS.

1711 William Warter
John Taylor
1712 Richard Berrington
John Gorton
1713 Robert Morgan
Henry Dawdeswell
1714 Taylor
1715
1716
1717
1718
1719
1720
1721
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1729
1730 Gittins
Cook
1731
1732 John Gorton
T. Griffiths
1733 Thos Clark
Robt Harper
1734 Thomas Warter
Abraham Lyth
1735 Joseph Williams
Benj Sockett
1736 the same
1737 James Wicksteed
Corbett Price
1738 Joseph Williams
Thos Bennett
1739
1740 Richard Clarke
John Hall
1741 William Clayton
William Prichard
1742 John Davies
John Spencer
1743 Abram Llyth
Job Browne
1744 Ralph Waters
John Allett
1745 John Davis
John Ralphes
1746 Benjn Sockett
Edwd Tong
1747 Richard Clark
Richd Groome
1748 Ralph Waters
Edwd Solden
1749 William Watkis
Jas Hughes
1750 John Warter
Wm Sandford
1751 John Davies
Richd Groome
1752 Richd Painter
Richd Rayen
1753 Samuel Antley
Thos Mansell
1754 Ralph Waters
Edwd Solden
1755 Francis Ball
Joseph Hayward
1756 William Warter
Edmund Hussey
1757 Ralph Waters
Edward Tipton
1758 Abram Lythe
John Warter
1759 William Sandford
Ellis Jones

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WARDENS.

1711	William Warter	1740	Richard Clarke
	John Taylor		John Hall
1712	Richard Herrington	1741	William Clayton
	John Gorton		William Prichard
1713	Robert Morgan	1742	John Davies
	Henry Dawkeswell		John Spencer
1714	Taylor	1743	Abram Lyth
1715			John Browne
1716		1744	Ralph Waters
1717			John Allett
1718		1745	John Davis
1719			John Halphes
1720		1746	Henr° Sockett
1721			Edwd Tong
1722		1747	Richard Clark
1723			Richd Groome
1724		1748	Ralph Waters
1725			Edwd Golden
1726		1749	William Watkis
1727			Jas Hughes
1728		1750	John Warter
1729			Wm Sandford
1730	Gilbtins	1751	John Davies
	Cook		Richd Groome
1731		1752	Richd Painter
			Richd Bayon
1732	John Gorton	1753	Samuel Ansley
	T. Griffiths		Thos Mansell
1733	Thos Clark	1754	Ralph Waters
	Hen^y Harper		Edwd Golden
1734	Thomas Warter	1755	Francis Hall
	Abraham Lyth		Joseph Hayward
1735	Joseph Williams	1756	William Warter
	Henr Sockett		Edmund Hussey
1736	the same	1757	Ralph Waters
			Edward Tipton
1737	James Wickstead	1758	Abram Lyth
	Corbett Price		John Warter
1738	Joseph Williams	1759	William Sandford
	Thos Bennett		Ellis Jones
1739			

1760 Job Brown
Jo^{n} Lloyd
1761 John Warter
Saml Faulkner
1762 Richard Painter
Nathl Lawson
1763 the same
1764 Joseph Hayward
And^{w} Hindley
1765 the same
1766 John Lloyd
Edwd Solden
1767 the same
1768 the same
1769 Francis Ball
William Reynolds
1770 the same
1771 the same
1772 Ellis Jones
Robt Tonge
1773 Ellis Jones
1774 John Lloyd
John Wynn
1775 John Lloyd
James Painter
1776 James Painter
Richard Lyth
1777 Richard Llyth
Richd Davies
1778 Richard Davies
Thos Ball
1779 Richard Lowe
Saml Fawkener
1780 James Painter
Richd Lowe
1781 James Painter
John Nightingale
1782 John Owen
John Hughes
1783 William Lloyd
Thomas Jones
1784 Wm Lloyd
Richd Bratton
1785 James Bennett
Corbett Walton
1786 Samuel Jones
John Tipton
1787 Thos Whittingham
John Wynne
1788 Joseph Chilton
Wm Gowen
1789 John Nightingale
Geo: Llewellin
1790 John Lloyd
Wm Purslow
1791 John Owen
Wm Hulme
1792 Thos Whittingham
Joseph Lawson
1793 Wm Hulme
James Bennett jun^{r}
1794 Richd Lowe
Thos Littler
1795 Joseph Chilton
Thos Whittingham jun^{r}
1796 William Purslow
John Nightingale
1797 John Lloyd
Joseph Hayward
1798 John Owen
Thos Thomas
1799 Wm Hulme
Edwd Payton
1800 Thos Thomas
John Denston
1801 Thos Whittingham
John Bythell
1802 John Nightingale
Tobias Roberts
1803 Lloyd
Oakley
1804 Wm Hulme
B. Careswell
1805 John Owen
Wm Nightingale
1806 Thomas Whittingham
John Haynes
1807 Thos Thomas
George Milward
1808 Benjamin Careswell
John Ford
1809 William Hulme
David Morgan
1810 William Nightingale
Samuel Hayward

1811 John Nightingale
Robert Blunt
1812 Benjamin Careswell
Thomas Ball
1813 William Hulme
Joseph Chilton
1814 John Nightingale
Wm Hulme
1815 Thos Thomas
Richard Philpotts
1816 Wm Nightingale
Thos Bowdler
1817 Wm Hulme
John Drury
1818 John Nightingale
David Davies
1819 Thos Thomas
Arthur Pyke
1820 the same
1821 the same
1822 Tobias Roberts
Saml Asterley
1823 Tobias Roberts
Thos Humphreys
1824 Thos Bowdler
John Bromley
1825 the same
1826 Wm Nightingale
Owen Jones
1827 John Cox Nightingale
Samuel Hulme
1828 the same
1829 Samuel Hulme
John Frail
1830 the same
1831 John Frail
John Hulme
1832 the same
1833 John Frail
John Drury
1834 John Frail
John Thomas Nightingale

STEWARDS.

1738 Edwd Tonge
Joseph Hughes
1739
1740 Andrew Downes
Richard Painter
1741 William Downes
Francis Ball
1742 John Ralphes
Edwd Tonge
1743 Thomas Phillips
George Steen
1744 William Warter
Tho. Davis
1745 Richard Groome
Wm Watkis
1746 Samuel Anlett
Edwd Edwards
1747 Thos Mansel
Edwd Solden
1748 Wm Sandford
James Hughes
1749 John Warter
1750 Richard Raven
Edmund Hussey
1751 Joseph Hayward
Joseph Borkley
1752 Edwd Payton
Chas Peake
1753 Wm Clemson
Wm Easthope
1754 Ellis Jones
Francis Ball
1755 Wm Reynolds
Thos Owen
1756 Samuel Williams
Saml Fawkener
1757 Samuel Falkner
Nathl Lawson
1758 John Lloyd
Saml Falkner
1759 John Trevor
Edwd Tipton
1760 Thos Owen
Saml Faulkner
1761 Andw Hindley
Wm Brown
1762 . . . Ashford
Thos Jones

1763
1764 Thos Owen
John Nightingale
1765
1766 Robt Tonge
Benjn Bennett
1767
1768
1769 John Wynne
Corbett Walton
1770
1771
1772 John Wynne
Corbett Walton
1773 Richard Llyth
. . . Crofts
1774 James Painter
Richd Davies
1775 John Owen
Chas Edwards
1776 . . . Pinches
. . . Lowe
777 Geo Llewellin
Chas Edwards
1778 . . . Fawkener
. . . Walter
1779 Richd Bratton
Wm Lloyd
1780 . . . Edwards
Saml Jones
1781 John Tipton
Francis Tipton
1782 Joseph Chilton
. . . Bromfield
1783 Thos Whittingham
Thos Pinches
1784 Wm Purslow
. . . Mansfield
1785 Edwd Payton
Wm Gower
1786 Joseph Hayward junr.
Richd Davies
1787 William Hulme
Josh Lawson
1788 Thos Whittingham
John Lloyd
1789 Richard Skrymsher
Wm. Carden
1790 the same
1791 Thos Littler
Thos Whittingham
1792 Samuel Hayward
John Nightingale
1793 Thos Thomas
John Denston
1794 John Bythel
Tobias Roberts
1795 Chas Hurlston Edwards
John Oakley
1796 Thos Edwards
Benjn Careswell
1797 John Haines
Joseph Hulme
1798 . . . Millward
. . . Ford
1799 Benjn Careswell
Wm Nightingale
1800 Tobias Roberts
Saml Bowdler
1801 P Walton
Wm Brunsdon
1802 Wm Brunsdon
John Haynes
1803 John Haynes
Wm Brunsdon
1804 David Morgan
George Milward
1805 George Milward
John Haynes
1806 . . . Ford
David Morgan
1807 the same
1808 David Morgan
Thos Ball
1809 Thos Ball
Robt Blunt
1810 Edwd Hulme
Thos Ball
1811
1812 Tobias Roberts
George Millard
1813 . . . Philpot
. . . Bowdler
1814 Thos Bowdler
John Price

1815 John Price
Arthur Pyke
1816
1817 Richard Briscoe
1818 Samuel Asterley
1819 Richard Briscoe
1820 Thos Humphreys
Richd Jones
1821
1822 John Bromley
Owen Jones
1823 the same
1824 Owen Jones
1825 the same
1826 Samuel Hulme
Tho. Bottwood
1827 Samuel Heath
John Hulme
1828 John Frail
Richd Morris
1829 Richd Morris
. . . Philpot
1830 . . . Philpot
Richd Morris
1831 William Chilton
John Ryder
1832 John Ryder
Wm Chilton
1833 John Nightingale junr
1834 Richard Morris

ASSISTANTS.

1737 Josh Williams—Benj. Sockett
1738 James Wicksteed—Corbett Price—Benj. Sockett—Thos Warter
1739
1740 Joseph Williams—Thos Bennett—Thos Warter—Abram Llyth
1741 Richd Clark—John Hall—Warter Peak—John Falkner
1742 Wm Clayton—Wm Prichard—Richard Clarke—John Hall
1743 John Davies—John Spencer—Richard Clarke—Thomas Warter
1744 Abraham Lyth—Job Brown—Tho. Warter—Wm Clayton
1745 Ralph Waters—John Allett—Abram Lyth—Tho. Warter
1746 John Davies—John Ralphs—Abram Lyth—Richd Clark
1747 Benj. Sockett—Edw. Tonge—John Hall—Ralph Waters
1748 Richd Clark—Rich. Groome—John Davies—John Hall
1749 Ralph Waters—Edw. Solden—Richd Clarke—Abram Lyth
1750 Wm Watkis—Jas Hughes—Thos Warter—Abram Lyth
1751 . . . . Warter—. . . . Sandford—Rich. Raven—Walter Peak
1752 Sam. Antlett—Richd Groom—John Ralphes—Edw. Solden
1753 Richd Painter—Richd Raven—Richd Groome—Edw. Solden
1754 Sam. Antlett—Thos Mansell—Abram Lyth—Benj. Sockett
1755 Ralph Waters—Edw. Solden—Abram Lyth—Josh Williams
1756 Francis Ball—Josh Hayward—Thos Mansell—Ralph Walters
1757 Edmund Hussey—Abram Lyth—Jon Warter—Jos'. Hayward
1758 Ralph Warters—Edw. Tipton—Wm Sandford—Job Brown
1759 John Warter—Rich. Clark—Josh Williams—Rich Groome
1760 Wm Sandford—Ellis Jones—John Warter—Edmund Hussey
1761 Job Brown—John Lloyd—Edwd Tipton—Richd Paynter
1762 John Warter—Saml Faukener—Edmd Hussey—Edw. Solden
1763
1764 Richd Painter—Edmd Hussey—Edwd Solden—John Lloyd
1765

1766 Edm^d Hussey—Richd Painter—And^w Hindley—Jos^h Hayward
1767 the same
1768
1769 John Lloyd—Richd Painter—Ellis Jones—James Bennett
1770 the same
1771 the same
1772 Fra^s Ball—John Lloyd—Rich. Painter—Edw. Hussey
1773 the same
1774 Ellis Jones—Richd Lyth— . . . . Ashford— . . . . Hindley
1775 John Wynne—Jones—Jos. Hayward—Richd Painter
1775 . . . . Jones—. . . . Lloyd—. . . . Painter—. . . . Brown
1776
1777 Ja^s Painter—Jno Lloyd—Ellis Jones—Jos^h Hayward
1778 . . . . Ball sen^r —. . . . Jones—. . . . Lyth—. . . . Hindley
1779 Ja^s Painter—Richd Davies—Thos Ball—John Lloyd
1780 . . . . Faulkner— . . . . Hayward— . . . . Jones— . . . . Painter sen^r
1781 Richd Lowe— . . . . Lloyd sen^r— . . . . Raven— . . . . . Painter sen^r
1782 Ja^s Painter—John Nightingale—John Lloyd—Ellis Jones
1783 J. Owen— . . . . Hughes—Richd Lowe—Richd Lyth
1784 John Lloyd— . . . . Washington—Ellis Jones—Thos Jones
1785 Wm Lloyd—R. Bratton—F. Ball—T. Owen
1786 Ja^s Bennett—Corbet Walton—Jos^h Hayward sen^r—John Owen
1787 Saml Jones—John Tipton—John Lloyd—Richd Lowe
1788 . . . . Whittingham—John Lloyd—. . . . Owen—Saml Jones
1789 Josh. Chilton—Wm Gower—Thos Whittingham—John Owen
1790 . . . . . Nightingale—. . . . . Whittingham—Richd Davies—John Owen
1791 John Lloyd—Wm Purslow—Tho. Whittingham—Wm Gower
1792 John Owen—Wm Hulme—John Lloyd—Joseph Chilton
1793 Thos Whittingham—Joseph Lawson—John Nightingale—Ja^s Bennett sen^r
1794 . . . . Hulme—. . . . Bennett jun^r—John Lloyd—John Owen
1795 Rich. Lowe—Thos Littler—John Lloyd—Thos Whittingham sen^r
1796 Joseph Chilton—Tho. Whittingham jun^r—Thos Littler
1797 John Nightingale—Thos Whittingham—Thos Littler—Rich. Davies
1798 . . . . Lloyd— . . . . Hayward— . . . . Whittingham
1799 T. Owen—Thos Thomas—Tho. Whittingham—Jos^h Hayward jun^r
1800 J. Lloyd—J. Owen—Wm Hulme—Edw. Payton
1801 Tho. Thomas—John Denston—J. Owen—J. Lloyd
1802 Thos Thomas—Wm Hulme—Thos Whittingham—John Bythell
1803 . . . . Nightingale— . . . . Roberts— . . . . Whittingham— . . . . . Thomas
1804 Lloyd—Oakley—Payton—Whittingham
1805 Wm Hulme—Benj. Careswell—Tho. Whittingham—John Nightingale

1806 John Owen—Wm Nightingale—Joseph Clinton— . . . . Hulme
1807 Thos Whittingham—John Haynes—James Bennett—Benj. Careswell
1808 Thos Thomas—Geo. Milward—Edw. Payton—Tho. Whittingham
1809 Benj. Careswell — John Ford — Tho. Whittingham — Tho. Thomas
1810 John Nightingale—Wm Purslow—Wm Hulme—David Morgan
1811 Benj. Careswell—Wm Hulme jun^r^ —Wm Nightingale—Saml Hayward
1812 John Nightingale—Rob. Blunt—Ja^s^ Bennett—Wm Nightingale
1813 Benj. Careswell—Ja^s^ Bennett—Wm Nightingale—John Nightingale
1814 Jos^h^ Chilton—Benj. Careswell—Sam Hayward—Wm Nightingale
1815 John Nightingale—Wm Hulme—Benj. Careswell—Jos^h^ Chilton
1816
1817 Wm Nightingale — Tho. Bowdler — Rich. Philpots — Benj. Careswell
1818 Wm Hulme—Wm Nightingale—John Drury—Tho. Thomas
1819 Wm Nightingale — John Nightingale — John Drury — Thos. Bowdler
1820 the same
1821 the same
1822 Thos Thomas—Arthur Pyke—Wm Nightingale—John Nightingale
1823 the same
1824 John Nightingale—Wm Nightingale—Thos Thomas—Arthur Pyke
1825 the same
1826 Thos Thomas — John Nightingale — Thos Bowdler — John Bromley
1827 Wm Nightingale—Thos Bowdler—Richd Philpots—Owen Jones
1828 Thos Bowdler—Wm Nightingale—Richd Philpots—Owen Jones
1829 John Nightingale—Thos Thomas—Wm Nightingale—J. Hulme
1830 Thos Bowdler—Wm Nightingale—John Nightingale—J. Hulme
1831 John Nightingale — Wm Nightingale—Thos Bowdler — Saml Hulme
1832 the same
1833 John Nightingale—Sam. Hulme—Wm Nightingale—Rich. Philpotts
1834 the same

CLERK.

1740 Thos Davies
1749 Thos Clark (? Davies)
1750 Thos Davis
1755 Edw. Payton
1758 Ralph Waters
1762 Joseph Hayward
1777 Samuel Washington
1781 And^w^ Hindley Jones
1792 William Gower

BURTON TOMB AT LONGNER.

At the sale of the library, in 1873, of the Rev. Henry Burton, Vicar of Atcham, who was a member of the family of Longner, and descended through a female branch from Edward Burton referred to below, was sold a copy of Burke's *Landed Gentry*, in which a sheet of paper had been inserted containing an interesting account of the opening of the tomb some forty years ago. This document, which runs as follows, was written and signed by the Reverend Henry Burton, to whom the book belonged :—

About the year 1842 the tomb of the before mentioned Edward Burton had again become very much dilapidated ; it was completely enveloped in shrubs and trees, the roots of which had gradually inserted themselves between the joints of the stone of which it is built, and had actually pushed many of the stones from their position, and thus made it all but ready to fall. My brother, Robert, who had succeeded his uncle Robert, who died in 1841, determined to repair it thoroughly, and with that view cut down all the surrounding shrubs, &c., and having had each stone of the tomb marked, so that it might be replaced in the exact position from which it was taken, proceeded to take down the tomb. I was present on the occasion, and when the tomb was completely taken down, my brother said he should like to see whether there were still any vestiges of the good old man left, and ordered the workmen to dig down, which they accordingly did, and upon attaining a depth of about 2ft. 6in., or 3ft., we came upon his bones. There did not appear to be the slightest trace of a coffin, if there had ever been one, but the bones, particularly those of the larger members, appeared to be quite perfect; we did not disturb them in the slightest way, but covered them up immediately, and waited by until the tomb was rebuilt.—Henry Burton.

In the face of this statement no further doubt can exist as to the burial in the garden, which has by some been considered apochryphal.

W. H.

TONG CHURCH, SALOP.

THOUGH church architecture is generally allowed to have reached its highest perfection during the prevalence of the Decorated style, it cannot be said to shew any symptoms of decline at the first appearance of the Perpendicular; a style, which dispensed indeed with some of the peculiar beauties of its predecessor, yet by the introduction of a new element was rendered capable of a degree of grandeur and magnificence hitherto scarcely attained. Of this the choir of York furnishes a striking instance; nor less so, the well known works of William of Wykeham, and other eminent architects of the age. But it is not only in churches of the first order as regards size and enrichment, that we are to look for architectural character. The edifice which I propose to notice, though comparatively plain and of moderate dimensions, yet presents sufficient indications both of the beauty of the prevailing style, and the genius of the architect, to justify a careful examination.

The parochial church of St. Bartholomew at Tong[1], it appears, was rebuilt by Isabel, widow of Sir Fulke Penbrugge, knight, between the years 1401 and 1411, in which latter year it was made collegiate, and endowed for the maintenance of a warden, four chaplains, two clerks, and thirteen infirm old men. To this date, I think there can be no doubt, may be assigned the whole of the present structure, with the exception of a chapel

[1] The village of Tong is about ten miles from Wolverhampton, and three from Shifnal, at a short distance from the Shrewsbury road. The church stands in a corner of the park attached to Tong Castle.

annexed to the south aisle early in the sixteenth century; nor can I discover any remains of the earlier building, unless a discrepancy between the north and south range of pier-arches in the nave, which will presently be noticed, should lead us to suppose that the architect of the new edifice took advantage of as much of the old work as suited his purpose.

The ground on which the building stands is not perfectly level; and it is terraced up by a wall to the north and west; that this was done at the time of its erection, or previously, appears from the ruins of a part of the college, which stand below the terrace to the westward, and very close to it; the highest part of these, which are the full height of the ground story, would scarcely reach the level of the church floor.

The church consists of a fine chancel, a central tower, and a nave; with aisles extending from the western front of the building to the eastward face of the tower; a south porch, and a vestry attached to the north side of the chancel. The nave and chancel are of about the same height, that is, their roofs are nearly on the same level; but the base-moulding, which runs round the whole, is varied in its level by several breaks, being considerably lower in the west than in the east front. This, as well as the string-course under the windows, is uniform throughout, except in the additional chapel. Both ends are finished with an embattled parapet, instead of a gable, the central battlement being raised in two stages, so as to suit the pitch of the roof, which accordingly is very low. In fact the only gable in the church is that of the vestry, which has almost as low a pitch as it is possible to give. The parapet of both chancel and nave is embattled, and has pinnacles of a square section, with delicately embattled horizontal strings (instead of gables or canopies), their faces being set cardinally. They are not crocketed but have a well-executed finial. This kind of pinnacle is in excellent character, and well suited to the building. The nave has no clerestory, the roof of the aisles rising up to the

string-course under the parapet. The aisles themselves have no parapets, and their coping at the end is finished in the usual manner, viz., by a plain slope corresponding with the roof; but there has been a large pinnacle at each of the western angles. The central battlements also on the east and west fronts apparently have had crosses, as there are sockets on them. The south porch is embattled, and has small pinnacles. The vestry is without a parapet.

The base of the tower, above the roof, is rectangular; over this is an octagon, embattled, with a pinnacle at each angle, and surmounted by a low spire. The junction between the octagon and its base is by triangular slopes under the diagonal sides, to which the pendentives internally correspond, instead of forming arches. On each of these slopes is a small pinnacle; the lower part of the belfry, which contains a great bell presented in 1518 by Sir Henry Vernon, but recast in 1720 on account of its injuries during the civil war[1], has a window of two lights on the north and south sides. The others have plain square-headed doors, opening upon the leads. There is no weather-moulding to indicate that the roof of the church was ever of a higher pitch. The octagon, which contains a peal of smaller bells, has windows of two lights on the cardinal sides. The spire itself, at about half its height, is encircled by spire-lights ending each in a crocketed finial or pinnacle; those only on the cardinal sides being pierced. A ball, probably of modern date, finishes the steeple.

The chancel is divided on the south side by bold buttresses into three compartments, each of which has a beautiful three-light window, the base of the central one being slightly raised, to admit a door beneath. On

[1] On the upper part of the bell is a band inscribed—"Henricus Vernon istam Campanam fieri fecit 1518, ad laudem Dei omnipotentis beatæ Mariæ et Bartholomæi Sti." And on the lower part—"Quam perduellionum rabie fractam sumtibus Parochiæ refudit Ab. Rudhall, Glocester, Anno 1720." The weight is estimated at 48 cwts.; it measures six yards in circumference.

the north side the arrangement is different, and proves the vestry to be part of the original design. For this side is nearly equally divided in two by the western wall of the vestry, to which a buttress corresponds; and between this and the tower are two windows, similar in size and composition to the southern ones, but not separated by any buttress. The vestry windows are of two lights, which are foliated; there are neither labels nor tracery in the heads of these windows, but their forms are marked by small sunk triangles. This arrangement appears also in the sedilia, and in one of the monuments of the church. The east window of the chancel is a fine one of five lights, with good Perpendicular tracery and a transom. The principal mullions in all the chancel windows are of the first order, and the secondary mullions in the head are of the second order, but throughout the rest of the church all the tracery is of only one order. The arches of the windows are mostly two-centered, and differing but slightly in their form (though somewhat less pointed) from the equilateral. The buttresses of the chancel are finished with the pinnacle which we have noticed, and have well-executed gurgoyles. Each of the eastern angles has two buttresses running cardinally, instead of a single diagonal one; consequently the pinnacles are doubled. The two buttresses of the north corner have each an elaborate niche in the stage corresponding with the lower part of the window. The moulding of the jambs and architraves of all the chancel windows has a bold convex section, which I have not often noticed in Perpendicular work, except of a very late period, but it frequently occurs in Decorated windows. In fact the chancel windows of Shiffnal, which are of a somewhat early Decorated, have a moulding of much the same character. Its effect, as regards light and shade, is excellent, and it is probably more durable than a moulding comprising the large hollow so common in the Perpendicular style. This kind of moulding appears in the tower-arches, the pier-arches on the northern side,

all the doors, and some of the windows of the north aisle; in short, I may say wherever there is a variation from the plain splay or chamfer. I may notice that the transom of the east window is not very dissimilar from one in a Decorated window in the neighbouring church of Albrighton. It will be observed, that in this window a secondary mullion (over the central light) runs up to the very point of the arch, instead of branching off below it, so as to leave a space to be filled up by a quatrefoil; indeed, in the other windows, where the central mullion does so branch off, the four-sided opening left is not foliated, nor does the quatrefoil occur anywhere in this position, except in the porch and belfry.

The chancel and vestry doors, which are similar, have the four-centered arch. It is clear that these are not later insertions, and no doubt the Tudor arch, as it is called, which is no more than a modification of the segmental arch used in the earlier styles, was adopted for convenience long before it became a decided architectural feature. These doors have spandrels, but the porch, the western and the northern doors, are without that feature, which, as the style advances, becomes in buildings of a high degree of finish, nearly universal.

The west window has four lights, upon which rests a transom, not reaching across from jamb to jamb, but stopping at the points of the extreme lights; from these points also spring the mullions of the tracery lights, which are of the same width with the principal ones, and alternate with them. Consequently there are three of these lights in the head of the window which are cinque-foiled. This arrangement was probably adopted for the sake of painted glass; and in one of these tracery lights there are some remains, apparently in their original position, the subjects being a congregation of saints worshipping, with a scroll fitted into the foliation, "In eternum Patrem omnis Terre." The east windows of the aisles, which are of three lights, have a somewhat similar arrangement, only that in this case the large tracery light stands directly over the

central principal one. The other windows of the aisles have two lights each.

The interior of the church, in its architectural features, is much plainer than the outside. The piers of the nave are octagonal; the arches are of two orders, those on the south side being merely chamfered, those on the north side, which, as well as the piers, are of greater height, have the convex moulding we have noticed. The west side of the chancel-arch has a label, which the eastern side has not. I have frequently remarked that the western sides of central arches have been the most enriched, evidently as meeting the eye of the spectator in looking eastward. This is peculiarly the case in Norman churches. The jambs of the windows in general are quite plain, and have very little splay; those of the east window (and I think no other) have a little moulding at the edges.

But this plainness of the building itself sets off the rich and beautiful wood-work with which it is furnished. Of this, though in a mutilated and decayed condition, enough remains to render a very satisfactory restoration quite practicable. The top of the rood-screen has been an exquisite piece of carving, and ought to be carefully copied or modelled in the very few places where it retains its ornaments unbroken. The stall-seats in the chancel have devices which are on the whole distinguished, which is not frequently the case, by elegance rather than grotesque design. Some of the poppy-heads are elaborate and well executed; one in particular, which represents our Saviour surrounded by the Apostles; at the back of the principal figure, which is raised above the rest, is the vine. The ends of the pews in the nave are square-headed, with good mouldings and excellent panelling; and fine screens run across both the aisles. The vestry door, too, has some foliated panelling. The roof of the nave is low pitched, of dark wood, the spaces between the rafters being boarded; the principal brackets are ornamented with carved foliage; some of the secondary ones have

angels bearing shields, and many of the intersections of beams, &c., are marked by rich bosses. The chancel-roof is plainer. Some of the beams in the aisles are carved with foliage. Most of the wood-work seems to be of a date not much later than the church, and was perhaps executed when it was made a collegiate establishment.[1] Of the painted glass enough only remains to shew what must have been its value, and to make us regret its destruction. It appears to have had a great proportion of white glass, with some fine pencilling and staining; from which I conclude that all the windows were filled with it. A good deal of rich colour is however introduced. Besides the specimen I have noticed in the west window, there are some quarries in the chancel window of a pattern not unfrequent in Perpendicular work; and in the head of the east window are a few figures which I think have kept their place. With these exceptions, the little glass that remains is disposed in fragments.

We must now notice the beautiful chantry or chapel added to the south aisle in the sixteenth century. Its eastern and western walls range with those of the tower, so that it forms a kind of transept. It is open to the church by a rich ogee door with a crocketed canopy, and also by a wide elliptical or Burgundian arch, under which is a fine monument, with effigies of Sir Henry Vernon and Anne his wife, in the latest Perpendicular style. He died in 1515. On the west side, in the interior, is a half-length upright figure, supported by a panelled bracket with a detached pendant, and having a rich canopy over his head. He is represented with a book in his right hand, which he is turning over, and the fingers of the other hand are raised upright, as if to give emphasis to his reading or discourse. The features and expression are remarkably good. This is

[1] The rood-screen is ornamented with a very rich Tudor flower. I do not know whether this be an indisputable mark of date, but the style of carving, and general character of the work, much incline me to assign this part to the Lancastrian period.

the effigy of Arthur Vernon, priest, son of Sir Henry Vernon; and the very perceptible resemblance between the countenance of this figure and that on the adjacent tomb, makes it highly probable that both are faithful portraits. On the east wall is an inscription to this effect :—"Pray for the soul of Sir Henry Vernon, Knight, and dame Anne, his wife, which lie here * * *[1] of our Lord 1515, made and founded this chapel and chantry, and the said * * * departed the 13th day of April in the year above said : and of your charity for the soul of * * * Arthur Vernon, priest, son of the said Sir Henry, on whose souls I H S have mercy. Amen." Arthur Vernon was rector of Whitchurch, Salop, and died 1517. There are also some remains of paintings on this wall. The south side has two square-headed windows of two lights, plain and without foliation.

The roof of this chapel is an admirable specimen of fan-vaulting. The spaces between the fans have circles, to which are attached pendants, by ribs of the same moulding with those of the second order in the fans themselves. The central fan on the north side, instead of being supported by a shaft, (which would have interfered with the Vernon tomb,) springs also from a pendant, which is enriched with mouldings and foliage. This addition to the original building is usually called the Golden Chapel. Much painting and gilding remains in the roof, and still more in the canopy over the figure of Arthur Vernon, where it is scarcely faded or worn away at all.

The following measurements will give a fair idea of the general dimensions and proportions of the church, though they might be corrected in many points by a practical architect.

	Ft.	In.
Total length of the interior	103	10
Of which the chancel, from the east wall to the rood-screen is about	41	0

[1] Parts of the inscription are effaced. I need not say that the whole is in the old characters and spelling.

	Ft.	In.
Total width of nave and aisles, internally	45	11
Of which that of the nave from centre to centre of opposite piers, is about	20	3
Width of chancel internally	17	8
Interior of vestry from north to south	15	3
Ditto from east to west	12	6
Interior of porch from north to south	12	1
Ditto from east to west	11	11
Interior of Golden Chapel from north to south	9	4
Ditto from east to west	17	0
Width of each face of the octagonal piers of the nave ..	0	11½
[1] Span of east window including the jambs	11	0
Ditto within the jambs	9	8
One of the lights of ditto...	1	7½
Thickness of the wall at the chancel door	2	10¾

None of the walls of the church, excepting those of the belfry, appear thicker than this, but some are thinner by a few inches.

Width of the chancel buttresses	1	5½

None of the buttresses of the church differ from these in width by more than half an inch, except those of the Golden Chapel, which are 1 foot 4½ inches.

Depth of chancel buttresses above the base-moulding ...	2	4
Ditto of diagonal buttresses at the west end	2	1¾
Ditto of western buttresses between nave and aisles ...	3	1¾
Span of western door	4	8½
Of outer door of south porch	5	4½
Lower part of the belfry internally from north to south...	16	10
Ditto from east to west	15	0
Thickness of wall in this part of the tower	3	0
Height of the coping of the chancel battlements (on the south side) from the level of the under part of the base-moulding	25	9

The height of the coping of the battlement on the octagon from the level of that on the chancel, I should judge to be upwards of twenty-six feet; and the total height of the steeple may be from seventy-five to

[1] The two central mullions of this window, though of the same order with the others, and having similar mouldings, are somewhat thicker.

eighty feet, but I had no means of ascertaining these with any great accuracy.

I have given these measurements, because I consider the building before us to afford a striking instance how completely the medieval architect felt the importance of scale as well as proportion. In a larger structure, the simplicity of detail requisite for fully carrying out the design of this church, would have given an unpleasing degree of plainness; in a smaller edifice, much that now is excellent would have been meagre and minute. The flattened roof is here a decided beauty, as it not only gives effect to the embattled parapet and pinnacles, which, when their finials were complete, must have been very beautiful, but to the central steeple itself; and had this steeple been of a more tapering form, the range of spire-lights, which are perhaps nearly unique, would have been out of place. If we compare this central octagon and spire with any in Germany, where the feature is a common one, though it is exceedingly rare in England, we shall have no reason to pronounce that our own specimen suffers by the comparison.

This building is in its mechanical construction essentially a cross church, yet it neither develops the form of a cross in its ground plan, nor indicates it, as it might have done, by transepts distinguished from the aisles. Such examples are far from uncommon, and I cannot but look upon them as affording one proof (among many others) that an attention to symbolical meanings had little or no material influence in forming the principles of Gothic architecture. It is true that the mere decorative part abounds with symbols, and it is likely that meanings were affixed to several forms and arrangements, their architectural propriety being duly approved. But I hold that symbolism was made altogether a secondary consideration, and never suffered to interfere (unless in a few insulated cases) with the far more important points of mechanical propriety, convenience, beauty, and solemnity.

The most elaborate among our Gothic churches will

occasionally present a want of perfect agreement in size or detail between corresponding portions. This was doubtless often the result of mere accident; still such accidents would have been guarded against, had there not been a feeling that extreme nicety might take away from character, just as wood-work cut by a machine is, owing to its very finish, far inferior in effect to that which is cut by the hand, and shews the mark of the knife or chisel. We have already remarked the difference between the north and south range of arches in the nave. The mouldings at the base of the piers differ, though the capitals are nearly alike. The external divisions do not correspond with the internal ones; for the parapet along the nave is divided by the pinnacle into two equal parts, whereas the interior has three arches between the western wall and the western pier of the tower. The width of the two aisles differs by a few inches, and the east window does not stand in the exact centre of the front. These discrepancies, slight as they are, are still remarkable in a building which exhibits so much uniformity in design, and carefulness in execution.

We have seen, by the measurements, that the base of the tower is not an exact square; neither is the octagon above it equilateral. But the spire is more nearly, if not altogether so, which renders necessary a peculiar construction at its junction with the octagon.

The following will shew what are the principal objects of interest in the church.

1. The Communion Table.—This is of alabaster, being taken principally from a very rich tomb in another part of the church. Its fronts and sides are elaborately worked with open arches, pinnacles, and crocketed canopies, with several figures. The round and elliptical arch are freely used, and there are other marks which shew it to be of the latest period.

2 and 3. Small monumental tablets of the latter part of the sixteenth century attached to the east wall of the chancel.

4 and 5. Piscina and Sedilia. The latter are of rather a bold than elaborate style of workmanship; they consist of three depressed pointed arches, divided at the heads by small sunk triangles, as in the vestry windows: they are trefoiled. The mouldings of the piscina are somewhat richer, and there is a shaft with a shelf or bracket in each of the inner angles.

6. A small octagonal pedestal, attached to the north pier of the chancel arch. It is supposed originally to have supported an image of St. Bartholomew, in whose honour the church is dedicated, or possibly the pulpit.

7 and 8. Fine Gothic tombs on north side of nave.

9. The Font.—Octagonal, on a shaft. Each of the faces which are exposed, has a trefoiled arch with a shield. The workmanship, though good, is not very elaborate. Width, 2 feet 8 inches; height from the step, 3 feet.

10. A tomb of the sixteenth century, comparatively plain, in north aisle.

11 and 12. Rich Gothic tombs on south side of nave.

13. A fine tomb in the Italian style in south aisle.

14. Tomb of Sir Henry Vernon, already noticed.

15. A brass let into the south wall of nave.

The four monuments in the centre of the church, viz. No. 7. 12. 11. and 8. (I place them in the order of their dates) are invaluable, as presenting a series of Perpendicular work, each specimen being characteristic of the period to which it belongs. The first, though executed with great care, (in fact the minutest details of costume are elaborately worked,) is comparatively severe and simple in its design, having more a massive than an ornate character. The second is decidedly florid, yet all its enrichments are of a strictly architectural description. The third, though it has also open-work canopies, yet depends much for its richness upon spaces filled with minute and intricate panelling. The fourth, equally rich with any of the others, has the

Burgundian arch, and shews other decided symptoms of the decline of the style. This debasement also appears on the outside of the Golden Chapel, where the crockets, instead of adding lightness and elegance to the pinnacles, as is the case in the tower and porch, give them a very cumbrous appearance.

It is hardly to be supposed that so beautiful a church will long escape the process of restoration. Nor indeed is it to be altogether wished, though I should earnestly deprecate one on a very comprehensive scale. Externally, some of the pinnacles are broken or displaced, and others have lost their finials; if these were renewed after the model of such as are sufficiently perfect to preserve their general effect, the latter being suffered to remain untouched, and other mutilations of the stonework, as in the tracery of the west window, carefully repaired, no doubt the general aspect would be improved. The same applies to the wood-work of the nterior. Some of the poppy-heads that have slightly suffered from decay, might be preserved in their present state, others might be restored, and the barbarous work with which a few of them have been repaired, I suppose during the last or preceding century, might be replaced with work of a better character. The repair of the rood-screen would require a careful and able artist, but in this it would be desirable to remove none of the present work that can possibly be kept in its place. The original disposition of the seats in the nave and aisles does not seem to have been much disturbed except in one or two instances, and could easily be retained, as a very economical disposition of the space seems by no means required for the wants of the parish. The monuments admit of some repair, there being several fractures, especially in the most beautiful one, No. 12. And I would further suggest, that if the Golden Chapel must be used as a pew, some tapestry of the date or character of the sixteenth century, if any could be procured of an appropriate description, might advantageously replace

the present linings and curtains of cloth, and some good cinque cento painted glass be substituted for the modern coloured panes in its windows.

J. L. PETIT.

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INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE TOMBS IN THE PARISH CHURCHES OF TONG AND DONINGTON, Co. SALOP.

WITH NOTES.

By H. F. J. VAUGHAN, B.A., S.C.L.

The two parishes of Tong and Donington, on the east side of the county of Shropshire, were for many generations possessed by the same family, and the two churches were both founded by Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, one of the most powerful men of his day. If any or how much of the present structures belong to that date is very doubtful. Tong Church, which has often been described more fully than is here necessary, is a beautiful structure principally erected by Elizabeth (née Lingen) widow of Fulk de Pembruge, in 1411. It consists of a nave of three bays with aisles ending in chapels lying to the north and south of the tower, which springs from the centre of the building, and to the east of which is a chancel of about the same length and width as the nave. On the south of the chapel at the end of the south aisle another chapel has been added of later work, with handsome vaulted fan roof; it is called variously "the Golden Chapel," from the gilding with which it has been ornamented, or, "the Vernon Chapel," from its founders. This is the latest portion of the building, and the south arcade dividing the aisle from the nave is the earliest, the dog tooth ornament, as it is called, appearing on one of the capitals. There is a fine transomed east window con-

taining some fragments of old stained glass, among which may be seen a beautiful head of our Lady and the Holy Child and St. Peter, with the traditional Keys; beneath this has formerly been a reredos at the back of the High Altar, which must have been, as is usual in Gothic churches, rather low, and when we consider the thick carved screen and the lectern which formerly stood in the choir, it is palpable that the people in the body of the church could have seen little of what was taking place at the High Altar. The side windows of the chancel were filled with the arms of the Vernons and other Lords of the Manor.

Tong was a collegiate church, and after a long drought the foundations of the old college can be distinctly traced in the park, the grass becoming burned up on the shallow soil which covers them. The long chancel and beautifully carved stalls also point to this, since here the canons used to recite their Office and assist at Mass, though, of course, we know it as a fact from other sources. There may have been an altar before the screen under the tower, at which the people's High Mass would be sung, and, as usual, the north chapel contained the altar under the invocation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, while the south chapel had its altar dedicated to the Holy Ghost, and the Vernon chapel (on the eastern wall of which the remains of a mural painting, representing the Crucifixion, with St. Mary and St. John, and an inscription, still exist) had its altar principally used for Masses for the dead.

Beautiful as it is in its decay, few churches in the kingdom of the same size could have equalled Tong in its palmy days, when the magnificent tombs, which are now amongst the most prominent objects, were quite outshone by the gilding and deep colouring of the numerous altars, the rich folds of the splendid hangings, the massive candlesticks with their great tapers, and the twinkling of many lamps through the dim religious light of the gorgeous stained glass windows, while the sweet scent of incense hung over all: such

was the church which Elizabeth Pembruge founded, and in which she offered her devotions. It must be remembered that the old English Mass had many variations from that of Rome, and indeed was different in different parts of the country, as the preface to the Prayer Book remarks. There was no such service known as that now called Benediction. In the churches there were no "Tabernacles," their places being supplied sometimes by a silver dove suspended from the roof, and sometimes by a recess in the wall carefully secured.

On the east wall of the chancel, to the north of the communion table, is a tablet of dark grey marble, inlaid with white metal, having the following arms and inscription :—Quarterly of 6. 1 *arg.*, 3 bulls' heads erased, 2 and 1 *sa.* armed *or.* 2 *az.* a bend double cotized between 6 mullets *or.* 3 . . . ? 4 *arg.* a fesse dancette between 3 crescents *gu.*, 5 *erm.*, a bend *az.* 6 *erm.* on a chief indented *gu.* 3 escallops *or.*, impaling *sable*, 3 eaglets displayed *arg.*, a crescent for difference. These are the arms of the following families :—1 Skeffington, 2 Ouldbeif, 3 . . . ? 4 Doyle, 5 Inglish, 6 Child, impaling Peche. The inscription is as follows :—

Here under lyeth interred the body of William Skeffington late of the White Ladyes, esq son and heyre of sir John Skeflington sometime of London Knt Obiit anno D'ni 1550.

An esquire he was right hardy to the fealde
And faithfull to his prince in quiett time of peace
But when his course on earth he had fulfilled
The Lord of worldly woes did him release
And to his kingdom then his soul did call
His body to dust returned from whence it came
Which raise againe he will to joy celestiall
Whose body and soule shall ever praise the same.

According to Shaw, an Inq. p. m. of 5 Edw. VI., says he died the last day of May, and John was his son and heir æt 16.

Placed on the south of the communion table, in the same position as the former, and of similar materials

and design, is another tablet inscribed with the same arms and following inscription :—

Here under lyeth interred the body of dame Elizabeth Daunsey descended of the house and family of the Peches married to Sir John Skeffington Knt sometime sheriff of London and after married to Sir John Daunsey Knt Obiit Anno Domini 1549.

Though Vertue's care did in this wighte abound
And welthe at will this worthy lady did possess
Yett nothing in the end her praise did more resound
Than faith in Jesus Christ with sober godliness
An eie to Blind a Lyme to lame she was
To poore a friend to Kynne in each degree
Both honoured and beloved too lo ! thus doth vertue pass
To place appointed by the Lord where blessed it shall bee.

The above monuments are to a mother and son. Sir John, the husband of the above Elizabeth née Peche, was Alderman of London, and Sheriff in 1521. He died July 10th, 17 Henry VIII., when William, his son and heir, was 13 years of age. Sir John was a Knight prior to 14th October, 1523, and was the first who possessed Fisherwick, in Staffordshire, subsequently the seat of his family, though it is difficult to know how he became possessed of it. Erdeswick says that in his time there he had seated himself, and built a very proper brick house. If we may trust the marshalling of the arms upon the tomb of William Skeffington, who died September 2nd, 1571, and was buried at Skeffington, they would throw some light upon this question ; they are as follows :—Quarterly of 16. 1 Skeffington, 2 Ouldbeif, 3 Quarterly, *erm.* and *gu.*, Stanhope of Stoke Rochford, Co. Lincoln, 4 *vert.* 3 hounds courant in pale *or.*, Maulovell of Rampton, Co. Notts, 5 Deane, 6 Skeffington, 7 Maulovell, 8 Stanhope, 9 Rochford, 10 Lisley, 11 Jenney, 12 *arg.* a fess dancette between 3 crescents, *gu.*, Doyle, 13 *sa.* 3 garbs *arg.*, Cambridge, 14 Deane, 15 Child, 16 *or.* a pale *az.* and a chief *vert*, Colshill. On the tomb of Thomas Skeffington also, who died in 1600, and is buried at Skeffington, there is a coat of 13 quarters in the follow-

ing order :—Skeffington, Ouldbeif, Stanhope, Maulovell, *erm.* a bend *az.* i.e., Inglish, Rochford, Lisley, Jenney, Doyle, Cambridge, Deane, Child, Colshill.

Now upon referring back to the coats upon the tomb at Tong, it will be observed that the last quartering is that of Child, from which we may gather that William Skeffington of the Whiteladies, and also his father, Sir John Skeffington, had a right to the above quarterings down to that of Child inclusive, and though these do not agree with the Visitation of 1619 as to the marshalling, the tombs are of prior date. Amongst those quarterings will be found Rochford. Now, the Manor of Fisherwick passed from the Bishops of Lichfield to the Durdants (Henry II.), and about the time of Edward III. came to Sir Roger Hillary, whose wife was Margeret. He died without issue 1 Henry IV., upon which part of the estates passed to Sir John, son of Saer de Rochford, by Joan, one of the sisters of Sir Roger Hillary. Erdeswick, however, gives the descent more directly, saying that Sir Roger Hillary had two daughters, Elizabeth, the elder, wife of William de la Planche, and Joan, the wife of Rochfort. It would seem, therefore, that Sir John Skeffington obtained the estate of Fisherwick by descent from the Rochfords. Originally the family was settled at Skeffington, in Leicestershire, and we find John de Skeffington in 1188 father of Sir Geoffrey, who espoused the cause of the Barons, and was taken prisoner at Chester, after the of battle of Evesham. His son, Sir Simon, was father of Sir John 1303, who, by Petronilla, his wife, had Sir Robert, father of Sir Geoffrey, who married Mabel, daughter and heir of Sir John Folvile of Ashby Folvile, Co. Leicester, by Mabel, his wife, daughter and heiress of Sir Geoffrey Delaware. Their son, William, was father of Sir Robert, father of Richard, who, by Isabel, his wife, was father of John, living in the year 1421. He married Margaret, the daughter and heir of William Ouldbeif, by Maud, his wife, the daughter and heir of Brian Deane. This alliance greatly enriched

the family. They had issue three sons, the eldest, Sir William, the second, Sir John (of whom we have spoken), and the third, Thomas. Sir John was father of William of the Whiteladies, in the parish of Donington, though when his will, which is very short, and dated 30th May 1551, was proved at Newport the same year, he is designated of the parish of Tong. His mother, Elizabeth (née Peche), was for a long time a widow, and doubtless lived with her son at the Whiteladies. Elizabeth, his sister, married Sir George Griffith of Wichnor, Co. Stafford, and was buried at Tatenhill 19th November, 1594.

Whiteladies is supposed to have been founded by Hubert Walter about the year 1195, when he was Archbishop of Canterbury, and was a religious house dedicated to St. Leonard. There were only six religious in it at the dissolution, and King Henry VIII. granted its site, &c., in the 31st year of his reign, to William Whorwood. It is said to have formed one community with Blackladies, they had a common seal, and were designated conjointly the Convent of Brewood. William Whorwood was Attorney General of Henry VIII., and is buried at Putney. By his first wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard Brook, he had issue a daughter and co-heir, Margaret, wife of Thomas Throgmorton of Coughton, and by his second wife, Cassandra, daughter of Sir Edward Grey, and Elizabeth, his wife (née Erdeswick) he had issue another co-heir, Anne, wife of Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick. It would appear therefore, that the Whiteladies estate did not pass by descent, but was more probably purchased in after-times by the Giffards of Chillington, of which family was Sir John Giffard, to whom Henry VIII. granted the Blackladies in Brewood in 1539. This Sir John died in 1556, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Thomas, who married secondly, Ursula, daughter of Sir Robert Throgmorton of Coughton, by whom he is said to be father of Edward Giffard who lived at the Whiteladies in the time of the civil wars, and who by

Jane, his wife, daughter of Thomas Lee (of Langley), had a daughter, Jane, wife of Humphrey Sandford of the Isle of Up Rossall. It must, however, be remembered that William Skeffington married Joan, daughter of James Leveson (she married secondly, William Fowke of Brewood, and thirdly, Edward Giffard, and died in 1572), so the connection with Whiteladies may have come through her. Her second husband, William Fowke, was the son of William Fowke of Brewood, and Margaret, daughter of John Whorwood of Compton, and Joyce, daughter of Sir Edward Grey of Enville, and Elizabeth (née Erdeswick), and so sister of Cassandra, wife of the Attorney General, Whorwood. William Skeffington of the Whiteladies, and Joan, his wife, had a large family. One of his daughters, Elizabeth, married a Fowke of Aston, Co. Stafford, another, Mary, married William, son and heir of Thomas Comberford of Comberford and Wednesbury, Co. Stafford, but the eldest son, John Skeffington of Fisherwick (for we hear no more of the Whiteladies), who died 7th November, 1604, married Alicia, daughter of Sir Thomas Cave of Stamford, Co. Northampton.

It will be observed from what has been previously said that the only two buried at Tong are Elizabeth Peche and her son, whom she outlived many years (her arms are also given as *or.*, 3 eaglets displayed *sa.*), and these two alone are called of Whiteladies. William, the son of John and Alicia Skeffington, was of Fisherwick, and created a Baronet 8th May, 1627. His mother's mother, Elizabeth, was daughter and co-heir of Sir John Danvers of Waterstock, Co. Oxon, by Margaret, his wife, who came of the Hampden family. Sir William died 16th September, 1635, having married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Dering of Pluckley, Co. Kent, a well known Saxon family. His second son, Sir Richard Skeffington, continued the male line and was ancestor of the Lords Massareene, and of his daughters, the eldest, Elizabeth, was wife of Michael Biddulph, Cecilia, of Edward Mytton of Bobington, Co. Stafford, and

Mary, baptised 16th April, 1593, of Richard Pyott of Streethay, and so mother of Elizabeth Pyott, wife of Francis Wightwick. The husband of the eldest daughter was son and heir of Simon Biddulph (who died in 1632) of Elmhurst, Co. Stafford, by his wife, Joyce, daughter of Richard Floyer of Uttoxeter, Co. Stafford. Michael Biddulph died 28th January, 1657, aged 80, and his wife 30th August, 1657, aged 69, and they are buried in St. Chad's Church, near Lichfield. Their third son, Theophilus Biddulph, was created a Baronet 16 Charles II., and married Susannah, daughter of Zachary Highlord of London, merchant, son of John Highlord of London, and grandson of William Hillord, alias Highlord, of Woodbury, Co. Devon. *Sable* a bend fleury *arg.* (Visitation of London, 1635). They had issue four sons and four daughters, of whom we shall only notice Susannah, wife of Edward Littleton of Pilaton Hall, Co. Stafford, as being connected with this neighbourhood, through her descendants. This Edward died in 1704, 24th January, his father still living. He was the eldest son and heir of Sir Edward Littleton, Baronet, of Pilaton, and Mary, his first wife, daughter of Sir Walter Wrottesley of Wrottesley, and Mary, daughter of Ambrose Grey. Edward Littleton and Susannah, his wife, had issue three sons and six daughters, of whom Mary Littleton was wife of Edward Arblaster of Lyswis, whose younger son, Richard, married Mary, grand-daughter of Ferrers Fowke, and Catherine Littleton was wife of Sir John Floyer of Lichfield. Sir Edward, the eldest son, died without issue, and his nephew, the son of his brother, Fisher, succeeded to the title and estates at his death, but he also dying without issue, the latter became vested in the descendants of his sister, Frances, wife of Moreton Wallhouse of Hatherton, Co. Stafford, whose only son, Edward John, assumed the sirname of Littleton, and was created a peer in 1835. By his first wife, Hyacinthe Mary, daughter of the first Marquess Wellesley, he was father of the present Lord Hatherton, and others.

On the south side of the sanctuary is a mural sculptured monument of alabaster, representing a lady kneeling at a prie dieu, under an arch, at the sides of which are short columns supporting a cornice surmounted by pyramidal ornaments. Beneath the figure were some verses, now obliterated, but the following inscription remains :—

Here lyeth the body of Ann Wylde late wife of John Wylde of Droitwyche in the County of Worcester Esqre Eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Harries of Tong Castle, Sergeant at Law and Baronet and of Dame Ellinor his Wife whose virtue modesty rare and excellent parts far exceeding her age have fitted her for a more heavenly habitation leaving behind her these spectacles of grief and pledges of true affection. She died the 6th of May in the Year of our Lord 1624 and of her age the 16th being then newly delivered of her first Born.

Sir Thomas Harries of Tong Castle was the eldest son of John Harries of Cruckton, near Shrewsbury, where they had been seated for some four generations previously. They bore Barry of eight *erm.* and *az.*, over all three annulets *or*. He was made Sergeant at Law in 1589, and a Baronet 10th April, 1623. About the year 1610 he purchased the Tong Castle estate from Sir Edward Stanley, who had inherited it from his ancestors, and this is the first time that Lordship was ever sold. At his death, which took place in 1640, he left a sole daughter and heir, Elizabeth, the wife of the Honble. William Pierpoint, to whose family she brought the estate. The husband of the above Anne Harries was grandson of Symon Wylde, of the Ford, Co. Worcester, who, by his first wife, was ancestor of the Wyldes of the Commandery, Worcester, and of the Wylde-Brownes of Caughley, near Broseley. The second wife of Symon was Ellinor, daughter and co-heir of George Wall of Droitwich, their son, George of Droitwich, was Sergeant at Law, and married Frances, daughter of Sir Edward Huddleston of Sawston, Co. Cambridge, one of the representatives of John Nevill, Marquess of Montacute, by whom he had issue John, George, and Elizabeth, wife of Sir William Blount of Sodington.

The eldest son, John, married, as above related, Anne, daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Harries, and had issue a sole daughter and heir, Anne, wife of Charles West, Lord de la Warre. She died in 1677, and from her is descended the present Lord de la Warre.

Against the north wall of the Sanctuary is erected a very large pyramidal monument, handsome for its date, of white marble, with an allegorical figure of grief, and below, a long inscription. This was intended as a monument to the family of Durant, Lords of Tong, and upon it is commemorated George Durant, who purchased the estate from the last Duke of Kingston in 1762, which formed the second sale of this Manor. He died in 1780. There is also a commemoration of his daughter, Maria Durant, who died in her infancy, 1783, and of his grand-daughter, Marianne, who also died in her infancy, 1800. He married Maria Beaufoy, and at his death, which took place at the early age of 48, was succeeded by his son, George Durant, the second of Tong Castle. This gentleman married firstly, Miss Eld of Seighford, Co. Stafford, by whom he had a large family, and after her death, which took place in 1829, he married 25th September, 1830, Celeste, daughter of Monsieur Cæsar Lefevre of Lorraine, by whom he had issue, as the monument states, Cecil, born September 8th, 1831, obt. March 25th, 1832; Celestine, born November 22nd, 1833; Cecilia, born January 20th, 1835; Augustine, born January 27th, 1837; Alfred, born June 7th, 1838; and Agnes, born May 2nd, 1840. George Durant died 29th November, 1844, aged 69. His eldest son (by the first wife), George, having died before his father, left a son, George, a minor, when he succeeded to the estate at his grandfather's death. For a further account of the Durant family, the writer must refer his readers to an article upon the Ruckley Grange estate in the *Transactions* of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society, Vol. II., page 258, et seq. The Tong of the present day is

their work, and there can be no doubt that they were a family of high attainments and education, though with a tendency to magnificence, often fatal to its possessors. Having changed the old castellated mansion built by Sir Henry Vernon into a palatial dwelling by filling up the courtyard and adding new fronts, Mr. Durant proceeded to furnish his residence with whatever he could find either rare, interesting, or beautiful. The numerous rooms were adorned with a very fine collection of paintings and cabinets of the most exquisite workmanship and costly description. Many of the objects of interest seem to have been bought at the same time as the estate from the last Duke of Kingston, and the writer, who was constantly at the Castle when a boy, remembers amongst other things in the saloon two mediæval thuribles, which were said to have been formerly used in Tong Church. Upon the accession of the last Durant of Tong to the estate it was heavily encumbered, but he had before him a long minority which, judiciously used, and with subsequent quiet living, might have saved the estate without much difficulty. However, the young heir was brought up away from the family place, so that he failed to feel strong attachment, which might have led him to sacrifice himself for it, and contracted habits of society incompatible with quiet living. It is not surprising, therefore, that he was the instrument of the third sale of this interesting estate, which took place 11th September, 1855, in two lots. The first of these, which included the great bulk of the estate, was purchased by George, second Earl of Bradford, whose great grandfather, Sir Orlando Bridgeman, of Castle Bromwich, Co. Warwick, had married Anne, third daughter of Richard Newport, second Earl of Bradford, of the old creation, by Mary, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Wilbraham, Bart., of Woodhey, Co. Chester, and Weston, Co. Stafford. She was a co-heir of her brother, Henry Newport, fourth Earl of Bradford, who died 18th April, 1762. Lord Bradford, whose Weston

estate joined that of Tong, was descended from the old lords of that place through his ancestress, Agnes, or Anne, wife of Thomas Newport of High Ercall, and daughter of Sir Robert Corbet of Moreton Corbet, Knight, by Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Vernon of Tong Castle. The second portion of the Tong estate was purchased by George Jones, Lord of the neighbouring Manor of Donington, whose estate also bounded that of Tong for a considerable distance. It will thus be seen that the Durants enjoyed their estate here for somewhat less than a century. Their arms are *sa.* a fess dancette, and in chief three fleurs-de-lis *arg.*

Over the door into the vestry on the north side of the church is a mural tablet of white marble, with an inscription in Latin, of which the following is a translation :—

Beneath lie the terrestrial bonds of Elizabeth Pierpont prematurely relinquished as if hastening to Heaven on the 1st of Septr in the year of our Lord 1697 and 11 of her age. Her abilities vivacity and elegance of manners far surpassed her years. So various and so happy were her accomplishments there was nothing had she lived would have been unattainable the pride of her parents the joy of her family and their brightest hope.

She was the only daughter of Gervaise Pierepont, Esq., Lord of the Manor of Tong, the grandson of Robert Pierepont, Earl of Kingston, a gallant soldier, who fell a victim to his loyalty in defending his prince, King Charles I., from his rebellious subjects. He was a descendant of Robert de Pierrepont, a companion in arms of William the Conqueror, and whose family is still extant in Normandy. Whom the Lord loveth He early taketh hence.

Gervaise, Lord Pierpoint, was a younger son of the Hon. William Pierpoint and Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Harries, through whom the Tong estate passed to that family. William Pierpoint was a man of great prudence, which gained for him the cognomen of "Wise William." He took the side of the Parliament, though with such moderation, as

Blakeway observes, that he was one of the persons to whom the unfortunate Charles would have confided the militia. He strenuously endeavoured to save the Monarch from death, and subsequently exerted himself in promoting the restoration of his son. In 1638 he served as Sheriff of Shropshire. His father the Earl of Kingston, who was killed in 1643, had married Gertrude, daughter and co-heir of Henry, son of George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury. In front of the communion table is a brass plate let into the floor, and taken from the coffin of Lord Pierpoint (about the year 1805), which is buried in the same vault with Thomas Stanley, underneath the chancel. It bears this inscription engraved upon it :—

The Rt Honble Gervais Lord Pierepont, Baron Pierepont of Hanslop in the County of Bucks and Baron Pierepont of Arglas in the Kingdom of Ireland. Departed this life May 22nd 1715 in the 66th year of his age.

On the floor of the vestry is a stone marked M.B., beneath which are buried two children of Dr. Buckeridge, sometime curate of Tong, whose wife was a Miss Durant. Before the communion rails is a black marble slab let into the floor, with the arms of Middleton, in memory of the Honble. Henry Willoughby, youngest son of Lord Middleton, who was a tenant at Tong Castle, and died there 1734. The inscription is as follows :—

Here lyeth the body of the Honble Henry Middleton youngest son of the Rt Honble Thomas Lord Middleton of Wooler in the Co of Nottingham who died Decr 4 1738 aged 34.

Then follow these verses :—

His noble soul and truly generous Mind
In Acts of Goodness both were unconfined
His charity was free and private too
By proper objects felt but known to few
His Hospitality the poor did cheer
Relieved the Widow Stopp'd the Orphan's Tear
Pride with its Lures & vain attempting Art
Hateful to sight was absent from his Heart
A friend he was most Worthy most sincere
There did the Lustre of the Friend appear

And as his merits justly claim'd a Name
Enroll'd in Annals of immortal fame
In his just praise to latest Times be it said
That all who living knew him Mourn'd him Dead.

On the right hand, upon entering the body of the church from the chancel, is a short pillar, upon which formerly stood the statute of the Blessed Virgin, and under the arch which separates the lady chapel from the nave is a handsome altar tomb of early date, upon which are the effigies of a knight in armour, and lady, reclining at full length. There is no inscription, but upon the shields round the edges are traces of heraldic tinctures, and these, as well as tradition, point to its being the resting-place of one of the Pembruge family, from whom the estates passed by marriage to the Vernons. Dugdale visited Tong in September, 1663, and conjectures the date of this tomb to be 1408-9. Formerly there existed a curious custom of adorning this monument with a wreath of roses, which had its origin, it is said, in a feudal tenure of land. The arms of Pembruge are barry of six *or.* and *az.*, otherwise *or.* three bars *az.* They were owners of Tong as early as 1280.

In the lady chapel, under the most easterly of the windows in the north wall, is a plain tomb with an alabaster slab upon it, whereon are represented a knight and a lady, by lines deeply engraved. There is also the heraldic devise of a griffin segreant, and a portion only of a legible inscription: "... day of August in the year of our Lord 1530." From the date it is probably the tomb of one of the Vernon family, who inherited the estate by a marriage with the heiress of Pembruge in 1430.

Under the pulpit is a handsome carved alabaster altar tomb, whereon is a knight and his lady; it had formerly sides of alabaster, deeply carved in niches, each of which contained the figure of a religious with his rosary in his hand, under a canopy, with ornamental gothic panels between, each containing a shield of arms.

The greater part of this rich work has been removed to form the front and sides of the present communion table. It is very questionable how far such an act can be justified. The following is a translation of the inscription which runs round the upper edge of the tomb :—

Here lie the bodies of Richard Vernon of Haddon esq^re and Margaret his wife daughter of Robert Dymmock Knight who had issue George Vernon which said Richard died on the Eve of the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the year of our Lord 1537 and the said Margaret died —— day of the month of ——— 1500 (?)

This Margaret Vernon was the daughter of Sir Robert Dymocke of Scrivelsby, Co. Lincoln. Shaw says she survived him, and married Sir Richard Manners, fourth son of George Manners, Lord Ros.

Upon the south side of the nave, and adjoining the south-west pier of the tower, thus in a corresponding position to that last mentioned on the north side, is one of the most beautiful monuments in the church, so far as design is concerned. It consists of an altar tomb of the usual shape composed of freestone, the sides of which are divided into four compartments by square pillars, set with an angle to the front, while the two sides are ornamented by Gothic mouldings, terminating in pinnacles. The upper portion of the compartments is occupied by canopy work, and the lower has a geometrical pattern above a plain plinth ; the remaining part forms a square, which is filled with an enriched quatrefoil, with a shield in the centre. The top consists of a slab of grey marble, inlaid with figures in brass, and the following inscription :—

Here lie Sir William Vernon Knight formerly Military High Constable of England son and heir of Sir Richard Vernon Knight formerly Treasurer of Calais which said Sir William died on the last day of June in the year of our Lord 1467 and Margaret wife of the said Sir William daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Pype and Spernore Knight which said Margaret died ——— of the Month of ——— in the year of our Lord 1460. On whose souls may the Lord have Mercy Amen.

From the mouths of the principal figures are scrolls, with the following :—From that of Sir William, "God be praised for his mercies"; from Lady Vernon, "Jesus Son of David be merciful unto us"; from the children, of whom there are twelve, 1. "Lord I have lifted up my Soul to thee"; 2. "Son of God remember me"; 3. "I have put my trust in the Lord and he will deliver me"; 4. "Jesus son of Mary of thy goodness be merciful to us." This Sir William Vernon was the last who held the office of Constable of England for life. His wife was the daughter of William Swinfen, by Joyce, daughter and co-heir of William Durvassal, otherwise Spernore, the mother of William Swinfen being the daughter of William, and sister and heir of Sir Robert Pipe of Pipe Ridware, Co. Stafford.

Against the south wall of the nave, surrounded by the panelling of a pew, was fixed an interesting brass, taken from a slab on the floor. It represents an ecclesiastic in a cassock, surplice, and amice, the ends of which hang down somewhat like a stole in front. The inscription is as follows :—"Randulph (or Ralph) Clerk, brother of this college, who was born in the town of Stopford in the County of Chester. He died on the Feast of St. Katherine Virgin and Martyr in the year of our Lord 1510."

Over the door of the Vernon Chapel is a small tablet of white marble, to the memory of Daniel Higgs, steward to the Duke of Kingston. He died A.D. 1758.

Nearly opposite to the last, on the south-west pier of the tower, is a white marble tablet in memory of Maria Higgs, daughter of Daniel Higgs.

Under the arch which divides the tower from the chapel on its south side is a very rich altar tomb, upon which recline alabaster figures of a knight and lady; the legs of the former have been broken through one of ringers having tied the rope of a bell, which he had been tolling, round them while he went out of the church. There is no inscription upon this tomb, but in many respects it resembles that of Richard Vernon, the

husband of Margaret Dymoke, and the Vernons' crest, a boar's head erased *sa.*, ducally gorged *or.*, appears upon the helmet of the knight, which is placed under his head. It is generally considered the tomb of Sir Richard Vernon, Treasurer of Calais, Captain of Rouen, and Speaker in the Parliament at Leicester, 1426, who died in 1451. He married Benedicta, daughter of Sir John Ludlow of Stokesay Castle and Hodnet, Co. Salop, or, according to Harleian MS., 1241, daughter of William (son of Sir John) and Joan, his wife. The male figure has a collar of SS.

Next to this tomb, and immediately under the east window of the chapel at the end of the south aisle, is a magnificent monument of later date, moved here from the chancel, where it originally stood, and where, from its size, it must have been extremely inconvenient. It may best be described as consisting of two parts, the lower a slab slightly raised from the floor, whereon recline the figures of a knight and his lady; and over this, supported upon eight Doric columns, is another, and somewhat larger, slab, with two figures similarly reclining, while, detached from the monument, at each corner, rises an obelisk of dark grey marble, surmounted by a figure holding a shield. There are upon it the following inscriptions :—

Thomas Stanley Knight second son of the Earl of Derby Lord Stanley and Strange descended from the family of the Stanleys, married Margaret Vernon one of the daughters and coheiresses of Sir G Vernon of Nether Haddon in the County of Derby Knight by whom he had issue two sons Henry and Edwd. Henry died an infant, Edward survived to whom these Lordships descended and married the Lady Lucie Percie second daughter of Thomas Earl of Northumberland by her he had issue seven daughters and one son. She and her four daughters Arabella Marie Alis and Priscilla are interred under a monument in the Church of Waltham in the County of Essex The other three Petronella, Frances and Venesse are yet living.

On the front of the upper slab :—

Not Monumental stone preserves our fame
Nor Skye Aspiring pyramids our name

The memory of him for whom this stands
Shall outlive Marble and Defacer's Hands
When all to Tymes Consumption shall be given
Stanley for whom this stands, shall stand in Heaven

On the south end :—

Ask who lies here but do not weep
He is not dead he doth but sleep
This Stoney register is for his bones
His fame is more perpetual than these stones
And his own goodness with himself being gone
Shall live when Earthlie Monument is none

The Honble. Sir Thomas Stanley died in the year 1576, and the above epitaph upon his tomb is said to have been written by Shakespear. His daughter, Venetia, celebrated for her great beauty, was born at Tong Castle. She subsequently married Sir Kenelm Digby of Gothurst, and died in 1633.

Under the arch which divides the Golden Chapel from the south aisle of the church is a richly carved alabaster tomb, similar to that of Sir Richard Vernon, upon which are, as usual, recumbent figures. Upon the further end is a shield bearing barry of 6 *or.* and *az.* (Pembruge), and upon another the arms of Talbot, *gu.* a lion rampant in a bordure engrailed *or.* The inscription :—"To the Memory of Henry Vernon Knight who built the Golden Chapel and Ann his Wife, Daughter of John Lord Shrewsbury, who died 1515 and his wife 1530." Sir Henry Vernon also rebuilt Tong Castle, and was governor or tutor of Prince Arthur, the eldest son of Henry VII. Mary, a daughter of Sir Henry Vernon, was wife of Edward Acton, and Elizabeth, her eldest sister, wife of Robert Corbet of Moreton Corbet, by whom she had issue Roger, Reginald (ancestor by his wife Alice Gratwood of the Corbets of Adderley), Richard, and four daughters, Dorothy, wife of Richard Mainwaring of Ightfield, Jane, wife of Thomas Lee of Langley, Mary, wife of Thomas Powell and Anne, wife of Thomas Newport. From the last, as previously mentioned, descends the Earl of Bradford, the present Lord of Tong, the Sandfords of

the Isle, and others. From Jane, through her son Thomas, descend the Sandfords of the Isle and Scotts of Shrewsbury; through her daughter, Joyce, wife of Robert Moreton, the Moretons and Fowkes of Brewood; through Catherine, the Corbets of Longner, and many others. Of Sir Henry Vernon's sons, Sir Richard, the eldest, succeeded to the estate, and is buried here. Thomas, the second, was of Stokesay Castle, jure uxoris, and his line resulted in an heir, Dorothy Vernon, wife of Humphrey Ludlow, whose daughter and heir, Elizabeth Ludlow, was wife of Humphrey Hill of Hill's Court, and by him mother of George Hill, who continued the line, Ann Hill, wife of Charles Adams of Caynham, subsequently of Broseley, and others. Humphrey, the third son of Sir Henry Vernon, was jure uxoris of Hodnet, which continued in his name until 1752, when Henrietta, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Vernon, left her estates to her cousin, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Heber of Morton, Co. York. Sir John Vernon of Sudbury, the fourth son, is represented by Lord Vernon, the Vernons of Hilton, Co. Stafford, and the Harcourts of Nuneham, Co. Oxon. Sir Arthur Vernon, the fifth son, was a Priest, and Rector of Whitchurch.

In the interior of the Golden Chapel, against the west wall, is the effigy of an ecclesiastic, half length, with a book, supported upon a bracket; this is said to be in memory of Sir Arthur Vernon, mentioned above, fifth son of Sir Henry. At the east end can be descried a mural painting of a crucifix, with St. Mary and St. John, and an inscription, only partly legible; this was originally over the altar of the chapel.

This completes the monumental stones in Tong Church, but the following notes may be interesting. Above the arch under which is the tomb of Sir Henry Vernon are several niches with canopies, no doubt formerly filled by statues, and in front of the centre one the following coat of arms:—Quarterly of 6. 1. *arg.* fretty *sa.*; 2. two lions passant guardant; 3. a

lion rampant; 4. three bars *or*; 5. *sa.* fretty and a canton in sinister chief; 6. Two pipes between nine crosslets. Upon the tomb of Sir William Vernon were still left in brass, shields with the following arms:— Pype as above. Three lions passant guardant, and a chevron chequey between six escallops. On the side of the tomb of the Richard Vernon who married Margaret Dymoke are the arms *or.*, fretty *sa.*, and *gu.* a fess dancette between six crosslets *or*.

The college of Tong was given at the dissolution to Sir Richard Manners for sale, and was purchased by James Wolrich in 1546 for the sum of £200, whose heir sold it to William Pierpoint in 1649. The deed confirming Sir Richard Manners's power of sale is signed by King Edward VI. and the Lord Protector Somerset.

Tong is the possessor of a bell, somewhat celebrated for its size, the gift of Sir Henry Vernon. It weighs 48 cwt., is six yards in circumference, and there is a rent payable out of Tong Norton for tolling it when any Vernon comes to Tong. Round the upper rim is the following inscription:—"Henricus Vernon, Miles istam campanam fieri fecit 1518 ad laudem Dei omnipotentis beatæ Mariæ et Bartholomæi Sti;" and round the lower rim, "Quam per duellionum rabie fractam sumptibus Parochiæ refudit Abr Rudhall Gloucester Anno 1720 L Pietier Min P Woodshaw P Poynton œdituis." There are also several other bells, one quite small, commonly called a Sanctus bell. There is a Greek cross and an inscription in black letter, but not legible, on the bell near the north window of the tower; round that near the east window is, "Gloria in excelsis Deo 1623;" round that in the centre of the east, "Sweetly tolling men do call to taste on Meats that feed the soul 1605;" on the centre of the west, "Peace and good Neighbourhood A R 1719"; on the south bell is, "Thomas Mears of London fecit 1810;" on that near the west window, "Gloria in excelsis Deo 1636."

Blakeway gives the following as the mural inscription at the east end of the Vernon Chapel :—

Pray for the solle of Sir Harie Vernon Knyghte and Dame Anne hys wyffe which Syr Harie . . . . . of . . . . . lorde mccccexli made and founded thys chapelle and . . . . and the sayd . . . . . departed the xiii day of Aprylle in the yeare abovesayd and of your charyte . . . . for the Solle of humfrie Vernon fyrste son of the sayd Syr Harie on whose solles Jh'e have mercy. Amen.

This must refer to an elder son, Humphrey, who died young. He also says : All the lands in the parish (of Tong) belong to George Durant, Esq., except Ruttley (Ruckley) and the Grange (i.e. Ruckley Grange), which are the property of Mrs. Wightwick and Mr. William Bishton. The living is in the gift of George Durant, Esq. The following seems copied from the monument :—

George Durant of Tong Castle Esqre ob^{t} 4 Aug. 1780 at 46 married Marie daughter of Mark Beaufoy Esqre and left issue George born 25 April 1776. Maria born 2 July 1779 died 24 Augt 1783 Happy alike in his mental and personal accomplishments Marianne Durant born 22 Novr 1779 (? 1797) and died 18 Mar 1800.

The family of Beaufoy were connected with this neighbourhood through the marriage of Henry Beaufoy with Elizabeth, daughter of William Jenks and Sarah, his wife, the second daughter and co-heir of Humphrey Pitt of Priors Lee, and Sarah, daughter of Edward Jordan. The other co-heirs were, 1. Martha, wife of Plowden Slaney, 3. Maria, wife of R. Edwards, and 4. Frances, wife of John Yonge.

Robert de Montgomery was Lord of both Tong and Donington, and founded the churches in both parishes; the former was, however, probably from the first a more important structure than the latter. Donington followed the fate of the other English possessions of Belesme, and was confiscated upon his adherence to Robert, Duke of Normandy. Following the plan proposed of mentioning descendants of the old lords of these parishes still existing, we find the Talbots deriving

from Gilbert Talbot and a sister and co-heir of Robert de Belesme, and quartering the arms of that family *az.* a lion rampant within a bordure *or*. This Gilbert was grandson of William, or, as others say, of Hugh. Richard Talbot, temp. Henry III., was, according to Dugdale, father of Gilbert, who died 2 Edward I., and by his lady, Gwenllian, daughter of Rhys ab Gruffudd, descended from the Princes of South Wales, had issue a son and heir, Richard Talbot, born 1250, and who died 1306. The Talbots bore as arms, bendy of ten *arg.* and *gu.*, but after the match with the Royal House of South Wales, adopted their cognisance, which they have since retained, *gu.* a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed *or*. The last mentioned Richard Talbot married Sarah, daughter of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and was father of Gilbert, who died in 1346, having married Anne, daughter of William, Lord Boteler of Wem, by whom he had issue Richard of Goodrich Castle, husband of Elizabeth, co-heir of John Comyn of Badenoch, *gu.* 3 garbs in a bordure fleury *or*, but some say, *az.* 3 garbs *or*. It will be remembered that this John Comyn, called the Red Comyn, was murdered at Dumfries by his kinsman Robert Bruce, because he had a nearer claim to the throne of Scotland than himself. John Comyn married Joan, sister and co-heir of Aymer de Valence, son of William de Valence (half brother of King Henry III.), by Joan, daughter of Warren de Mounchensie, and Joan, his wife, daughter and co-heir of William Mareshall, Earl of Pembroke. The Red John Comyn was son of the Black John Comyn of Badenoch, a competitor for the crown of Scotland in 1292, who married Mary, daughter of John Baliol, founder of Baliol College, Oxford, and Devorgilda, his wife, Countess of Huntingdon, and co-heir of the crown of Scotland. The above marriage brought to the Talbots the following quarterings:—Barry of 10 *arg.* and *az.* an orle of 10 martlets *gu.* for Valence. *Or* three inascutcheons vairé *arg.* and *gu.* for Mounchensie. Per

pale *or* and *vert.* a lion rampant *gu.* for Marshall. *Or* 6 lioncels rampant, 3, 2, and 1 *sa.* for Strongbow. *Sa.* 3 garbs *arg.* or *or* for Mac Murrough, King of Dublin; Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, having married Eva, daughter and heir of Diarmiad na Gall i.e. Mac Murrough, deposed by Tighernan O'Ruarc in 1166, and who died at Ferns, on Friday, 1st January, 1171. In this way the Talbots and their descendants represent strains of the royal blood of South Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.

The son and heir of Richard of Goodrich Castle, and Elizabeth, his wife, was Gilbert (Dugdale calls him Richard), who married Petronilla, daughter of James Butler, Earl of Ormond, 1383, and Eleanor, his wife, daughter of Humphrey de Bohun, killed 16th March, 1321, and buried at York, whose wife, the Princess Elizabeth, was daughter of King Edward I. Their son and heir, Richard Talbot, died in the 20th year of Richard II., having enriched his descendants by marrying Angharad, daughter and heir of John, Lord Strange of Blackmere, and Mary, his wife, daughter of Richard, 13th Earl of Arundel. Their younger son, John, was the celebrated leader in France during the reign of Henry VI. However, he was not untried, since in the earlier part of the reign of Henry V. he was imprisoned in the Tower. For his success in Ireland he was created Earl of Waterford, having five years earlier (in 1442) received the English Earldom of Shrewsbury. He fell, together with his son, Lord Lisle, at Castillon, being then in his 81st year, and their bodies were brought over to England and buried with much solemnity at Whitchurch, in Shropshire. By his wife, Matilda, eldest daughter and co-heir of Thomas Nevill (brother of Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland), and Joane, his wife, sole heir of William, Lord Furnival, he had issue John, the second Earl of Shrewsbury, who succeeded him, and was made Treasurer of England. As a strong partizan of the House of Lancaster, he had large grants of lands taken from the Yorkists, and at

last lost his life in the battle of Northampton, 1460, fighting under the red rose. He married Lady Elizabeth Butler, daughter of James, called the White Earl of Ormond, 1452, by his wife, Lady Jane Fitzgerald, daughter of Gerald, 5th Earl of Kildare, and by her had a numerous issue. Lady Ann Talbot, one of his daughters, married, as mentioned above, Sir Henry Vernon of Tong Castle, and is buried in Tong Church. Sir Gilbert Talbot, his third son, married firstly, Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph, Lord Greystoke, and had issue Sir Gilbert, who, by Anne, daughter and co-heir of Sir William Paston of Norfolk, had with other issue a daughter and co-heir, Mary, wife of Thomas Astley of Patshull. He married secondly, Etheldreda, daughter of Sir Thomas Cotton of Lanwade, in Cambridgeshire, by whom he had issue Sir John Talbot of Albrighton (who died 1549). He also married twice; firstly, Margaret, daughter and heir of Adam Troutbeck of Albrighton, by whom he had Sir John (who died 1556), ancestor of the Talbots of Albrighton, of the Talbots of Longford, Co. Salop, and of the subsequent Earls of Shrewsbury. He married secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Wrottesley of Wrottesley, by whom he was ancestor of the Talbots of Salwarp, Laycock, and Ingestre. So that all the present Talbots come from Sir John of Albrighton.

The second Earl was succeeded by his eldest son, John, third Earl, who married Lady Catherine Stafford, daughter of Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, and had issue George, fourth Earl, who married twice. By Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Richard Walden of Earith, Co. Kent, he had issue Lady Anne Talbot, heir of her mother, and wife of Peter Compton, who married her before he was 19 years old; their son, Henry, Lord Compton, married Lady Frances Hastings, whose mother was Catherine, eldest co-heir of Sir Richard Pole, and their grandchild, Frances (daughter of Henry, Lord Mordant, and Margaret Compton), was the second wife of Sir Basil Brooke of Madeley Court,

Co. Salop. Lady Elizabeth Talbot, fifth daughter of the fourth Earl of Shrewsbury, by Anne, daughter of William, Lord Hastings, was wife of William, Lord Dacre of the North, and mother of Magdalen, wife of Anthony Browne, Viscount Montacute of Cowdray, Co. Sussex, from whom descended Sir George Browne, whose elder co-heir, Winefred, was wife of Basil Brooke of Madeley, and his second co-heir, Eleanor, wife of Henry Fermor of Oxfordshire, who died 3rd February, 1683, and whose second son, Henry, married his cousin, Elizabeth Brooke, who was heir in blood through her mother of Basil Brooke, and whose father was a younger son of the same family. James Fermor, the eldest son, continued the line. From the above Anthony, Lord Montacute, and Magdalen, his wife, were also descended the Lacons of Willey, the Childes of Kinlet, the Berkeleys of Ewdness, and the Brownes of Caughley, all in Shropshire, so that the blood of the Montgomerys, the great Earls of Shrewsbury, is widely distributed through the county. Upon the forfeiture of Belesme, Donington became the property of the family of Belmeis, which seems to have derived its name from Beamish (as it is now called), an estate in the parish where formerly was a very picturesque old hall.

It is most probable, however, that another Lordship, which is generally connected with Donington, existed from the first independently of the Lords of that Manor, for we find at very early periods the family of de Omfreeston acting quite independently of the family of Belmeis, being Lords of their own Manor. A sketch of the History of Donington, derived from the Revs. Blakeway and Eyton, may not be uninteresting. Domesday says: "The Earl himself holds Donitone, Earl Edwin held it (in the time of King Edward). Here are iii. hides. In demesne are iiii ox teams and (there are) viii neat herds and ii female serfs and xii villains and ii boors with iii oxteams and yet there might be vii oxteams more employed here. Here is a mill rendering v horse loads of corn (yearly) and a wood one league long and

half a league wide. In Wich there are v Salt pits (belonging to the Manor) which renders xx shillings annually. In the time of King Edward the Manor realized £20 (per annum) now (it pays) £9." The unsettled state of the country probably accounts for the depreciation in value at the time of the compilation of Domesday. The wood has given its name to a farm so called at the present time, but it probably then also included Boscobel and the Whiteladies, neither of which was, of course, founded so early, Domesday having been completed in 1086. After the forfeiture of Earl Belesme, the first of the new family who appears as Lord is William de Beaumes, a younger brother, it is presumed, of Richard, the Bishop of London, to whom Henry gave the Lordships of Tong and Donington. He was living in the time of Stephen, and was succeeded by Richard de Belmeis, who attests a charter to Lilleshall Abbey on behalf of Philip de Belmeis, Lord of Tong. Another Richard de Belmeis, probably son of the last, had a contest with Alan de Upton concerning some lands at Meadowley, which adjoined those of Upton, afterwards called Upton Cresset, near Bridgenorth. The name of Ranulph de Belmeis also occurs in connection with these lands, which appear to have formed part of the estate of the Donington branch of the family. In 1167 the Manor of Donington is amerced half a mark, and the Lord was then Richard de Belmeis, who seems to be the same person who, in 1189, was found indebted to Aaron, a rich Jew of Lincoln, from whom he had borrowed the sum of £4 8s. 6d, but the King having taken the matter into his own hands, Belmeis paid off his debt by instalments, the sum total being paid up in 1200. Mention is made of Shackerley, which he underlet on lease to Robert, uncle to Robert de Woodcote, who afterwards assigned his interest in it to Lilleshall Abbey.

Walter appears as next Lord of Donington, who had the misfortune to be accused of violence and robbery, and brought to trial, but acquitted. He was co-temporary

with Roger la Zouch at Tong (one of whose charters he signs as witness), who was son of Alan la Zouch and Adelicia, heiress of the elder line of Belmeis, who brought the Lordship of Tong and over Lordship of Donington to her husband's family. It was during the tenure of this Roger la Zouch that Tong became forfeited into the hands of the sovereign, who conferred it upon William de Breose, and Walter de Belmeis is entered in 1240 as holding a knight's fee in Donington of the Barony of Herbert Fitz Peter. Eyton gives an explanation of this, namely, that the family of the Herberts had profited by the forfeiture of William de Breose under John, and this William de Breose had a Seignoral interest in Tong. An importance thus attaches to the name as connected with Donington, even if the family in itself did not call for remark. The William de Breose who was living in 1240 was the last heir male of one branch of the house, and husband of Eva, sister and co-heir of Richard, son of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, and by her was father of co-heirs, of whom Elianor married Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford. William de Breose was son of Reginald, the third son, but successor, of his father. He died 1228, having married Grace, sister and heir of William de Briwere. His father, William de Breose, married Maud, daughter of Reginald de St. Walery, who was starved to death in Windsor Castle by King John. His father, also named William (son of Philip), married Berta, second daughter and co-heir of Milo Fitzwalter, Earl of Hereford, by Sibil, his wife, daughter and heir of Bernard Newmarch, whose wife, Nest, is said to have been a daughter of Gruffudd ab Llewelyn, Prince of Wales. It will be seen that this branch of the Breose family was much connected with the Marches of Wales. Mary, the eldest co-heir of Milo Fitzwalter and Sibil, his wife, had married Humphrey de Bohun, and Lucy, another co-heir, Lady of the Forest of Deane, married Herbert Fitz Herbert. These ladies had a brother, Henry Fitzwalter, Earl of Hereford, and Constable of England, slain by

his servant in the 24th year of Henry the Second's reign. Herbert Fitzherbert and Lucy, his wife, had a son and heir, Peter Fitz Herbert, Lord of the third part of Brecknock, by the gift of King John, father, by Alice St. John, his wife, of Reginald Fitzpeter, father of Peter Fitz Reginald, the father of Herbert Fitz Peter.

There is considerable variation in the earlier part of the Herbert pedigree, some making them the descendants of Henry Fitzherbert, chamberlain to Henry I., by Julia, daughter of Robert Corbet of Alcester; others make them the descendants of a natural son of King Henry I., while the Golden Grove Book, though following the former, tells us that Herbert (Henry's father), was the son of Godwin, son of Elfryd, a Saxon noble, disinherited by William the Conqueror, and that his wife was daughter of Godwin, Earl of Kent. Walter de Belmeis was dead in 1256, having left by Johanna, his wife, a son, Roger de Belmeis, who succeeded him in his rights. His mother seems to have had considerable difficulty in obtaining her dower, and at the assizes of January, 1256, sued several undertenants at Donington for it. At the same time her son fell into litigation with the Prioress of the Whitenuns of Brewood, concerning her right to estovers in Donington Wood. It seems to have been an unfortunate year for the family, since the Sheriff of Shropshire, Hugh de Acovre, returned him as a defaulter in that he ought to have been a knight and paid certain fees to the King, as the holder of lands worth £15 per annum, but he had neglected to become so, a not unusual complaint in these times. It is during his tenancy of the Lordship that we meet with Kilsall. William, son of Walter Spink of Culeshall, quits to Roger son of Walter de Beaumes all the lands he held in Donington under Roger's ancestors. John de Belmeis, or Beaumes, occurs as next Lord of Donington, presumably son of the above Roger, and there was also an Alan de Beaumes, of the same branch of the family, accused of larceny, but acquitted by the jurors

of Brimstree Hundred at the assizes of 1272. In the year 1270 this John had some contention with the Master of the Knights Templars about his property at Meadowley, near Bridgnorth. He also added to his estate by purchasing the manor of Stanway from his contemporary, Hugh de Beaumes, who, Eyton says, if of the same family, was quite a different branch. A Hugh de Belmeis appears in the pedigree, who died in May, 1305, son of Robert, son of William de Belmeis, an undertenant of lands in Tong, son of Robert, son of Robert, third son of Walter de Belmeis, brother of Richard, Bishop of London. In the year 1284 we learn that this John de Belmeis held the Manor of Donington with Culeshall and Shakerlawe.

It is a remarkable fact that the Lordship of Donington was attached to the possession of what is now one of the smallest farms in the parish, and we shall see that in after times these three formed parts of distinct properties. John and Hugh de Beaumes were jurors for Brimstree Hundred in 1292, and it is objected to the former that, although tenant of a knight's fee, he was not a knight. Four years later, 11th July, Sir Hugh and John appear on the inquest taken after the death of Fulke de Pembruge, Lord of Tong, who, it will be remembered, was their superior Lord. But another power had appeared in Donington. We have already had occasion to notice the convent of the Whiteladies, which possessed lands in the parish, and to which the Lords of Donington, no doubt, in imitation of their relatives, the Lords of Tong, were benefactors; indeed, it is not wonderful that the Belmeis family, which rose to opulence and distinction through the Church, should have given freely to religious uses. Besides being great benefactors to Buildwas and other Shropshire houses, they founded the Abbey of Lilleshall. On the 1st of May, 1304, an inquisition was held on behalf of the King (Edward I.) as to whether his interest would be deleteriously affected if John de Beaumeys were permitted to give ten acres of land and

ten of wood in Donington to the Prioress of the White-nuns of Brewood. The reply being satisfactory, it is to be presumed that he made a grant of the twenty acres. The inquisition after the death of Hugh de Belmeis, which was held 12th June, 1305, shews that he held a messuage, &c., in John's Lordship of Donington, and the next event shews that John himself was dead within ten years of the above date, leaving two sons, Hugh and John. Apparently the latter had some interest in his father's lands, for he made a resignation of his rights in Donington and Stanway to his elder brother, Hugh. The deed by which this grant took place must have been made between the years 1305 and 1324, and therein he styles himself, "John de Beaumeys, son of John de Beaumeys, Lord of Donington. Among the witnesses occur the names of Henry de Beaumeys (who was son and heir of Hugh, who died in 1305), Richard de Knycheleye (Neachley), and John de Aula de Bipeston (Bishton).

It would be a matter of considerable interest to enquire into the boundaries of the properties of Kilsall and Neachley in early times, and undoubtedly the deeds of those estates would give much information worth knowing. The inquisition upon the death of Alan, last Baron Zouch of Ashby, shews that he held half a knight's fee in Donington. This probably refers to land which was formerly included in the Park of Tong Castle, and of which what is now called the Holly Grove, but anciently Holy Grove, formed a part. At present it belongs to the Kilsall estate, and is a strip of cultivated land between the Kilsall lawn and the drive to Little Neachlay. The inquisition took place in 1313-14. Alan, the last Baron Zouch, was summoned as a baron 9th September, 1297, and was amongst those ordered to repair to Carlisle, 26 Edward I., "equis et armis." In the 29th year of the same reign he subscribed the letter to the Pope, refusing his demands with respect to Scotland, and also refusing to allow the King to send ambassadors to that potentate to justify

his conduct in regard to that kingdom. He was also summoned to the coronation of Edward II. By his wife, Eleanor, daughter (according to a pedigree in the College of Arms) of Nicholas Segrave, he left issue at his decease three daughters, co-heirs; 1. Eleanor, wife of, firstly, Nicholas de St. Maur, and secondly, Alan de Charlton of Apley Castle, in this county; 2. Maude, wife of Robert de Holland; and 3. Elizabeth, a nun at Brewood. Alan la Zouch was son of Roger and Ela, daughter of Stephen de Longspee, Justice of Ireland, and co-heir of her mother, Emmeline, Countess of Ulster. Roger was the son of Alan la Zouch, who married Elen, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Roger de Quinci, Earl of Winchester, and died in the 54th year of Henry III. It was this Alan who was justice of North Wales and Chester, and who obtained from the King the Lordships of Tong and Ayleston, Co. Leicester, for his nieces, Orabel and Margery, which had been forfeited through their father, William de Harcourt, having joined the enemies of Henry III. Alan was the son of Roger, Lord of Tong, and Margaret, his wife, who was the son of Alan la Zouche (called also Earl of Brittany) by Alicia, daughter of Philip de Beauveis (Belmeis). The line continues to the Viscounts of Rohan and Earls of Brittany.

But it is of greater interest to trace some of the descendants of these co-heirs, so that we may not only look upon the lands formerly held by the La Zouches, but also upon their posterity, reading history as it were in the faces we see around us. Maud, the second co-heir, had by her husband a son, Sir Thomas Holland, who married Joane, commonly called "the fair maid of Kent," sole daughter and heir of Edmond Plantagenet, Earl of Kent, son of King Edward I. and his second Queen, Margaret, daughter of Philip the Bald, King of France. They had issue two sons, John, Earl of Exeter, and Thomas, Earl of Kent. Eleanor, a daughter of the latter, married Edward, Lord Powis, and Elizabeth married John, son of Ralph, Earl of

Westmoreland, and from them descended the future Earls. John, the eldest son, married Elizabeth, daughter of John of Gaunt, and was father of John, Duke of Exeter, who, by his wife Anne, daughter of John Montague, Earl of Salisbury, had a son, John, Duke of Exeter, who married Anne, sister of King Edward IV., but was subsequently divorced. Constance, a daughter of John, Duke of Exeter, and Elizabeth, daughter of John of Gaunt, married as her second husband John, Lord Grey of Ruthyn, and was by him mother of Edmund Grey, created Earl of Kent in 1465, who married Catherine, daughter of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and had issue George, who, by his second wife, Catherine, daughter of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, had, with other issue, Anne, wife of John, Lord Hussey, and from them descended the Bishopps of Parham, an heiress of which family, Priscilla Bishopp, was wife of Samuel Jenkins of Beachley, Co. Gloucester, and was mother of an heiress, Emma, who brought that estate to her husband, Charles Scott Stokes, son of Henry Stokes, by Dorothea, his wife, only daughter of Jonathan Scott of Shrewsbury. Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund de Grey, first Earl of Kent, and Lady Catherine Percy, his wife, married Robert (obt. 15th July, 1483), eldest son of Ralph, Lord Greystoke, and Elizabeth, daughter of William Fitzhugh, Lord Ravenswath, and had issue a daughter and heir, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas, Lord Dacre of Gillesland (obt. 1525). Their eldest son, William, having married Elizabeth, daughter of George, fourth Earl of Shrewsbury, had, with other issue, Margaret (or Magdalen) wife of Anthony Browne, Viscount Montacute, who, and whose descendants, have been mentioned previously. Eleanor, the eldest co-heir of Alan, Lord Zouch of Ashby, married as her second husband Alan de Charlton of Apley Castle, near Wellington, a name still known in Shropshire. Their son, Alan, married Margaret, daughter and heir of Hugh Fitz Aer of Aston Eyre, near Bridgnorth, with whom

they acquired that property. Their son, Thomas Charlton, had an only daughter and heir, Anne Charlton, wife of William Knightley, who took the name of Charlton, and was father of Thomas, father of Robert, who married Mary, daughter of Robert Corbet of Morton Corbet, and had issue Richard, father, by Anne, daughter of William Mainwaring, of William Charlton of Apley, who died 23 Henry VIII., leaving, by Alicia, his wife, daughter of Thomas Hoorde of Bridgenorth (Harln. MSS., 1396), Robert Charlton, who continued the line; Alice, wife of Robert Cressett of Upton Cressett; Cecilia, wife of Richard Moreton of Haughton; and Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Eyton of Eyton, whose son, Thomas, was father of Sir Philip, father, by Mary, daughter of David Yale, of Sir Thomas Eyton, whose second son, Rev. John Eyton, married Rachel, daughter of Thomas Acton, and had a numerous issue, of whom Thomas continued the line, and Mabel married George Whitmore of London. Such are some of the many channels in which the blood of Alan la Zouch now flows.

It will be remembered that John de Belmeis left at his decease two sons, Hugh and John, and on the 10th July, 1315, a writ was issued to enquire whether any detriment to the Crown would be caused by this Hugh de Beaumeys being permitted to grant thirty acres of wood in Donington to the Prioress of the Whitenuns of Brewood. The jurors replied that the wood was held of William de Mortimer, Lord of Ashby de la Zouche together with other lands in Donington, by service of half a knight's fee, and that William de Mortimer and the Earl of Hereford were mediate lords between Hugh and the King. This, of course, arose from the practice of subinfeudation, one of the inconveniences of the feudal system. It is not, perhaps, quite evident how William de Mortimer became superior lord of Donington. Robert Mortimer of Richard's Castle had married Joice, daughter and heir of William la Zouch, a younger brother of Alan la Zouche, who married Elene de

Quinci, and so in process of time his son, William, came into possession of the lordship of Ashby, &c., when he assumed his mother's surname, and was called William la Zouche of Mortimer. This change of name probably took place in the second year of Edward III.'s reign, since he was twice summoned to Parliament in that year, firstly as "William la Zouche de Castro Richardi," and secondly as "William la Zouche de Mortuomari." Of the ancestry of William we have the following:— Hugh de Mortimer (father of the above Robert) was the son of Robert de Mortimer by Margaret, relict of Hugh de Ferrers, and daughter and heir of Hugh de Say of Richard's Castle, whose father, Hugh de Say, was son of Hugh Fitz Osbern, by Eustacia, daughter and heir of Theodoric de Say, Lord of Stokesay, son of Picot de Say, Lord of Stokesay. *Gu.* 2 bars vair. The eldest son of Robert Mortimer and Joice, heir of William la Zouche, was Hugh de Mortimer, summoned to Carlisle as a Baron 26 Edward I., equis et armis. He died 32 Edward I., leaving his wife, Maud, and two daughters, co-heirs, Joane, aged twelve, and Margaret, aged eight. Of these the elder, Joane, married as her second husband Richard Talbot, and was mother of John, who, by Joan de Grey, was father of John, who, by his wife, Catherine, left two sons, who died without issue, and three daughters, co-heirs. The youngest of these, Eleanor, never married; the second, Philippa, married Sir Matthew Gourney, and had issue a daughter, Philippa, wife of Sir John Tiptoft, but she died without issue, so that this line centres in Elizabeth, the eldest sister and co-heir, wife of Warine Archdekne, and mother of three co-heirs, 1. Eleanor, wife of Sir Walter Lucy, Knight, whence descends the great Shropshire House of Corbet, 2. Philippa, wife of Sir Hugh Courtenay, Knight, and 3. Margery, wife of Thomas Arundel. Sir Hugh Courtenay, K.B., had, by his wife, Philippa, a daughter, Joan, wife of Robert de Vere, son of Richard, Earl of Oxford, and their grandson, John (son of John) succeeded as 15th Earl of Oxford. He

married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Trussell, and had a son, John, 16th Earl, whose daughter and heir, Catherine, married Edward, Lord Windsor. Anne, sister of the 16th Earl, married Edmund, Lord Sheffield, so created 16th February, 1547. Their son, John, married Douglas, daughter of William, Lord Howard of Effingham, and had issue Edmund, created Earl of Mulgrave, 7th February, 1626, father, by Ursula, his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Tyrwhitt, of several sons, from one of whom the Dukes of Buckinghamshire descended, and also of a daughter, Magdalen, finally co-heir of the family, who married Walter Walsh of Castle Walsh, Ireland.

Margaret, the second daughter and co-heir of Hugh de Mortimer, married Geoffrey Cornwall, whose son, Sir Richard, married Cicily, daughter of Sir John Seymour, and was father of Sir Richard, who, by his marriage with Alicia, daughter and heir of Sir John Marchington, added the Weobley property to his estates, from whom in direct line descended Sir Thomas Cornwall, Baron of Burford, Sheriff of Shropshire in 1459, who married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Sir Rowland Lenthall, Knight, of Hampton Court, Co. Hereford, and Lucy, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Richard, Lord Grey of Codnor. Their second son, Sir Richard Cornwall, was father of Sir Richard Cornwall of Berrington, who, by his wife, Jane, second daughter and co-heir of Simon Milbourne of Tillington, Co. Hereford, had, with other issue, a son, from whom the Cornwalls of Delbury descend, and a daughter, Alice, wife of Fulke, a younger son of Richard Lee of Langley, Co. Salop. Their son, Thomas Lee, married Jane, daughter of Sir Robert Corbet of Morton, whose wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Vernon of Tong, and by her had a family of ten children, of whom Richard continued the line. Joyce was wife of Robert Moreton of Haughton, near Shiffnal. Mary married Edward Plowden of Plowden, Co. Salop, whence that family descend. Margaret married Hugh Bostock of Moreton

Say. Thomas, a younger son, married Mary Plowden, and his daughter, Jane, was wife of Edward Giffard of the Whiteladies, during the time when Charles II. was concealed there. Their daughter, Jane Giffard, married Humphrey Sandford of the Isle of Up Rosall, from whom descends that house. Hugh Lee, a younger son of the same family, was of Woodford, Co. Stafford, and in the capacity of agent or solicitor to John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, acquired great wealth at the time of the Reformation. His daughter and heir, Mary Lee was first wife of Walter Wrottesley, Esq., of Wrottesley, Co. Stafford, who died 10th December, 1630, and mother of Sir Hugh, who, by Mary, daughter of Sir Edward Devereux of Castle Bromwich (a younger son of Walter, Viscount Hereford), had, with other issue, Sir Walter, created a Baronet 18 Charles I., a great sufferer for his loyalty, being fined £1,332 10s. and £15 per annum. He married Mary, daughter of Ambrose Grey and Margaret, his wife, (daughter of Richard Prince of the Whitehall, Shrewsbury, and Dorothy, his wife, daughter of William Leighton of Plash). Of their issue Sir Walter Wrottesley continued the title. Elizabeth was wife of Sir Francis Wolrych of Dudmaston, and Mary of Sir Edward Littleton of Pillaton, previously mentioned. Such are the descendants of Hugh, elder son of Joyce, daughter and heir of William la Zouche of Ashby. William, the younger son, and the one mentioned by the Jurors, married firstly Alice, sister and heir of Robert de Toeni. She is stated to have had two previous husbands, first, Thomas Leybourne, and second, Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. By her he had a son, Alan, his successor. His second wife, who survived him, was Alianore, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and by her he had a son, Hugh. Alan, his elder son, died 20 Edward III., leaving issue Hugh, whose only son, Hugh, dying without issue, his sister, Joyce, became heir of the family, and married John de Botetourt of Weobley Castle. Their son, John de

Botetourt, a co-heir of Dudley, died in 1385, very aged having married Joyce, daughter of Thomas Beauchamp of Warwick, and his daughters finally became his representatives. Of these Alice married . . . . Kyriel Joyce married, firstly, Sir Baldwyn Freville, and secondly Sir Adam de Peshale. Catherine married Maurice Berkeley, and left issue.

This family of Botetourt was of considerable position John de Botetourt was summoned to Parliament from the first to the eighteenth year of Edward II., and married Maud, sister and heir of Otto, who, through his mother, Beatrice, was a co-heir of the Barony of Beauchamp of Bedford, to whose office it appertained to be almoners to the kings of England on their coronation day. Thomas, his eldest son, married Joane, one of the daughters and co-heirs of John de Somery, Baron Dudley, and was father of John Botetourt. It is worthy of observation that Shaw, in his *History of Staffordshire*, says that Sir Baldwyn Freville (who was a claimant of the championship of England as descendant of the Marmions) had two wives, both daughters of Sir John Botetourt of Webley Castle, Co. Worcester, "whereof Elizabeth being married to him very young, died, as it seems, before they lived together, for it is plain that he married Joyce, her sister, by whom he had issue Baldwin, 19 years old at his father's decease, 11 Richard II." This Baldwin, the son, married Joan, daughter of Sir Thomas Greene, and had a son, who died in his minority, leaving his sisters heirs. 1. Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Ferrers; 2. Margaret, wife, firstly, of Sir Hugh Willoughby, and secondly, of Sir Richard Bingham; 3. Joyce, wife of Roger Aston, by whom she had issue Sir Robert Aston, father of John Aston, who died 1 Richard III., leaving issue, by Elizabeth, daughter of John Delves of Doddington, Sir John, who succeeded, Richard of Whorecross, Co. Stafford, Rosa, wife of Thomas Clud of Orleton, near Wellington, Shropshire, and Alicia, wife of John Dodd. The eldest son, Sir John, married Joane, daugh-

ter of John (or William) Littleton of Frankley. Co. Worcester, and heir of her mother, Helen, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Walsh. They had issue Sir Edward, who died 20 Elizabeth, who, by Joan, daughter of Sir Thomas Bowles, had, with other issue, a daughter, Mary, wife of Simon Harcourt, and a son and heir, Sir Walter, who died in 1589, leaving, by Elizabeth, daughter of James Leveson, a son, Sir Edward, who continued the line, and Mary, wife of Sir Thomas Astley of Patshull, Co. Salop, and mother of Walter Astley, who continued the line, and a daughter, Margaret, wife of . . . Wood, whose grand-daughter, Dorothy, daughter of Lawrence Wood (who was the third son of his father) married Adam Waring of Woodcote, &c., near Shrewsbury, and was mother of Dorothy, in her issue heiress of her race, and wife of John Scott of Shrewsbury. Elizabeth, the eldest co-heir of Freville, by her husband, Sir Thomas Ferrers, second son of Thomas, fifth Lord Ferrers of Groby, had issue Sir Thomas Ferrers of Tamworth, K.B., and Sir Henry Ferrers of Hambledon. Fourth in descent from the former came Sir John Ferrers, who died in 1576, whose male line is represented through female descent by the Marquess of Townshend. His daughter, Jane, was wife of Walter Griffith of Wichnor, Co. Stafford, represented by the Boyntons of Burton Agnes, Co. York. Anne, a daughter of this Walter Griffith, was wife of Sir John Egerton of Wrinehill, father of Sir Ralph, who, by Anne, daughter of Sir Peter Warburton of Arley, Co. Chester, was father of co-heirs, of whom Anne married Thomas Arblaster, of Staffordshire, and was mother of Edward, who married Mary Littleton. From Sir Henry Ferrers, the second son, descends the family of Ferrers of Baddesley Clinton, Co. Warwick, the only male line of that very eminent family now known to exist.

Sir Adam de Peshale, the second husband of Joyce Botetourt, was himself connected with the neighbourhood of Donington, being son of Robert, son of Adam

Peshale of Weston, by Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Philip ab Rhys, son of Sir Adam Peshale, by the heir of John Weston of Weston-under-Lizzard, Co. Stafford. Sir Adam Peshale had, by his wife Joyce Botetourt, two daughters and co-heirs, Margaret and Johanna, the latter of whom married Sir Thomas de Birmingham, and their daughter and heiress, Elizabeth Birmingham having married Sir Thomas de la Roche, (*gu.* 3 fishes in pale *arg.*), was mother of a daughter and heir, Ellena, (or Elizabeth), wife of Edward, Lord Ferrers of Chartley. Their grand-daughter and heir, Agnes, or Anne, married Sir Walter Devereux, and was so grandmother of Walter Devereux, first Viscount Hereford, who married Lady Mary Grey, daughter of Sir Thomas Grey, Marquess of Dorset. Their second son, Sir William Devereux, by Jane, daughter of John Scudamore of Holm Lacy, Co. Hereford, left issue co-heirs, of whom Margaret married Sir Edward Littleton of Pillaton, and was ancestress of that family. Their daughter, Catherine, was wife of Sir James Baskerville (in the Golden Grove Book she is called "Cissil"), and mother of Sir Walter, who, by a daughter of Sir Thomas Stradling, had a daughter, Sibil, wife of Watkin Vaughan, and a son, Sir James, whose son, Humphrey, left, by Jane, daughter of Humphrey Packington, of Worcestershire, daughters and co-heirs, of whom Sarah was wife of Thomas Owen, Sergeant at Law, of Cundover, near Shrewsbury. Cambden says: "Cundover was formerly a Manor of the Lovels, and lately of Thomas Owen, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, and a great lover of learning." Sarah, daughter of Thomas Owen, and named from her mother, was the wife of Sir Edward Acton, the first Baronet of Aldenham, and so ancestress of many Shropshire families. Margaret, the elder co-heir of Sir Adam Peshale and Joyce Botetourt, married Richard, son of Reginald Mitton of Salop, and by him was mother of William, who, by Margaret Corbet of Leigh, had, with a son, John, a daughter, Joan, wife of John Washborne of Worcester-

shire, whose grandson, Norman (son of Robert), had a daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Nicholas Folliott, and ancestress of the Lords Folliott. The son, John, continued the line; he died 7th February, 1489, leaving, by Joane, his wife, a son, John, and a daughter, Elizabeth, wife of John Beaumont of Wednesbury, Co. Stafford, who left three co-heirs, 1. Elena, wife of Humphrey Babington, 2. Dorothea, wife of Humphrey Comberford, 3. Agnes, wife of William Babington. The second daughter had issue Thomas Comberford of Wednesbury, who died in 1597, leaving, by Dorothea, his wife, daughter of William Wyrley of Hamstead, a son, William, who married Mary, daughter of William Skeffington of Fisherwick. His son, Humphrey, died in his father's life time, leaving issue by Mary, daughter of Robert Stanford, a son and heir William, born 1592, whose son, Robert, was the last male of this line. He died in 1671, leaving, by Catherine Bates, his wife, two daughters co-heirs, Mary and Anne, the latter of whom, born 1657, married Thomas, younger brother of John Brooke of Madeley, and had issue, with others, a younger son, John, who, by Catherine (or Margaret) Brooke, his cousin, left issue an only child, Elizabeth, wife of Henry Fermor, previously mentioned, a younger son of Henry Fermor of Tusmore, Co. Oxon. The elder son, Comberford Brooke of Madeley Court, Co. Salop, had a son, Basil Brooke, the last heir male of his race, who, dying young, left his two sisters co-heirs. Catherine (died 1787) married John Unett Smytheman of Little Wenlock, and Rose (died in 1765) married John Giffard of Madeley (jure uxoris), who is now represented by the Mostyns of Talacre.

The eldest son, John Mytton of Weston, married Constance, daughter of Sir Henry Beaumont of Wednesbury, and sister of John Beaumont, previously mentioned. So eminent is this family of Beaumont, that a short account of them seems not out of place. Louis VIII., King of France, who bore the surname of "The Lion," by Blanche, his Queen, daughter of Alonso VIII.,

King of Castile, had a younger son, Charles, Count of Anjou, and King of Naples, Sicily, and Jerusalem, who, by his second wife, Margaret, Countess of Tonerre, daughter of Eudo, Count of Nevers, had a son, Louis, Lord Beaumont, who married Lora, daughter of the Duke of Burgundy, and was father of Henry, who married Alice, daughter and co-heir of John Comyn, Earl of Buchan (son of Alexander, Earl of Buchan, son of William, Earl of Buchan, brother of the Red John Comyn). They had issue (with two daughters, Isabel, wife of Henry Plantagenet, Duke of Lancaster, and Beatrice), a son, John, Viscount Beaumont, Earl of Buchan, who married Eleanora, daughter of Henry Plantagenet, Lord of Monmouth and Duke of Lancaster, Derby, Chester, Lincoln, Leicester, and Provence, son and heir of Edmund, surnamed Crouchback, by his second wife, Blanche, daughter of Robert, Count of Artois, and widow of Henry of Navarre, Edmund Crouchback being younger brother of Edward I., and son of King Henry III. Sir Henry Beaumont, above mentioned, the father of John and Constance, was fifth in descent from John, Viscount Beaumont, and Eleanora Plantagenet, his wife. John Mytton, or Mitton, of Weston, husband of Constance Beaumont, died in 1532, leaving issue a daughter and heir, Joyce, wife of John Harpsfield. Their son, Edward, succeeding to the Weston property, took his mother's name, and having married Anne, daughter of Thomas Scrymshire of Aqualate, had a son, John Mitton, father of Edward Mitton of Weston. This line finally resulted in an heiress, Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Mitton, and wife of Sir Thomas Wilbraham of Woodhey, Co. Chester, Bart., by whom she was mother of co-heirs, of whom Mary was the wife of Richard Newport, second Earl of Bradford, of the old creation. They had issue six sons and four daughters. The sons all dying without legitimate issue, the daughters became co-heirs, and Anne, the third of these, having married Sir

Orlando Bridgeman, of Castle Bromwich, Bart., carried the Weston estate to her descendants.

This will give some idea of those at present living who derive a strain of blood from the William de Mortimer, Lord of Ashby la Zouche, mentioned by the jurors as one of the Lords of Donington between Hugh de Belmeis and the King. The other was the Earl of Hereford, who may have derived his right from the family of Breose. Humphrey de Bohun, son of Humphrey "the Good," died during the lifetime of his father, but by his wife, Eleanor, daughter and co-heir of William de Breose, Lord of Brecknock, and heir of her mother, Eva, co-heir of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, had a son, Humphrey, Constable of England, who died in 1298, and is buried at Walden, Co. Essex, having married Maud, daughter of William de Fienles, a kinswoman of Queen Eleanor. Their son, Humphrey de Bohun, was Earl of Hereford in 1315 (the date of the writ), and had married the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Edward I., so that he was brother-in-law of the reigning monarch. At the battle of Bannockburn he had been taken prisoner, and was exchanged for the wife of Robert Bruce. Notwithstanding his connection, he strongly opposed the favourites of his brother-in-law, Edward II., and was one of the peers appointed to regulate the Royal Household. In this way he supported the cause of the Earl of Lancaster, and was finally killed at the battle of Boroughbridge, where Lancaster was taken, 16th March, 1322. His wife had predeceased him some years, and was buried at Walden, where he also desired to be buried in his will, made 11th August 1319. However, this was passed over, and his body was interred in the Church of the Friars Preachers at York. In the year 1316 Hugh de Beaumeys is returned as Lord of Donington, and it is evident he was still living in 1324, since, on Sunday, 22nd April, at the close of Easter in that year, being then at Donington, he makes a grant to his brother, John de Beames, of a messuage in Shakerlau, which had formerly

been held by John atte Syche, to be held by John de Beames and his heirs, by the payment of eight shillings to the granter, his wife, Helena, and his heirs, in lieu of all service excepting heriot and suit at the Grantor's Court of Donington. A provision is made that if Hugh died without lawful issue (which seems to have been the case), then the premises were to descend to John, son of his brother, John, and his heirs, but if this younger John died without issue, then the property was limited to the rightful heirs of his father, the elder John de Beames. Hugh de Beaumes is returned as liable to attend the great council summoned to meet at Westminster on the 30th May, 1324. It would appear that in 1329 Henry de Beaumes was Lord of Donington. He was the son of a Hugh de Belmeis, mentioned some distance above as descended from Robert, third son of Walter de Belmeis, the brother of Richard, Bishop of London. This Hugh was son of Robert and Matilda, and died in May, 1305, leaving, by Isolda, his wife, Henry, born in 1277, who was thus only distantly related to the last John de Belmeis of Donington. Eyton thinks it probable, therefore, that he became Lord of Donington by purchase. He left a son, John de Belmeis, who married Tecia, in other places called Felia and Felicia, daughter of Robert Fitz Peter of Magna Limberg.

It may be of interest to remark that at this time Fulke de Pembruge, who married Matilda de Bermingham, and died in 1326, was Lord of the Manor of Tong, and it was his grand-daughter, Julianna de Pembruge, who carried that lordship in marriage to Richard de Vernon of Harlaston.

The following list of the Lords of Donington is derived from the papers of the Rev. J. B. Blakeway, in the Bodleian Library at Oxford :—

John and Henry III.—Walter de Beumeis, Knight.
Edward I. and II.—Hugh de Beumeis.
John de Beumes, son of Hugh de Beumeis.
19 Edward II.—Robert de Beumeis, son of Hugh.

12 Edward III.—Hugh de Beumeis
36 Edward III.—Henry de Wynnesbury and Joanna, his wife.
17 Edward IV.—John de Wynnesbury, mentioned in a deed of that date.

Now, upon turning to the Pipe Rolls, we get the following :—"Ro^{t} Pype 3 Hy II. Ricus de Bealmes dat X marcas argenti proplacito Saizne. Rot. Pype 43 Hy III. Roger de Beaumeis dat ½ m aur pro respectu militiæ. 5 July 54 Hy III. the King grants to his beloved Valet Hugh de Beaumes the marriage of Hilaria widow of William de Harcourt Pat. ist. men. m. 12. Dugdl. Mss C I. Agreement made at Lychefeld on ye nativity of John Baptist 56 year of King Henry son of King John before Ralph de Hengham & his fellows the Kings Justices between Hugh de Beaumeis and Isolda his wife of one part and William de Mer of the other. Hugh and Isolda in consideration of a rent of 40 m annually to be paid, release for all ye life of Isolda to William de Mer all her demesne in Norton and Mer being her dower together with the 3rd part of half a virgate of land and a third part of a meadow now holden by John de Mere in Norton." Then follows the deed :—"H. T. Dno Nichola de Aldel, dno Waltero de Haul, tunc senescello, dni M de Aldel, Dno Willo de Etteling, dno Willo de Ædesford, Willo dicto parvo, Gilberto Marescoll, Magro Rico de Pulesdon et al." This Hugh is the one mentioned above, who died May, 1305, and was husband of Isolda de Mere, and it would appear as though his issue might have succeeded to the Lordship of Donington under the title given above, as heirs of John de Belmeis, on whom, and on whose son, John, his brother, Hugh de Belmeis, Lord of Donington, settled that Lordship; but it seems more probable that they succeeded through Henry, the son of this Hugh, having married a co-heir (sister or niece) of John de Belmeis of the Donington line. Among the deeds of the late Folliot Sandford of the Isle, was one of 3 Edward III. (1330), whereby Henry de Beaumes, Lord of the Manor of Donington, makes a grant to his son, John de

Beaumes, and Felicia (Felia), his wife, daughter of Robert Fitzpeter of Magna Lymberg. There is also a deed of the 13th Edward III. (1340), whereby Agnes, daughter of Hugh de Beaumeys, releases and quits claim to Robert de Beaumeys, her uncle, brother of the said Hugh, her father, all her right in the whole Manor of Donynton. The witnesses are Henry de Mortuomari, Adam Darras, John de Upton, Thomas de Puleston, John de Cresset, and others. Again, in the 24th year of Edward I. (1296), John de Beumeis, Lord of Donington, granted to John Humphrey and his heirs a parcel of land in or near to Broadmeadow, and this seems to be the same John, son of William Humphrey de Humphreston, who was living in 23 Edward III. (1350). But in the 35th year of Edward III. (1362) Henry de Wynnesbury and Joan, his wife, were Lord and Lady of Donington, which looks very much as though Joan, or Joanna, as she is called, were heiress of the Belmeis family, and brought Donington to her husband. Undoubtedly the descent of the Manor is here very obscure; the last male of the family mentioned as Lord of Donington being Hugh de Beumeis, 1339, who was preceded by Robert, son of Hugh de Beumeis, apparently the Robert to whom Agnes de Belmeis gave up her rights in Donington, and this Robert seems to have succeeded a brother, John (son of Hugh de Beaumeis). From the above deeds and dates we should be inclined to believe that Hugh de Beaumes left three sons, the eldest of whom, John, succeeded to the Lordship, but, dying without issue, his brother, Robert, became Lord, and obtained from his niece, Agnes, the heir of the other brother, i.e., Hugh, all her rights in the Manor, so that he became owner of the whole, and was succeeded at his death by his son, Hugh, the last male of the line, whose sister, or daughter, and heir, Joanna, carried the Manor by marriage to her husband, Henry de Wynnesbury.

We next come to an entry of a fine of Margery, Lady of the Manor of Humphreston, daughter of John

Humphreys, in the 13th year of Henry IV. (1412-3). In the 17th year of Edward IV. [query Henry IV.] (1478), we have John de Wynnesbury mentioned in a deed of that date, and he is called Lord of the Manor of Humphreston as well as Donington, probably in right of his wife, the above Margery, daughter and heir of John Humphreys and Lady of the Manor of Humphreston. It must not, however, be thought that this exhausted all interests in Donington, since there is, or was, among the deeds of the Corbets of Longner one with a seal of red wax attached, bearing a lion rampant on a small shield, dated Monday after St. Lawrence, in the 17th year of Henry VI. (1439), in which John Corbette de Longenore, senior, releases to his son, John Corbette, junior, all his rights in all tenements within the Lordship of Donygton; dated there and witnessed by John Paternoster, William Wodehous, and others. The difficulties, however, arising from apparently conflicting evidence are very great, since, though the Manor of Humphreston seems thus settled in the line of Wynnesbury in 1478 (or 1416-7), yet in 21st Edward IV. (1482) we have a deed wherein is mentioned William Humfreston, Esq., senior, and William Humfreston, Esq., junior, apparently his son, whose wife's name was Elizabeth; this brings us nearly to the date of the first William Humphreston, in the Heralds' Visitations, whose great grandson, William, was heir in 1623, and the intervening generations were also William Humphreystons, from which it is evident that if John Wynnesbury were at one time Lord of Humphreston, it immediately passed back into the old family of de Humphreston, for it is not among the Manors which descended to his daughter and heiress, Margery. It is possible that he gave it in frank marriage with his sister to one of the de Humphrestons, or again he may only have had a life interest therein, with reversion vested in the heir male of de Humphreston.

We now come to a most interesting and important paper, kindly sent by H. Sandford, Esq., of the Isle

(himself a representative of these families), and drawn up from evidences amongst the family papers, from which we learn that Simon de Wynnesbury married Anne, daughter and heiress of Roger de Eggedon and Sibilla, his wife, daughter of William Burley, son of Sir John Burley, Knight. The name of their son, Thomas de Wynnesbury, occurs in 1308, 1314, and 1328, whose wife, Margaret, was a widow in 1345. They had issue four sons, 1. Henry de Wynnesbury, Lord of Edgeton (of whom presently); 2. Nicholas, occurs 1340, 1342, 1351; 3. Walter, occurs 1308, who left issue Robert, Rector of Montgomery (occurs 1339 and 1343); and Margery, 1343. The fourth son was William, whose name occurs 1308, 1318, 1322, 1330. The eldest son, Henry de Wynnesbury, Lord of Edgeton, married Margaret, daughter of Roger de Wolfeston, and had issue John and Margery. It is well perhaps to remember here that in 1412 Margery, daughter of John Humphreston, levied a fine of the Manor of Humphreston, of which she was apparently heiress, and since it is on record that this John Wynnesbury was Lord, not only of Donington, but also of Humphreston, it would seem not improbable that he married the heiress of that Manor. He had issue a sole daughter and heir, Margery, who became the wife of Sir Fulke Springsaux, Sprenchose, Sprengehos, Sprencheaux, or Springhos, for so is the name variously written. This Sir Fulke was born in 1420, was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1447, and the name appears in 1453. He bore party per fesse *gu.* and *vert.* a fess, and in chief a chevron conjoined *arg.* Blakeway says:—"Fulco Sprencheaux was seated at Plash, and was no doubt of the same family with Richard Sprencheaux, who held Bayston, near Condover, in the reign of Henry III., and I presume also with Roger and Edward Sprencheaux, Sheriffs in 1279 and 1411. He left four daughters his co-heirs, married to William Acton of Aldenham, William Sandford of the Lee, near Whitchurch, ancestor of the Sandfords of the Isle (who,

by this match, got Edgeton and Bayston), ... Tyndale, and Sir William Leighton, a younger son of John Leighton of Wattlesborough, Esq., ancestor of the Leightons of Plash." Here, however, we are met by another difficulty, since Sir Fulke Sprencheaux is called son of Sir Nicholas Sprencheaux, Lord of Plash and Donington, and this is confirmed by Harln. MSS., 1,982 and 1,396, which, however, mention a sister of Sir Fulke, who became wife of John Midelton. If, then, Sir Nicholas Sprencheaux were Lord of Donington, it is not very evident how that Manor could come into the family through his daughter-in-law, Margery, née Wynnesbury.[1] By a deed dated at Glazeley 23rd April, 19 Edward IV. (1479), Dame Margery Springseaux, daughter and heir of John Wynnesbury, in her widowhood grants to her daughters and heirs, Margery Lee, Mary Springseaux, Margaret Tyndale, and Sibilla Sandford, all her Lordships of Glazeley, Madle, Wynnesbury, Plash, Didston, Heyghley, Wyntree, Espes, Dunkshull, Tedstell, Heme, the Manor of Overstanway, the Hamlets of Nether Stanway, the Manor of Donington, Bemyshehall, and all her lands and tenements in Montgomery and elsewhere, within the hundred of Cherbury, of Edgdon, Wolston, Brunslow, in the county of Salop, with all buildings, &c , woods, &c., to them and the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten, remainder to her own right heirs. It will be noticed that amongst these are enumerated the possessions of her late husband, which seem to have been settled upon her, and from him she may have derived the Lordship of Donington and Beamish Hall, the old seat of the Belmeis

[1] The explanation seems to be that the manor was divided into two parts, represented by the two branches of the Belmeis family, whose heiresses married into the families of Sprencheaux and Wynnesbury, whence these are called Lords of Donington, but by the marriage of Sprencheaux with the heiress of Wynnesbury these two became again united, and so among the estates administered by Margery Sprencheaux are to be found some derived from each of the two lines of Belmeis, as well as some derived from Sprencheaux and Wynnesbury.

family, rather than from her own ancestors; certainly Plash was a Sprencheaux, not Wynnesbury estate.

Before proceeding it may be well to give a few further particulars relative to the above families. Firstly, Sibilla, daughter of William Burley, son of Sir John Burley, Knight, was wife of Roger de Eggedon. In the collection of the Rev. Holland Sandford there is a letter from Mr. Harrison (Windsor Herald), wherein he says, "I send you all we have relating" to the family of Edgeton. There seems to be no evidence left of the arms they used, but the pedigree enclosed gives John, Lord of Edgeton, father of Roger, Lord of Edgeton, father of another Roger, Lord of Edgeton, who, by Sibilla, daughter of William Burley, son of John Burley, Knight, had issue co-heirs, of whom Alice was the wife of Thomas Phelley, and Anne was the wife of Simon de Wynbury, from whom the Sandfords descend.

Now, with respect to the family of Burley, we have the following pedigree from Harln. MS., 1,241:—Sir John Burley, Knight of the Garter, bore Barry of 6 *sa.* and *or.* on a chief of the last, two pales of the first, and an inescutcheon barry of 6 *erm.* and *gu.*, a coat evidently founded upon that of Mortimer. He had issue two sons, Sir Roger and Sir Symond, K.G., Constable of Dover. The former married Lucy, daughter of Sir William Gifford, and relict of Browne, by whom he had issue Richard, obt. S. P., and Sir John, who married Alice, daughter of Sir Richard Pembridge, K.G., by whom he was father of Sir John Burley, and seven daughters, 1. Joyce, wife of John Gatacre; 2. Elizabeth, wife of Reginald Corbet of Lee; 3. Catherine, wife of Geoffrey Harley of Brampton; 4. Maud, wife of Plowden of Plowden; 5. Eleanor, wife of John Corbet of Lee; 6. Margaret, wife of Mytton of Weston; and 7. Anne, wife of Rowland Wynsbury. The son, Sir John Burley, having married Alice, daughter to Richard, Lord Grey of Wilton, had issue co-heirs, Eliza, wife, firstly, of Sir John Hopton, secondly, of John Trussell, and Johan, wife of Sir Thomas Littleton, the Judge.

This pedigree appears, however, defective, since Joan is in other places (Vide Nash's *Worcestershire* and Blakeway's *Sheriffs*) called daughter and co-heir of William Burley of Bromcroft, and widow of Sir Philip Chetwynd of Ingestre. She died 1505, aged 80. William Burley, her father, died 37 Henry VI., and she brought to the Littletons, Arley, in whose family it remained until 1779, when Thomas, Lord Littelton, son of George, and tenth in descent from Sir Thomas, gave it by will to his nephew, George Annesley, son of his sister, Lucy, wife of Viscount Valentia, and in that family it continued until our own day, when it was sold to Mr. Woodward of Liverpool, the present possessor. Blakeway says that the Burleys, or Boerleys, spring from Burley, Co. Hereford, and that Walter Burley (son, or grandson, of Sir Simon de Burlega, who witnessed a deed of Ralph de Mortimer, obt. 1247) was one of the first fellows of Merton College, and subsequently appointed tutor of the Black Prince. Through this position he introduced at Court his relatives, Sir Simon, who, with his brothers, Sir Richard and Sir John, are mentioned among the officers sent to conduct Pedro the Cruel of Castile from Corunna to Bordeaux. Sir Simon, being a younger son, was poor, but gained wealth by Court favour. He was appointed Keeper of Windsor Castle for life, and seems to be the Simon de Burley Chamberlain, who, in 1380, went as a commissioner to treat on behalf of the King with the German Princes. In 1382 he was appointed Master of the Falcons and Keeper of the Royal Mews at Charing, with a fee of 11 pence per day. However, he was finally attainted, and beheaded 5th May, 1388, probably unjustly. Sir John Burley, K.G. (brother of Sir Simon), had three sons, William, the eldest, seated at Burley; Sir Richard, K.G., who died in Spain 1388, but was interred at St. Paul's; and Sir Roger, father of John Burley of Bromcroft, Sheriff of Shropshire in 1409, who bore *vert*. three boars' heads couped close *arg*., though his son, William Burley of Bromcroft,

Sheriff in 1426, bore *arg.* a lion rampant *sa.*, debruised by a fess (or bend), componé *or* and *az.* It was this William who left two daughters co-heirs, Joane, wife of Sir Philip Chetwynd of Ingestre, and then of Sir Thomas Littleton, the Judge, and author of the work on Tenures, and Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Trussell of Billesley, Co. Warwick. Joyce, a daughter of the John Burley, Sheriff in 1409, married John Gatacre of Gatacre, and was so ancestress of the Humphrestons. Jane, another daughter, married Thomas Corbet of Lee, &c., &c., as appears in the pedigrees of those families.

We next come to the family of Wynnesbury, or Winsbury, who bore *az.* three lioncels passant in bend *or* between two cotizes *gu.*, though they are also blazoned *az.* on a bend between two cotizes *or*, three lioncels passant *gu.* Besides those mentioned above, however, there seems to have been another branch of the family of Wynnesbury, unless, indeed, they are, as Blakeway says, the same. John Wynnesbury, Sheriff of Shropshire in 1429, was the son of Sir Rowland Wynnesbury, and (Blakeway says), "I conceive, grandson of Henry, Sheriff in 1391." This John Wynnesbury left a son, Hamlet of Pillaton Hall, Co. Stafford, ancestor of the Littletons of Pillaton and Teddesley. Upon reference to Henry, Sheriff in 1391, Blakeway says: "I take him to be the same who occurs as Lord of Edgeton in 1352 and 1403, which Manor has descended from him, through females, to the family of Sandford of the Isle." In which case Sir Rowland Wynnesbury would be a younger brother of John, father of Margery, wife of Sprencheaux. In Harln. MS., 6,128, there is a pedigree of Wynnesbury, which is substantially the same as one in Harln. MS., 1,241, wherein it says that Sir William Wynnesbury (son of Sir William) married Margaret, daughter of Walter Hockleton (*vert* a lion rampant *ar.*), and had issue John, who married Cecilia, daughter of Thomas Corbet of Lee, and had issue Hamelyn (or Hamlet),

who, by his wife Jane, daughter of Meredydd ab Ieuan ab Madoc, had issue Hamelyn (or Hamlet), husband of Alice, daughter of Richard Corbet, by whom he was father of co-heirs, one of whom, Alice Wynnesbury was wife of Sir Richard Littleton, younger son of Sir Thomas Littleton and Joan, his wife, daughter of Sir John Burley of Bromcroft. In another place, however, it is given in a shorter form. Sir John Burley married Jane, daughter to Sir Richard Pembridge, barry of ten *or* and *az.*, by whom he had issue Sir John, husband of Jane, daughter to Lord Grey de Wilton, and Rose, wife of Sir Rowland Winsbury, Knight, father of William Winsbury, whose daughter and heir, Alice, married Richard Littleton, jure uxoris, of Pillaton, and from whom descended the Littletons of Pillaton, afterwards of Teddesley, the Arblasters, &c. Richard Littleton died in 1518, and Alice, his wife, in 1529.

It is difficult to reconcile these two pedigrees of Winsbury, or Wynnesbury; if, however, we take Sir John Burley and Alice, née Pembridge, as common ancestors, and deduce the descent of Richard Littleton through their son, Sir John, and that of Alice Wynnesbury through their daughter, Anne (who married Rowland Wynnesbury), the generations coincide exactly. Henry, Lord of Edgton, is said to have married Margaret, daughter of Roger de Wolfeston. Is it possible that this is Humfreston? There was a family of Wolferston in the neighbouring county, seated at Stafold, and ancestors of the Arblasters, but they were not connected with Staffordshire until about 1500, which is a century too late, and before that time were seated in Suffolk. Blakeway mentions Henry de Wynnesbury and Joan, his wife. Did Henry de Wynnnesbury marry twice?

The next consideration which comes before us is, to which of the families did the Lordship of Donington really belong, to that of Sprencheaux or that of Wynnesbury, or, indeed, had they both interests in it. It is, of course, very possible that because Margery,

daughter and heir of John Wynnesbury, by her Deed deals with Donington, among her other Manors, a mistake has arisen, and part of the property which she derived from her husband, Sir Fulke Sprencheaux, has been looked upon as her paternal inheritance, The fact that the family of Belmeis was divided into different branches, having claims in Donington, would suggest the probability that the mother of Sir Nicholas Sprencheaux, and Joan, the wife of Henry de Wynnesbury (perhaps also the mother of John Corbett of Longnor, temp. 17 Henry VI.), were co-heirs of different branches of that family. Sir Nicholas Sprencheaux and John Wynnesbury may have been called Lord of Donington in respect of their mothers, and the latter married Margaret, daughter and heir of John de Humphreston, in whose right he was called Lord also of Humphreston, but either failing in issue male, that Manor returned to the male heir of the old family of de Humphreston, or may have been given in frank marriage with his sister, Margery. In this way the apparent contradictions of the evidence before us may be reconciled, but of course more is required to prove it, or shew the exact way in which Margery Sprencheaux, daughter and heir of John Wynnesbury, and widow of Sir Fulke Sprencheaux, with her descendants, became representatives of the family of Belmeis of Donington. We know such to be the case, though there are (as explained above) difficulties as to the exact way in which it happened.

We must now pass on to the issue of Sir Fulke Sprencheaux and his wife, which consisted of four daughters and co-heirs; 1. Margery, 2. Margaret, 3. Sybilla, born 1452, and 4. Mary, born 1458, all of whom are mentioned in their mother's Deed of 1479, though apparently all were then married save Mary. Margery was the wife of Richard Lee of Langley, son of Ralph, by Isabella, daughter of James Ridley, son of Robert of Langley and Petronilla, his wife, son of Robert, by Joan, or Johanna, daughter and heir of Edward, son

of Sir Nicholas Burnell of Acton Burnell. Robert Lee was eldest son of another Robert Lee, by Margaret, heiress of Thomas Astley of Nordley, Co. Salop, son of Sir John Lee, son of another Sir John Lee, by Matilda, daughter of Henry de Erdington, Co. Warwick, son of Reginald Lee, son of Sir Thomas Lee, by Petronilla, daughter of Sir Thomas Corbet, Knight, son of Sir John, 26 Edward I., son of Reginald, son of Hugo de Le or Lega. Such is the pedigree as given in the Visitation of 1623, and the arms, 1. *gu.* a fess componé *or* and *az.* between eight billets *arg.*, Lee. 2. *az.* a cinquefoil in a bordure indented *erm.*, Astley. 3. *az.* a lion rampant *arg.* ducally crowned *or.*, Burnell. 4. *arg.* a cross flory *sa.* on a canton *gu.*, a lion's head erased *arg.* crowned *or.*, Peshale. 5. party per fess *gu.* and *vert* a fess and chevron conjoined *arg.*, Sprenchose.

Margaret (née Sprencheaux) and her first husband, Richard Lee, had issue five sons and two daughters, Margery, wife of Francis Lingeyn, and Johanna, wife of Thomas Vernon. The sons were Fulke Lee, who continued the line, Thomas, Richard, Richard who married . . . Macocks, and John of Stanton and Langley, who left a sole daughter and heiress, Margaret, wife of Richard Brooke, of whom and whose descendants, as being connected with this neighbourhood, we must speak further. This Richard Brooke was son of Richard Brooke of Claverley, Co. Salop, by Emma, heiress of Richard Morfe of Bridgenorth, son of Thomas, by a daughter of Hill of Beckington, son of Richard Brooke of Claverley, by a daughter and heir of Banaster of Hadnall (Visitation Salop, 1623). Brooke bore checky *arg.* and *sa.* Banaster bore *arg.* a cross flory *sa.* There is, however, a coat assigned to Brooke by Cooke, Clarencieux in 1587, checky *arg.* and *sa.* on a fess *or* a brock passant *proper.* The above Richard Brooke and Margaret, heiress of John Lee, had issue Thomas Brooke, who married Margaret, daughter of Richard Spencer (or Spicer) of Claverley, and had issue two sons, Sahær and John of Boventon, or Bobbington, Co. Stafford.

The elder son, Sahær, married Eleanora, daughter and heiress of John Bruyn of the Ley, near Bridgenorth, *arg.* an eagle displayed *sa.*, by whom he had issue Thomas Brooke, who married Margaret, daughter of Humphrey Grosvenor of Farmcote, near Bridgenorth, and was by her, father of Sir Robert Brooke, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, who is buried at Claverley, a man of considerable importance in his day, and author of an *Abridgement of the Common Law.* He died in the year 1558, ardently attached to the communion of the Church of Rome, and upon his monument is the following epitaph :—" Here lyeth the body off Robert Brooke famous in his time for virtue and learning advanced to be Com'on Serjaunt of the Citie of London, Recorder of London, Serjaunt at Law, Speaker of P'lyament, and Chiefe Justice of the Com'on Pleace who visiting his frendes and country deceasd the 6th day of September 1558 after he had begotten of Anne and Dorothea his wiefs xviii children, upon whose sowles God have Mercy." Sir Robert Brooke purchased from Henry VIII., 23rd July, 1544, for the sum of £946 3s. 8d., the Manor of Madeley, Co. Salop, which had formerly belonged to Wenlock Abbey. Since the last Prior of Wenlock, Sir John Bayley, died at Madeley Court about nine o'clock p.m. on the 25th December, 1549, it is evident that Sir Robert Brooke did not at once remove to his new purchase ; he probably allowed it to form an asylum for the dispossessed ecclesiastics, to whose monastery it had formerly belonged, and it is a well known fact that many of those who took the oath of Supremacy, as it was called, assisted and screened others whose consciences would not permit them to do so. Sir Robert's second wife was Dorothea, daughter of William Gatacre, by whom he had a numerous issue. His first wife was Anne, daughter and heiress of Francis Waring of Salop (*gu.* on a fess engrailed *or* between three stags' heads caboshed *arg.*, three hunting horns *sa.*), the descendant of a very ancient family, supposed to be of Saxon origin, which

held estates at Onslow, Shelton, and Bicton, near Shrewsbury, in 1311. By her he had issue, with others, Mary, wife of Thomas Leveson of Wolverhampton (who obt. 20th December, 1595), and a son and successor, John Brooke of Madeley, who died 20th October, 1598, and was buried there with the following inscription:—Hic jacet Johannes Brooke arm. filius Roberti Brooke equitis aurati Justiciarii capitalis de communi Banco (qui egregiam reginam Mariam in obtinendo avito regno contra improborum machinationes navavit operam et jus Anglicanum pluribus editis voluminibus mirifice illustravit) et Elisabethæ filiæ et herædis Francisci Waring armig' qui postquam vixerat jurisprudentiæ doctrinæque ceteræ fama insignis, pluribus beneficus omnibus charus diem suum sancte pie que obiit Anno Dom, 1598 Oct 20 ætat suæ 60." His wife, Anne, was daughter of Francis Shirley of Staunton Harold, Co. Leicester, or, as her epitaph says, "familia Shirleyonis celeberrima et antiquissima oriunda," not that it is quite evident why her family is any older than those of other companions of William of Normandy. She was also "priscæ disciplinæ matrona," and "avitæ fidei tenacissima." She died 29th September, 1608, in the 70th year of her age, and 10th of her widowhood, leaving two sons, Basil and Francis, and three daughters, Dorothea, wife of Hugh Starkey, of Co. Chester; Priscilla, wife of Robert Middlemore of Edgbaston, Co. Warwick; and Milburga, wife of Robert Barnfield. The second son, Francis, also married and left issue.

It may be well here to enter a caution against confusing the Middlemores of Edgbaston with those of Haslewell. They were descended from the two sons of Thomas Middlemore and Isabel, daughter and heir of Sir Henry Edgbaston of Edgbaston; but Frances Middlemore, wife of Francis Wolfreston of Statfold, Co. Stafford, and mother of Anne wife of Edward Arblaster, was the daughter of George Middlemore, of Haslewell, by Frances, daughter and heir of Robert

Staunfford or Stanford of Tower hill, Co. Stafford, who, by a Deed in possession of the writer, is shown to have belonged to the family of Stanford of Perry Hall. Shaw in his *History of Staffordshire* leaves this matter in a rather ambiguous state. Basil Brooke, the eldest son, succeeded and obtained the honour of Knighthood. His epitaph after giving his descent from the two previous generations says, "duxit duas uxores, viz., Etheldredam filiam et hæredem unicam Edmundi Brudenell equitis aurati de Dene com Northam, et Frances filiam Henrici Baronis Mordaunt et sororem Joannis Comitis de Peterborough obit Decem. 31, anno 1646." By his second wife Frances née Mordaunt, Sir Basil left a son Basil, who died without issue, and two daughters Frances and Elizabeth, the former of whom was wife of Richard Fermor of Somerton, Co. Oxon. The above Frances (Mordaunt) was widow of Sir Thomas Nevill, K.B., son of Sir Henry Nevill, Lord Abergavenny, by Mary, daughter of Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset, Sir Basil's first wife was, according to her epitaph, virtuous and accomplished, "fœmina pariter Latina, Gallica, Hispanica et musica perita, pietate fide et prudentia magnanimitate pudicitia et mansuetudine instructissima." She left one son, Thomas, and five daughters; 1. Anne wife of William Fitzherbert of Swinnerton, by whom she had Basil, who married Jane, daughter and heir of John Cotton of Boscobel and Whiteladies, Mary, wife of John Gower of Colmers, Co. Worcester, Frances, wife of John Giffard of Chillington, and others, 2. Mary, wife of Thomas More of Chilson, descendant and representative "of that most illustrious and holy man Thomas More, formerly High Chancellor of England, whose life and death is in the mouth of everyone;" 3. Dorothea; 4. Agatha; 5. Catherine. Thomas Brooke, the only son, was baptized 11th February 1614, and succeeded to Madeley. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Neville, and Frances (née Mordaunt), who became second wife of Sir Basil Brooke, and had issue two sons and a daughter Margaret

wife of Walter Mildmay, son and heir of Sir Francis Mildmay. John Brooke the eldest son died at the age of twenty-four, and was buried at Madeley. 23rd October, 1658, his father still living, but by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Guildford of Hempstead, Co. Kent, left issue a son and two daughters. Basil Brooke of Madeley, the son, was born 1659, created D.C.L. of Oxford, in 1677, and married Winefred, only daughter and coheir of Sir George Browne, K.B., of Wisham Brews, Co. Kent, (by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Francis Englefield), whose sister and coheir Eleanor Browne, was wife of Henry Fermor of Tusmore, Co. Oxon, who died 3rd February, 1683. But Basil Brooke, dying without issue his sisters Margaret and Catherine became his heirs in blood, though not in estate, one of whom married her cousin John, younger son of Thomas Brooke of Comberford, and left issue an only child Elizabeth Brooke, wife of Henry Fermor, of Tusmore, Co. Oxon, younger son of the above Henry Fermor, and Eleanor his wife, daughter of Sir George Browne. Edward Guilford, mentioned above, was of the same family as that from which Lord Guildford Dudley took his name, and he married Catherine, daughter of Thomas, 3rd son of John, 1st Lord Petre, by whom besides his daughters he had three sons, Edmund, the heir, who married Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Throgmorton, Bart. of Coughton, 2. Thomas, and 3. Joseph, whose marriage settlements are in the possession of the writer, where the name is spelt Guldeford, and the seals bear a saltire between four martlets, the arms being *or* a saltire between four martlets *sa.*

Upon the death of Basil Brooke without issue, the Madeley estate passed to the next heir male, Comberford Brooke, of whom presently; Thomas Brooke, the 2nd son of Thomas and Margaret (née Neville), mentioned above, married Mary, daughter and coheir of Robert Comberford of Comberford, Co. Stafford, and had issue three sons and a daughter Margaret, wife of Sir Walter Mildmay, of Boverton, Co. Oxon. Of the

sons, Francis Brooke, the third, buried in St. John's, Southwark, married Catherine, daughter of John Hammerton, of Dunsley Hall, Co. Stafford, and had issue an only child, Catherine, born 10th December, 1715, who was living as late as 1783; John Brooke, the second son, served as an officer in the French service and was buried at Madeley, in 1744; Comberford Brooke, the eldest son, succeeded his consin, Basil Brooke, at Madeley, as previously mentioned, and married Rose, daughter of Sir John Austin, Bart., of Bexley, Co. Kent, by whom he had three children. Basil Brooke, the only son and last heir male of this branch of the family died young and unmarried, leaving his two sisters, Catherine and Rose, coheirs; Rose the younger died about 1765, and was buried at Madeley, having married John Giffard of London, merchant, who died in 1763, and was buried at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, by whom she had issue four daughters, coheirs, Barbara, wife of Thomas Slaughter, of Madeley, born 1734, and buried at Presteign, 1761, and Rose, Anne, and Mary, three spinsters, who levied a fine in 1763, of three quarters of half the Manor of Madeley, from which it would appear that the Manor was divided between the two coheirs, Catherine and Rose. The elder, Catherine Brooke, buried at Madeley in 1737, married John Unett Smytheman of Little Wenlock, born there 27th March, 1703, baptized 21st April, died 8th December, and was buried on the 12th December, 1774, who was the son of John Smytheman, by Mary, sister of Robert Unett, of Birchin, Co. Hereford. Their son John Smytheman of West Coppice, near Broseley, born 1734, and who was still living in 1788, married Margaret, daughter of Robert Ferriday, and sister of William Ferriday, and had issue, John, born 1778, died 1794, Catherine married 1799, Benjamin, 2nd son of the Rev. Sir Thomas Edwardes, Bart., of Frodesley, by whom she had a son John Smitheman Edwardes, of Harnage Grange who died s. p. 1851, aged 49; Caroline, born 1775; Barbara, born 1773, married 1798, Thomas

Harries, and Rose, born 1767, married 1798, Robert Burton of Longner, Esq. So the family of Brooke of Madeley passed away, leaving, however, its blood widely diffused in the female lines, but it is believed without any male representative extant. We must, however, retrace our steps somewhat and return to John Brooke of Boverton, or Bobbington, Co. Stafford, younger brother of Saher Brooke, from whom the Madeley family came. This John Brooke, according to Harl. MS., 1396, married the daughter of Butler, of Bewsey, Co. Lancaster, and had issue Francis (5th son), Ralph, John, Griffin, Michael, Margaret, wife of Wightwick, and another daughter, wife of Brooke of Rowton, Co. Salop. A reference to the pedigree of Wightwick shews that Margaret Brooke was wife of John, son of Henry Wightwick, by Thomasina, daughter of . . . Milsom of the Barnhurst, in the parish of Tettenhall, and grandson of John Wightwick, by Joan, daughter of Brooke of Lichfield, (ancestors of Lord Warwick). The above John Wightwick, and Margaret his wife, had a son, Humphrey, who married Margaret, daughter and heir of Jenkes, by the daughter and heir of Grosvenor of Co. Salop, and had a son, Francis, who died in 1616, having married Margaret, daughter of Matthew Moreton of Moreton, and Engleton, by whom he was father of Alexander Wightwick, who married twice, Alice, daughter of John Lane of Bentley, and Anne, daughter of John Hunt (of Shrewsbury). By the last mentioned he had issue Francis, obt. 1692, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Pyott, and continued the line; David, who married Margaret, daughter of Edward Jordan; Samuel, who died unmarried; Sarah, wife of Richard Bracegirdle; and Margaret, wife of Edward Jordan.

It is worthy of remark that Henry Hunt sold lands in Over Stonall, 14 Charles II., to Anne Bracegirdle, who passed them away to Thomas and Richard Offley, the first of that family who settled in those parts. Thomas at Gorscot, in the parish of Walsall, and Richard

at Brynton, who purchased lands in 1661-2 in Nether Stonall, and Little Aston, also in 1663 at Lyndon, in which parish Thomas lived, and by Joan, his wife, had issue, Thomas, John, born at Shenstone, 1665, and Joan, who married John Turner, gentleman, of Sutton Coldfield. But again, the above Henry Hunt, at his death in 1652 left legacies to his brother William, to his brother Rowland's children, and some lands to Rowland himself, remainder to William his son, also to Elizabeth, Rowland's wife, to three of his sister's children and her daughters named Ashford, to two children of Simon Bibbe, to Isabel Turner's son, and to Isabel, his own wife. In the year 1770, Joseph Bayley owned the land which had formerly belonged to the Turners and Mortons. Of this family of Wightwick, was Richard Wightwick, B.D., who was chiefly instrumental in founding Pembroke College, at Oxford. Henry Wightwick, B.D., the second master of that house, was called before the Parliamentary Commissioners and ejected for his adherence to the King. His reply to them is as follows:—"I do here appear according to summons, I have seen your Commission and examined it, I find His Majesty's name in it, the date of the year of His Reign, and a great seal annexed unto it, but whether this Commission were granted and issued by His Majesty's Royal Assent I desire to know, and I desire leave to repair to His Majesty to that end, and rather because if it were not granted and issued with His Majesty's knowledge and assent, I cannot with a safe conscience submit to it, nor without breach of oath made to my Sovereign and breach of oaths made to the Universities, and breach of oaths made to my College.—Et sic habetis animi mei sententiam, Henry Wightwicke." But to return, Francis Brooke of Blackland, Co. Stafford, (the 5th son of John Brooke of Bobbington), married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Banister of Lacon, Co. Salop, and had issue two sons, Edward and Robert, and a daughter Jocosa, or Joyce, wife of Edward Acton of

Acton Scott, Edward, the elder son married Frances, daughter of Richard Leighton of Cotes, Co. Salop, and Cicely his wife, daughter of Robert Cressett of Upton Cressett, Co. Salop, and by her had issue Edward Brooke of Church Stretton, Co. Salop, in 1623, who by his wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Richard Higgons of All Stretton, Co. Salop, *vert* three cranes heads erased at the neck *arg.*, had issue Frances, Elizabeth, Susannah, and Cecilia living in 1623, and apparently a son, John Brooke of Blacklands, buried at Bobbington, who by Eleanor, his wife, had issue, Thomas Brooke, who died in 1649, leaving issue, Edmond Brooke of Blacklands, buried 29th September, 1674, who married 1st August, 1647, Mary, daughter of . . . Leigh, by whom he had issue a son, Leigh, and a daughter, Sarah, wife of John Revell, whose daughter and coheir, Sarah Revell, married Robert Moreton of Shiffnal, and had issue, Revell Morton, who was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1742, and died in 1746, (vide Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*). The son Leigh Brooke, (born 1677, obt. 1718), married Elizabeth, second sister and coheir of Sir Hugh Briggs of Haughton, near Shiffnall, and had (with a daughter Frances, wife of the above mentioned Revell Morton, who died May 14th, 1746, and whose three children died young), a son, Rev. John Brooke, Vicar of Shiffnall, whose daughter, Frances Brooke, married George Salisbury Townsend, of Chester. They had issue a son, George Brooke Brigges Townsend, who assumed the name of Brooke only in 1797, and by Henrietta, daughter of Richard Massey of Walton-on-the-Hill, Co. Lancaster, had issue, with others, the late Rev. John Brooke of Haughton Hall.

This somewhat lengthy account of the family of Brooke seems necessary here since its representatives are connected with the neighbourhood of Donington, and are also representatives of Margery, eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir Fulke Sprencheaux. Fulke Lee (probably named from his grandfather, Sir Fulke

Sprencheaux) married Alice, daughter of Sir Richard Cornwall of Berrington, Co. Hereford, by Jane, his wife, second daughter and co-heir of Simon Milbourne of Tillington, Co. Hereford. Sir Richard was the son of another Sir Richard (or Rowland) Cornwall, second son of Sir Thomas Cornwall, Baron of Burford and Sheriff of Shropshire in 1459, by Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Sir Rowland Lenthall, Knight, of Hampton Court, Co. Hereford, whose wife was Lucy, daughter and co-heir of Richard, Lord Grey of Codnor. This Sir Thomas Cornwall was lineal male descendant of Richard de Cornubia, natural son of Richard Plantagenet, Duke of Cornwall, and King of the Romans, by Beatrice, niece of Conrad of Cologne, and so representative of one of the numerous illegitimate lines of the Royal Family of England. Margaret, daughter of Fulke Lee, was the wife of Reginald Williams of Willaston, Sheriff of Montgomery in 1546, who is said to be ancestor to Lord Williams of Thame, through his eldest son, Thomas Williams, who married Blanche, daughter of Robert Powell of the Park, one of whose daughters, Catherine, according to Harln. MS., 1396, married Richard Dawes of Shrewsbury, and another, Mary, married Rhys Tanat of Abertanat, while their brother, Reginald, continued the line. Thomas Lee, the son and successor of Fulke Lee and Alice, his wife, married Jane, daughter of Sir Robert Corbet of Morton Corbet, Co. Salop, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Vernon of Tong Castle and Lady Anne Talbot, and had a numerous issue. Of the seven daughters, 1. Joyce, was wife of Robert Moreton of Haughton, and mother of co-heirs, the second of whom, Jane, was wife of Thomas Corbett, the elder, Anne, was wife of Humphrey Brigges, and mother of Sir Morton Brigges of Haughton, Bart., who, by Grisagona, daughter of Edward Grey of Buildwas, was father, with other issue, of Frances Brigges, wife of Ferrers Fouke of Little Wyrley, whose grand-daughter married Richard, born cir. 1709, a younger son of Edward and Mary Arblaster, and Sir

Humphrey Brigges, Bart., who, by Barbara, daughter of Sir Wadham Wyndham, had, with other children, Elizabeth Brigges, wife of Leigh Brooke, mentioned above. 2. Dorothy, wife of Richard Purcell, by whom she was mother of Thomas Purcell of Dintle, 1584, who married firstly Alarice (Harln. MS., 1396), daughter of Edward Herbert of Montgomery, and had issue Edward, and secondly Elinor, daughter of George Kerry of Binweston, by whom, with other issue, he had a son, Richard Purcell, and a daughter, Anne, wife of Francis Berkeley, of Lincoln's Inn and Shrewsbury, buried at St. Chad's, 1628, by whom he had a daughter, Mary (buried at Clungunford in 1671), who was wife of her distant cousin, James Berkeley, and mother of two daughters, Frances Berkeley, wife of Michael Midleton, buried 1716, by whom she had William and Elizabeth, who, by her husband, Hugh Jones, left a sole heir, Elizabeth Jones, wife of Humphrey Sandford of the Isle, great grandfather of the present representative of that ancient house. The second daughter of James and Mary Berkeley married . . . . . Morris, by whom she had a daughter, wife of Richard Rocke. 3. Jane, wife of Edward Moore. 4. Mary, wife of Edward (Edmund ?) Plowden of Plowden. 5. Susannah. 6. Margaret, wife of Hugh Bostock of Moreton Say. 7. Katherine, wife of Edward Corbett of Longner. It will be remembered that among the Longner Deeds is one dated Monday after St. Lawrence, 17 Henry VI., by which John Corbette de Longnore releases to his son, John Corbette, junior, all his right in all tenements within the Lordship of Donington, and which is dated there, so that they were evidently connected with this neighbourhood at an early date. Besides these seven daughters, Thomas Lee had, by Jane, his wife (née Corbet) three sons, Richard, Thomas, and John, of whom Thomas Lee, born 1529, married Mary, born 1636, daughter of Edmund Plowden of Plowden, Co. Salop, a very eminent lawyer in the time of Queen Elizabeth, who had married Katherine, daughter of William Sheldon of Beoley, Co.

Worcester, and was eldest son of Humphrey Plowden of Plowden, by Elizabeth, daughter of John Sturry of Rossall, near Shrewsbury, son of John Plowden, by Margaret, daughter of John Blayney, descended from Elystan Glodrhydd, son of Edmund Plowden, by Jane, daughter of Edmund Cleobury, son of John, by Maud, daughter of Sir John Burley, Knight, previously mentioned. This ancient family of Plowden still remains settled at its ancestral seat, Plowden Hall, in Shropshire. Thomas Lee had, by Mary, his wife, a daughter, Jane Lee, wife of Edward Giffard, previously mentioned as of the Whiteladies in Donington, and father of Jane Giffard, wife of Humphrey Sandford of the Isle. Richard Lee, the eldest son, married Eleanor, daughter of Walter Wrottesley, Co. Stafford, by his second wife, Joyce, daughter of Sir Edward Leighton of Wattlesburgh, and had issue, among others, 1. Elizabeth, wife of Michael Lyster of Shrewsbury, from whom descended Sir Thomas Lyster of Rowton, whose daughter, Dorothy (obt. 2nd May, 1716), married William Jordan of the Council House, Shrewsbury (obt. 16th September, 1702), buried at St. Mary's, and 2. a son and successor, Sir Humphrey Lee, created a Baronet, who by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Reginald Corbet, had with a daughter, Margaret, wife of Sir Francis Kynaston, a son, Sir Richard Lee, whose daughter, Mary Lee, finally coheiress of the line, carried the estates to her husband, Edward, youngest son of John Smith, or Smythe, of a family seated at Eshe, Co. Durham. This Edward Smythe, (*sa.* three roses *arg*). was created a Baronet, 13 Charles II., and was progenitor of the present Sir Frederick Smythe, Bart., of Acton Burnell.

Mr. Anthony Lower observes in his work on English family names, that—"the commonness of some surnames, (especially the Welsh), renders the bearers of them, though of good family, undistinguishable from the ignobile vulgus," and this remark may be applied to the name of Smith. The family before us was of

some antiquity in the County of Durham before it became connected with Shropshire by marriage with the heiress of Lee of Langley. After the death of her first husband, Richard Lee of Langley, Margaret, the eldest coheir of Sir Fulke Sprencheaux, Lord of Donington, married Sir William Leighton, who became in her right Lord of Plash.

Any approach to a history of this ancient and widespread family would be beyond the scope of the present work, and it possesses members far more qualified than the writer to give a satisfactory account of it. It must suffice to say that Sir William was born 1456, and died 1520, being second son (some say grandson), of John Leighton of Leighton, near Buildwas, in his own right, and of Wattlesburgh, (an old Corbet estate), in right of his wife, Angharad, second daughter and coheir of Sir John Burgh of Mowddwy, Wattlesburgh, &c. There is a pedigree of the Leightons of Plash, in Vol. II. Part II. of the *Transactions* of this Society, and a more detailed account of the family, signed S. L., in the *Montgomeryshire Collections*, Part V. October, 1869, page 409, where, under the head of Sir Edward Leighton of Wattlesburgh, Sheriff of Montgomery in 1552, who was the son of John Leighton, by Joyce, daughter of Edward Sutton, Lord Dudley, and grandson of Sir Thomas Leighton, (who died 1519), by Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Devereux, Lord Ferrers of Chartley, son of the above John, by Angharad de Burgh, it is said—"There was living also at the time of our notice, (1552), William Leighton of Plash, in the parish of Cardington, near Church Stretton, who was cousin to Sir Edward. He was Chief Justice of North Wales, and one of the Council of the Marches of Wales." The William Leighton here mentioned, was son of Sir William, by Margaret, née Sprencheaux, lady of Plash. He was born 1533, and was buried at Cardington, in 1607, having married firstly, Isabella, daughter of Thomas Onslow of London, merchant, and secondly, Ann, daughter of Reginald

Corbet of Stoke, by whom he had issue, Henry and Penelope. By the first wife he had Sir William Leighton of Plash, M.P. for Wenlock, in 1601, Richard Leighton, and four daughters, 1. Dorothy, wife of Richard Prince of the Whitehall, Shrewsbury, 2. Eleanor, wife of Thomas Lyster of Co. Hereford, 3. Mary, wife of John Parry of Poston, Co. Hereford, and 4. Elizabeth, wife of Edward Lutwyche. The eldest son, Sir William, married Winifred, daughter of Sir Simon Harcourt, son of Sir Simon, who obt. 1579, and had issue, Harcourt Leighton, an outlaw in 1633-4, buried at Cardington, s. p. 19th November, 1658, Dorothy, wife of Goodriche of the Isle of Ely, and Rebecca, wife of Rev. William Rowe. A pedigree of Onslow in the British Museum, (Harl. MS., 1,396), has the following :—"Robert Onslow, (son of John, son of Thomas Onslow, by Margaret, daughter of Madoc Kynaston, son of Thomas, son of William, second son of Roger de Onslow of Onslow, near Shrewsbury), married Catherine, daughter of Richard Corbet of Morton Corbet, and was father of Edward Onslow, who by Anne, daughter and heir of Richard Houghton, (*sa.* three bars *arg,* and a canton of the last; others say, *sa.* a cross *arg.*, and in first and fourth quarters an owl of the second), had issue, a third son, Thomas, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Osbaldiston of Co. Oxon, and had with other issue a son, Thomas, who by Dorothea, daughter of John Leighton of Wattlesburgh, had issue, (besides others of whom Richard continued the line), a daughter, Anne, wife of William Leighton of Plash." It will be noticed that Dorothy, daughter of William Leighton, was wife of Richard Prince of Shrewsbury, who was son of John Prince of the Whitehall, by Alice, daughter of John Bradley of Wenlock, son of another John Prince, by Juliana, daughter of John Dodington, son of Adam Prince, by Isabel, daughter and heir of . . . Hunt of Salop, by Joan, daughter of John Benthall. The arms of Prince were *gu.* a saltire *or* surmounted by a cross engrailed

erm. Margaret one of the daughters of Richard Prince, and Dorothy, née Leighton, married Ambrose Grey of Enville, Co. Stafford, about whom some little confusion has arisen. The Hon. Charles Wrottesley, Fellow of All Souls, kindly gave the writer the following information upon the subject :—"Shaw makes Ambrose to be third son of Sir John Grey, and grandson of Henry, Lord Grey of Groby, which I am inclined to think is correct. It is certain from documents at Wrottesley, that Sir Walter (Wrottesley) married the daughter of Ambrose Grey, and Margaret Prince, and that Ambrose had an elder brother, Henry Grey, who was I suppose the first Earl of Stamford." This Sir Walter Wrottesley, Bart., who married Mary, daughter of Ambrose Grey, and died 6th November, 1659, was the son of Sir Hugh Wrottesley of Wrottesley, buried 1630, by Margaret, daughter of Sir Edward Devereux, Knight, of Castle Bromwich, and was himself father (with other issue) of Sir Walter, who continued the line of that eminent and ancient house, and Mary Wrottesley, previously mentioned as wife of Sir Edward Littleton of Pilaton. Of Margaret, daughter and coheir of Sir Fulke Sprencheaux, and Margery, his wife, little is known, except that she married someone named Tyndale. Sybilla, born 1452, daughter and coheir of Sir Fulke Sprencheaux, Lord of Donington, was wife of William Sandford of the Lee, near Whitchurch.

Though fearing to be tedious, having in a former article ("Lord Herbert of Chirbury's MSS.") given an account of some members of this family, it is impossible to pass on without further notice of a house in which curiously enough the blood of all the coheirs of Sir Fulke Sprencheaux, Lord of Donington, and Margaret, his wife, (with the exception perhaps of that of Margaret Tyndale), meets. It shall, however, be done as cursorily as possible, referring our readers to Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire* and the before-mentioned Paper for fuller particulars. Thomas de Sandford, living

temp. William Conqueror, was father of Sir Thomas, living temp. Henry I., from whom in direct succession from father to son, came Ralph, Sir Richard, Sir Ralph, Sir Richard, obt. 33 Henry III., Robert, and Sir Ralph, who married Alice, daughter of Wolfric of Quixhall, sister of Adam Venator, by whom he was father of Richard, who by Agnes, sister of Robert de Say of Morton Say, had a son Richard, father by Isabel, his wife, of Nicholas Sandford of Sandford, who married Alice, third daughter of William Boteler, first Lord Boteler of Wem. Ralph Butler, or Boteler of Oversley, Co. Warwick, the grandfather of this William, had married Maud, or Matilda, daughter and heir of William de Pantulph, son of Hugh Pantulph, Baron of Wemme, by whom he was father of William, who gave to the monks of Alcester 60 acres of land lying at Hinstock, in Shropshire, and the advowson of the Church. He died in the twelfth year of Edward I., leaving by Angharad his wife, niece of James de Aldithely, (Dugdale calls her Beatrix), three sons. John the eldest, who was sixteen years old at his father's death, succeeded, and Walter de Beauchamp of Alcester, obtained from the King the right to marry him to his daughter Eleanor, but if she died to some other daughter, and if he died his next heir was bound to marry one of Beauchamp's daughters. This John died without issue 15 Edward I., and his brother Gawine, who was seventeen years old at his brother's death, succeeded him, but also died without issue, whereupon William, the third brother, and the one to whom allusion is made above succeeded, and so ingratiated himself with the King that he forgave him the debt due on behalf of the service of Maud, his grandmother, in the tenth year of King Edward's reign. He died 8 Edward III., and William was his son and heir. Bankes says—"This family took its name from Ralph Boteler, who filled the office of Boteler or Butler to Robert, Earl of Leicester. The wife of William, Lord Boteler, and mother of Alice, was, we

are told, Angharad daughter of Griffin. Nicholas Sandford of Sandford, (quarterly per fess indented *erm.* and *az*), died 3 Henry V., leaving, by Alice his wife, three sons, Richard, Griffin, and Nicholas of the Lee, near Whitchurch. The eldest son Richard, married Maud, daughter and heir of William Banaster of Hadnal, and it is worthy of remark that a Banaster of Hadnal had married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Robert Hussey, by Ellena, heiress of Lacon, (quarterly per fess indented *az.* and *erm.*) John Sandford, their son, married secondly Julia, daughter of Robert Corbet of Morton Corbet, and had a son Richard Sandford, who by Jane daughter and coheir of Humphrey Peshall of Knightley, Co. Stafford, had issue Hugh Sandford, who died in 1530, having had by Jane, daughter of John Dodd of Cloverley, and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Sir Ralph Egerton of Ridley, with others a daughter, Elizabeth Sandford, wife of John Barker of Coulshurst, whose son John Barker of Wolverton, had by Elizabeth, sister and coheir of Sir Rowland Hill, first Protestant Lord Mayor of London, a son James Barker of Haghmond Abbey, father, by Dorothy, daughter of Richard Clive of Styche, (where he died 1562), of a son Richard, who married Dorothy, daughter and heir of William Poyner of Beslow, Co. Salop, and by her had a daughter and elder coheir, Mary Barker, wife of Nicholas Waring of Woodcote, obt. 28th December, 1630. But to return, Griffin, the second son left issue William, and William the third son (who is also designated of Calverhall), obtained a grant of the Lee, near Whitchurch, in 1426, and was father of Thomas Sandford of the Lee, living as late as 1466, whose son William Sandford of the Lee, was the husband of Sibilla, daughter and coheir of Sir Fulke Sprencheaux, Lord of Donington and Plash, who brought Edgton, Bayston, Bomere and Alselde, (now Allfield), into the family. Their son Richard Sandford of Alselde, living as late as 1547, married Jane, daughter of William Bromley of Hodnet, whose wife Beatrix, was daughter of

Humphrey Hill of Blore and Buntingsdale. She was also sister of William Hill of Blore, and of Thomas of Malpas and Hodnet, whose only son by Margaret, daughter of Thomas Wilbraham of Woodhay, Rowland, was first Protestant Lord Mayor of London, and who died without issue, leaving his sisters coheirs, of whom Elizabeth, was wife of John Barker of Haghmond, previously mentioned, and Johanna, was wife of John Gratewood of Wollerton, Co. Salop. The wife of Humphrey Hill was Agnes, daughter of John Bird, and niece and heiress to David de Malpas, his father was Griffith, who married Margaret, sister of Griffith Warren of Ightfield, Co. Salop, son of William Hill, son of Hugh Hill, or Hull of Hull, Co. Salop, (*erm.* on a fess *sa.* a castle triple towered *arg.*), by Eleanor, daughter and coheir of Hugh de Wlonkeslow, (*sa.* a lion rampant *or* crowned *gu.* between three crosses formée fitchée *arg.*) More may be seen of this family in *Montgomeryshire Collections*, Vol. XIV., Part 28, April, 1881, pp. 68, 69, &c.

Richard Sandford of Alselde was, according to Blakeway, living as late as the first year of Edward VI. George Sandford, his son, succeeded as Lord of the Lee, Alselde, and Edgeton; he seems also to have been tenant of the Isle, under the Englefields, who became possessed of that property in right of Alice (daughter of Walter Rossale, and sister and heir of Sir John Rossale) who was wife of Philip Englefield. Of this family in the time of George Sandford was Sir Francis Englefield, knighted 22nd February, 1547, who was one of the chief officers in the household of the Princess Mary Tudor, and was sent for by the Protector, Edward, Duke of Somerset, to convey to that lady the order of the Council, forbidding her the exercise of her religion. Sir Francis, however, refused to deliver the message, and was in consequence committed to the Fleet prison, and afterwards to the Tower, together with Robert Rochester, Edward Waldegrave, and Dr. Francis Mallet, her chaplain. Upon the accession of Mary he was made

one of the Privy Council, and had a grant of the Manor of Fulbrooke, Co. Warwick, one of the forfeited estates of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, but when Elizabeth came into power he, being much attached to his religion, was obliged to leave the kingdom, whereupon he was attainted and all his estates confiscated. Having, however, previously settled the old family place at Englefield upon his nephew, there was some dispute as to whether this could be included, which was soon settled by the Queen having a special Act of Parliament passed to establish the forfeiture; thus this estate, which had been in the family upwards of 780 years, was ruthlessly taken away. Sir Francis died about 1592. The Isle was granted to the Sandfords through the mediation, it is said, of their kinsman, Edmund Plowden, the celebrated lawyer. (See an article on the Lords of Rossale by Rev. Geo. Sandford in the *Transactions* of the Society). The above George Sandford married Anne, daughter of William Oteley of Pitchford, living 37 Henry VIII., and by the kindness of the present Head of the family, I am enabled to give the following descent:—Anne Ottley, or Oteley, was the daughter of William Ottley of Pitchford, by Mary, his wife, sister to Thomas Acton of Longnor, born 1474, and daughter of William Acton of Aldenham, born 1446, by Mary, his wife, born 1458, daughter and coheir of Sir Fulke Sprencheaux, as stated previously. This brings into the family another strain of the Sprencheaux blood, that of the old Lords of Donington, and though the descent differs from that given elsewhere, it is worthy of credit, coming from original family papers. Richard Sandford, their son, born 1520, made the Isle of Rossall his residence, which has since continued to be the chief seat of the family. He died at Lydbury 13th February, 1587, having married Margaret, daughter of Humphrey Plowden. She died 25th March, 1590. This is the Richard to whom allusion is made in the following entry, 1576:—"There was this yeare in the moonthe of February at the Ile of

Rossall by Shreusberie a man servant of one Mr Ric' Sandfords was by myschance slayne in cuttinge downe a boughe of a tree a lytell of from hys masters howse w'che boughe bracke before it was full cutt and stroocke hym amayne downe upon a sharpe cagge at the bottom of the saide tree and so broosyd hym in pec's that hys bowells ran about hys bodye in rufull man' to beholde." Alice, the eldest daughter of this Richard, was wife of John, son and heir of Robert Cole and Mary, his wife, daughter of Ieuan Lloyd Vychan of Abertanat, and was mother of Thomas Cole, who married Eleanor, daughter and co-heir of Richard, eldest son of William Jones of Shrewsbury, alderman, who was buried with Eleanor, his wife (daughter of Richard Owen), in S. Alkmund's Church, but their monument was subsequently removed to the Abbey, where it still remains.

And here for one moment I would step aside to correct the idea which makes this Eleanor daughter of Richard Owen, by Mary, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Oteley of Shrewsbury. Though there may have been an Eleanor, daughter of Richard Owen of Llunllo (in some places written Owen of Ludlow), who was wife of William Jones of Chilton, Co. Salop, the above Eleanor, wife of William Jones, the alderman, was daughter of Richard Owen of Shrewsbury, by Catherine, daughter of Thomas Montgomery, of that town, son of John Owen of Manafon, by Margery, sister of Sir John Thynne, son of Owen ab Ieuan ab Madoc of Manafon, by Auderie, daughter of Bedwed (?) Goch of Arwystli, ab Gruffudd, ab Meredydd, ab Eignion (Harln. MS., 1,396). Humphrey, the son and heir of the above Richard and Margaret Sandford, was born in 1549, and married Anne, daughter of Francis Lascells of Brackenbury, Co. York, second son of Christopher Lascells of Sowerby, by Anne, daughter and heir of Richard Sidgewick of Walburn, Co. York, and grandson of Sir Roger Lascells of Brackenbury and Sowerby, by Margaret, daughter of Sir John Norton, Knight, obt. 28th August, 1520, who was a Cogniers (vide *Harln. MS.*, 1,487. Publications of the Harleian Society, Vol.

XVI.). Their son and heir, Humphrey Sandford, who was obnoxious to a certain party not only on account of his political but also his religious principles, being a Royalist and Roman Catholic, was plundered by the rebels in consequence. His wife, Jane, daughter of Edward Giffard, was descended, as before shewn, from Sir Fulke Sprencheaux, Lord of Donington, through his eldest daughter, Margery, so that we have now shewn in this family descents from *all* the co-heirs of Sir Fulke and Margery, his wife, with one exception, viz., Margaret, wife of . . . . Tyndale, of whose descendants (if she left any) very little seems known. Nor does it seem too much to say that they are the best representatives of the old Lords of Donington. Reasons have already been given for considering this Edward Giffard (who was of the Whiteladies, in the parish of Donington) a younger son rather than brother of John Giffard of Chillington (obt. 1583) and Joyce, his wife, daughter of James Leveson of Lilleshall. The subsequent male line was continued by Matthew, third son of this Humphrey Sandford, who, by Mary Winifred, his wife, had issue Humphrey of Horderley and Edgeton, and also of the Isle, which he received from his cousin. He married, 6th May, 1688, Elizabeth, daughter of William Evans, the wedding taking place at Mindtown, and by her was father of Humphrey Sandford, who married Rebecca, daughter of Job Walker (whose mother was Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Herbert), by Rebecca, his wife, daughter of Thomas, second Lord Folliott. The only children of this match who left issue were Humphrey, Mary, and Anne. Of these, Humphrey married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Hugh Jones, mentioned some time back, and continued the male line. Anne, the younger daughter, was wife of Rev. Daniel Austin of Berrington, and Mary was wife of Jonathan Scott, and mother of Major Scott Waring, the friend of Warren Hastings. Their only daughter, Dorothy Scott, was wife of Henry Stokes, descended from Thomas Stokes of Stoke Milburgh and Elizabeth (Littleton), his wife, buried there in 1681. Charles

Scott Stokes, third son of Henry and Dorothy his wife, was, by Emma, heiress of Samuel Jenkins of Beachley, Co. Gloucester, father of a third son, Scott Nasmyth Stokes, Barrister at Law, who, by Emma Louisa, the only married daughter of Benjamin Walsh of Worcester, had issue, with others, an elder daughter, Mary Dorothea Scott, Lady of the Manor of Humphreston.

We must now return to Mary, born 1458, co-heir of Sir Fulke Sprencheaux, Lord of Donington, and Margery, his wife. As before mentioned, she married William Acton of Longner, called also of Aldenham, son of Walter, by the daughter of Stapleton, and grandson of Edward Acton of Aldenham, 10 Richard II., by Eleanor, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Sir Fulke L'Estrange, Lord of Betton Strange, and brother of Hamon. This Edward was son of William Acton of Acton Burnell and of Longner, 10 Edward III. It will be remembered that Mary Sprencheaux and her husband, William Acton, had a daughter named after her mother; they had also a son and successor, Thomas Acton of Longner, 36 Henry VI., who, by Joane, daughter and heir of Thomas Downton, or Downe, had (according to Addl. MSS., 14, 314, B.M.) a son, Thomas, who was succeeded by his son, John Acton of Aldenham, who married Bennet, daughter of Roger Knight of Shrewsbury, son of Jenkin Knight, and had a son, Thomas Acton of Aldenham (H.M. 1,396), whose Will is dated 26th February, 1513, father, by Elizabeth, daughter of . . . . Dryland, of William Acton, who succeeded his brother, and by Cecily, daughter of Richard Cressett of Upton Cresset, had many children. The mother of Cecily (Cressett) was Jane, daughter of Walter Wrottesley, and her father was son of Thomas Cressett, by Jane, daughter of Sir Robert Corbet of Morton Corbet, and grandson of Robert Cressett, by Christiana, daughter and heir of John Stapleton of Stapleton. Richard Acton, their second son, was made a Baronet 30th May, 1628, and was Lord Mayor of London in 1641, but dismissed by the House of Commons for his loyalty; he left a sole daughter and heir,

Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Whitmore of Apley. Francis, the sixth son, married Bridget Powis. There were also six daughters, of whom Elizabeth was wife of Adam Detton of Detton, Dorothy of John Jones, and Frances of John Billingsley. Robert, the eldest son, succeeded, and by Bridget, daughter of Robert Detton of Detton, had three sons, the second of whom, Richard of Dunvale, near Bridgnorth, living in 1623, married Margaret, daughter of Michael Lyster of Rowton, and had two sons and five daughters, of whom Elizabeth was wife of Robert Hanbury of Wolverhampton. Walter, the eldest son, married Frances, daughter and heir of Edward Acton of Acton Scott, and from them descended the Actons of Aldenham to the present day, for a further account of whom the writer must refer his readers to Vol. IV., page 295 et seq. of the *Transactions* of this Society.

Thus have we traced out the descendants of Sir Fulke Sprencheaux, Lord of Donington, and Margery, his wife, but it may be asked, what became of Donington, and there is considerable difficulty in answering this question. It seems, however, most probable that it was divided and so passed piece-meal into other families. The Lordship of Donington was separated from the Manorial Farm, and it is believed became the property of the owner of the Kilsall Hall Estate, but at what precise period this took place is unknown. It is, however, certain that those which were afterwards the chief families in the parish, and the Lords of the Manor, are traceable to about this period, and probably acquired their lands by purchase from the several coheirs, for we find subsequently that, if we preclude Church land, Donington was divided into the Kilsall White House, the Kilsall Red House, and the Shackerley Estates, and these correspond in number to the coheirs of Sprencheaux, who are known to have left issue. The Estates of the Whiteladies and Donington Wood, as also Cosford, were lands belonging to ecclesiastical bodies, and the Manor of Humphreston has its own distinct history, being independent of the Lordship of Donington.

CATALOGUE

OF THE

MUSEUM.

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OF THE

MUSEUM.

PREHISTORIC ARCHÆOLOGY.

I.—Stone Age. Implements and weapons of *Stone.*

§ *Palæolithic Æra.* *Stone* Implements *unpolished.*

1. This skull (although found at Uriconium) is an example of a "*Dolicho-cephalic Skull*" peculiar to a race inhabiting Britain 6 or 8,000 years anterior to the Roman Invasion. They were short in stature, with dark hair, weak in intellect and physical strength, used arms and implements of stone, either rough or polished, being ignorant of fused metals. They buried their dead in *Long Barrows or Tumuli,* lying due east and west, either by cremation or inhumation, and *in stone chambers* constructed within the Barrow.

Professor Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., who fills the chair of Geology in Owen's College, Manchester, said "that while the river-drift men and the cave-men were living in Britain, the hills and valleys in the south of England presented the same outlines as they did now. Could we take our stand in those times on Shooter's-hill or on the Essex heights, and look over the Thames valley in the direction of London, we should see a dense forest of oak, ash, and Scotch fir, and the course of the Thames marked by lines of willows and alders. A few thin columns of smoke rising over the tops of the trees would mark the camping places of primæval man, In the forests wild boars, mammoths and rhinoceroses, wild horses, stags, and Irish elks would meet our eyes, and in the summer time countless herds of bisons, like those now ranging over the plains of North-Western America. In the winter were vast numbers of reindeer, and a few musk sheep, the most Arctic of the mammalia in its habits. In the rivers were otters and beavers, and the explorer would be startled by the snort of the hippopotamus in the reaches of the Thames near Brentford. Beasts of prey also abounded, lions, leopards, hyænas, grizzly bears, wolves and foxes. If we penetrated to one of the camp fires we should have seen the river-drift hunter chipping or using some of those rude flint implements which lie buried in the London gravels along with the remains of the animals which he hunted. The river-drift man, in the long course of ages, was succeeded by the man of the caverns, like him a hunter, living on the same animals, and more highly equipped for the battle of life. In the course of time the cave-man disappeared, the climate and geography of this country became almost what it was now, the hunter stage of civilization was superseded by that of the herdsman and the tiller of the ground and the manufacturer of the Neolithic Age."

2. New Zealand Fish-hooks.
Presented by Dr. H. Johnson.

3 Five Arrow-shaped rough Flint Flakes of various sizes.
See Lubbock's *Prehistoric Times,* 3rd edit., p. 86, fig. 85.

4. Two rough Flint Daggers or Lance-heads.

5. Rough Flint Borer.
See Evans's *Stone Implements*, p. 289, fig. 228.

6. Five rough Flint Stemmed Arrow-heads.
See Evans's *Stone Implements*, p. 339, fig. 301, 307, 323.

7. Nine rough Flint Spear-heads of various sizes.
Presented by Francis Parry, Esq., M.R.G.S., &c.

8. Two rough Flint Curved Knives or Scrapers.
See Evans's *Stone Implements*, p. 317, fig. 268.
Presented by Francis Parry, Esq., M.R.G.S.

9. Four rough Flint Celts of various sizes.
See Evans's *Stone Implements*, fig. 15, 18, 20, 24.
Presented by Francis Parry, Esq., M.R.G.S.

10. Perforated rough Stone Hammer, found at Acton Scott, Shropshire.
See Evans's *Stone Implements*, fig. 146.
Presented by Mrs. Stackhouse Acton.

11. Rough Stone Sinker for nets, &c., found at Acton Scott, Shropshire.
See Evans's *Stone Implements*, fig. 159.
Presented by Mrs. Stackhouse Acton.

12. Large rough perforated Stone Hammer of basalt, found at Netley, parish of Dorrington, Shropshire.
Lent by Mr. Wm. Machin, Netley, Shropshire.

§§ *Neolithic Æra. Stone* implements *polished.*

13. Large polished Stone Celt from Ireland.
See Lubbock's *Prehistoric Times*, p. 92, fig. 97.

14. Polished Stone Celt ground at edge only.
Presented by Francis Parry, Esq., M.R.G.S.

15. Polished Stone Celt.
See Evans's *Stone Implements*, fig. 51.
Presented by Fras. Parry, Esq., M.R.G.S., &c.

16, 17, and 18. Three polished Stone Celts with sharpened edges.
Presented by Francis Parry, Esq., M.R.G.S.

19. Oblong polished Stone Celt with sharpened edge.
Presented by Francis Parry, Esq., M.R.G.S.

20 and 22. Two polished Stone Celts with flat sides. 20 with oblique cutting edge.
Presented by Francis Parry, Esq., M.R.G.S.

21. Polished Stone Celt with oblique edge.
Presented by Fras. Parry, Esq., M.R.G.S.

23. Polished elongated Stone Celt with sharp sides.
Presented by Francis Parry, Esq., M.R G.S.

24. Five elongated polished Stone Celts, with flattened sides.
Presented by Francis Parry, Esq., M.R.G.S.

25. Three broad polished Stone Celts, with flattened sides.
Presented by Francis Parry, Esq., M.R.G.S.

26. Polished chisel-shaped Stone Celt with flat sides.
Presented by Francis Parry, Esq., M.R.G.S.

27. Polished perforated Stone Axe found at Acton Scott. Shropshire.
Presented by Mrs. Stackhouse Acton.

28. Polished stemmed Stone Arrow-head.
Presented by Francis Parry, Esq., M.R.G.S.

41. Polished Stone Axe, used by the natives of the Sandwich Islands.
Presented by Mrs. Edwards.

II.—Bronze Age. Arms and implements of *Bronze.*

29. This skull (although found at Uriconium) is an example of a "*Brachy-cephalic Skull*", peculiar to a race inhabiting Britain about 2000 years anterior to the Roman Invasion. They were tall in stature, had light hair, of powerful intellect and physical strength, who subjugated and absorbed an anterior dolicho-cephalic race, and used arms, &c., of bronze. They buried their dead in *Round Barrows or Tumuli*, either by cremation or inhumation, in *stone cists* formed within the barrow.

31. Plain winged Bronze Celt.
See Lubbock's *Prehistoric Times*, f. 5.
Purchased at an auction at Lichfield, and presented by Rev. Canon Newling.

32. Winged Bronze Celt, with prominences and ring, found in a morass south side of the Wrekin, Shropshire.
See Lubbock's *Prehistoric Times*, p. 61.
Presented by Henry Johnson, Esq., M.D.

33. Two plain winged Bronze Celts or Chisels, found at Guilsfield, co. Montgomery, 1862.
See Lubbock's *Prehistoric Times*, fig. 5.
Presented by the Earl of Powis.

34. Winged Bronze Celt or Chisel, with ring.
See Lubbock's *Prehistoric Times*, fig. 63.

35. Plain Bronze Celt, with ring and oblong socket and expanded curved cutting edge.
See Lubbock's *Prehistoric Times*, fig. 6.

23. Polished elongated Stone Celt with sharp sides.
Presented by Francis Parry, Esq., M.R.G.S.

24. Five elongated polished Stone Celts, with flattened sides.
Presented by Francis Parry, Esq., M.R.G.S.

25. Three broad polished Stone Celts, with flattened sides.
Presented by Francis Parry, Esq., M.R.G.S.

26. Polished chisel-shaped Stone Celt with flat sides.
Presented by Francis Parry, Esq., M.R.G.S.

27. Polished perforated Stone Axe found at Acton Scott, Shropshire.
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Purchased at an auction at Lichfield, and presented by Rev. Canon Newling.

32. Winged Bronze Celt, with prominences and ring, found in a morass south side of the Wrekin, Shropshire.
See Lubbock's Prehistoric Times, p. 61.
Presented by Henry Johnson, Esq., M.D.

33. Two plain winged Bronze Celts or Chisels, found at Guilsfield, co. Montgomery, 1852.
See Lubbock's Prehistoric Times, fig. 6.
Presented by the Earl of Powis.

34. Winged Bronze Celt or Chisel, with ring.
See Lubbock's Prehistoric Times, fig. 63.

35. Plain Bronze Celt with ring and oblong socket and expanded curved cutting edge.
See Lubbock's Prehistoric Times, fig. 6.

36. Bronze Celt, with prominences, ring, and oblong socket, and nearly straight cutting edge.
See Lubbock's *Prehistoric Times*, fig. 6.

37. Ridged Bronze Celt with ring, square socket, and expanded curved cutting edge.

38. Bronze Celt, with ring, oblong socket, and expanded curved cutting edge.
Presented by the Earl of Powis.

39. Bronze Celt, with ring and square socket, found at Guilsfield, Montgomeryshire.
Presented by the Earl of Powis.

40. Bronze flattened plaque.

42. Bronze Sword Blade found at Guilsfield, Montgomeryshire.
Presented by the Earl of Powis.

43. Cast of a Brass Spear-head, found at the Wrekin, Shropshire.
Presented by T. F. Dukes, Esq., F.S.A.

44, 45. Bronze Spear-heads found at Guilsfield, Montgomeryshire.
Presented by the Earl of Powis.

46. Probably the broken end of a Bronze Sword-blade, found at Guilsfield, Montgomeryshire.
Presented by the Earl of Powis.

47, 48. Bronze articles tapering to an obtuse point, and hollowed, to be attached to wooden handles, probably used for standards or flags, found at Guilsfield, Montgomeryshire.
Presented by the Earl of Powis.

TRUE SAMIAN WARE.

All specimens marked U are from Uriconium.

1. Four Fragments, the border composed of small broad festoons, and tassels terminated in a star. U

2. Two Fragments with figures of men, animals, and centaur, the border with larger festoons and twisted tassels, terminated in a star. U

3. Six Fragments with figures of men and animals, the border with plain tassels, terminated in a round knob. U

4. Eight Fragments with figures of men and animals, the border with plain tassels, terminated in a flattened knob. U

36. Bronze Celt, with prominences, ring, and oblong socket, and nearly straight cutting edge.

37. Ridged Bronze Celt with ring, square socket, and expanded curved cutting edge.

38. Bronze Celt, with ring, oblong socket, and expanded curved cutting edge.

Presented by the Earl of Powis.

39. Bronze Celt, with ring and square socket, found at Guilsfield, Montgomeryshire.

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1. Four Fragments, the border composed of small broad festoons, and tassels terminated in a star. U

2. Two Fragments with figures of men, animals, and centaur, the border with larger festoons and twisted tassels, terminated in a star. U

3. Six Fragments with figures of men and animals, the border with plain tassels, terminated in a round knob. U

4. Eight Fragments with figures of men and animals, the border with plain tassels, terminated in a flattened knob. U

5. Two Fragments, with figures of men, the border with plain thin tassels, terminated in a rounded perforated knob. U

6. Three Fragments, with twisted tassels, terminated in a rounded perforated knob. The larger fragments with figures of animals, and trees, and men, representing a boar-hunt. U

7. Two Fragments, with figures of animals and foliage, the border with tassels conjoined to the festoons, terminated in a round knob. U

8. Three Fragments—one a magnificent bowl, with figures of animals, birds, and leaves—the border with tassels, the terminal knob of which is turned to the left. U

9. Fragments, with figures of animals, the tassels conjoined to the festoons, and terminated in a round knob. U

10. Fragment, with tassel conjoined to the festoons, and whose knob is turned to the right. U

11. Fragment, with bird and man, the tassels twisted, terminated in a bifid knob. U

12. Two Fragments, the tassels terminated in a trifid end.—One of them with a figure with shield. U

13. Three Fragments, with figures of men and animals, the tassels twisted without any terminal knob. U.

14. Two magnificent Bowls, with figures of men, animals, and foliage, the border with twisted tassels terminated by knobs. U

15. Fragments, with figures of animals, birds, and foliage, the tassels terminated in star-like knob. U

16. Beautiful Fragment, with border of flowers. U

16.*Fragment, with figure of a man and various animals. U

17. Eighteen Fragments, with human figures. U

18. Thirteen Fragments, with figures of various animals. U.

19. Fragment, with figure of a bird. U

20. Seven Fragments, with figures of various foliage. U

21. Eight Fragments of upper portion of plain vessels. U

22. Five Fragments of upper portion of doubly moulded vessels. U

23. Four Fragments of upper portion of vessels with leaves in relief. U

24. Twenty-four Fragments of bases of vessels with potters' names or marks on the interior surface. U
25. Two Fragments of bases of vessels with figures of men, fauns, &c.
26. Four Fragments of bases of vessels with figures of foliage. U
27. Six Fragments of vessels with peculiar striated ornament. U
28. Fragments of two fine Pateræ. U
29. Twelve Fragments of bases of plain vessels. U
30. Fragment of the base of a Mortarium. U
31. Three Fragments—two with brass or iron rivets—the other with glue. U
32. Fragment of a lid of a vessel. U
33. Three Fragments of Aretine ware. U

DUROBRIVIAN POTTERY.

Durobrivæ (Castor, near Peterborough.)

34. Two Fragments, slate colour, with peculiar retiform ornament, figured in Anderson's *Uriconium*, p. 58, fig. 1, and in Jewitt's *Ceram. Art of G. B.*, fig. 160, and in Wright's *Celt*, &c., p. 226. U
35. Two Fragments, bluish-black, with scalloped ornament, figured in Anderson l. c., fig. 3, and in Jewitt l. c., fig. 159. U
36. Seven Fragments, dark-brown, on which are projecting ornaments in white slip. U
37. Three Fragments, deep-red, with projecting white slip ornamentation. U
38. Fragment dark-brown, with projecting fleur-de-lis in white slip. U
39. Fragment dark-brown, with indented lozenge-shaped bands in yellow slip. U
40. Seven Fragments, brown and black, with various indented ornamentation. U
41. Four Fragments, deep-red, with indented ornamentation. U
42. Fragment pale-red, with blackish bands and cancellate ornamentation. U

43. Fragment of a deep-red cup, with deep depressed oblong spaces, separated by two upright indented spirally ornamented lines. U

44. Three Fragments, one greyish, one copper colour, and one red glazed and polished in black—all with deep longitudinal depressions on the sides. U

45. Fragment deep-red, with female robed figure standing beside a column or pillar. U

46. Four Fragments, dark-brownish-grey, with dog chasing a deer in bold relief, figured in Anderson l. c., fig. 2. U

47. Five Fragments, dark-copper colour, glazed with scroll patterns in bold relief. U

48. Fragment with indented circles and a dot in the centre glazed with yellowish green. U

49. Fragment of a Cup, dark brownish-black, with iron rivet. U

50. Two Fragments, Jug with handle and cup, black, with indented bands. U

51. Fragment, red, of a small Lamp, with potter's name on the bottom. U

52. Seven Fragments of plain copper-colour Vessels. U

53. Small depressed round Urn or Vessel beautifully ornamented, found in the Cemetery. U

104. Small Urn with twelve bands of elongato-angular incisions, from the Cemetery. U

107. Urn, plain, containing fragments of bones, broken glass vessels, nail, and stamp or seal, from the Cemetery. U

111. Two copper-colour Bowls or Urns, from the Cemetery. U

112. Lamp, on upper side a small projecting kneeling figure, in a tunic, figured in Anderson pl. x., f. 8., from the Cemetery. U

274. Cinerary Urn. U

275. Cinerary Urn. U

276. Cinerary Urn. U

278. Cinerary Urn. U

292. Cinerary Urn. U

287. Cinerary Urn. U

288. Large Cinerary Urn. U

289. Two-handled Cinerary Urn, beautifully painted, figured in Anderson p. 60. U

301. Cinerary Urn, with lid. U

606. Fragments of ornamented vessels. U

UPCHURCH WARE.

73. Three Fragments of Vessels, ornamented in the lower portion with impressed diagonal intersecting lines figured in Jewitt I. p. 25, f. 78. U

74. Four Fragments of Vessels, plain. U

75. Lower portion of a Crucible with Charcoal. U

76. Fragment of small, flat-bottomed, shallow, oval-shaped basin, with handle, figured in Anderson, p. 59, f. 7. U

77. Fine round shallow vessel. U

78. Two Fragments of upper portions of single-handled Jugs with spouts, figured in Anderson, pl. x., f. 1. U

79. Fragment of a round deepish single-handled vessel. U

80. Three Fragments of Mouths of Jugs.

105. Urn, plain, from the Cemetery. U

106. Two Fragments of Urns with elongato-angular incisions, from the Cemetery. U

286. Small single-handled Amphora. U

281. Cinerary Urn. U

284. Cinerary Urn. U

291. Cinerary Urn, with cross-bar band. U

229. Diota—vessel for choice wine figured in Wright, p. 253, and Anderson, p. 59. U

636. Upchurch Ware. Post Office, Shrewsbury.

ROMANO-SALOPIAN WARE.

White Clay from Broseley.

53. Large and deep Mortarium, with potter's mark on the rim [NIE]. U

54. Shallow dish-like Mortarium. U

55. Two Fragments of shallow Mortaria, with scroll ornament in red paint on exterior of rim. U

56. Two Fragments of Mortaria, with chevron-like ornaments in red paint on exterior of rim. figured in Anderson, p. 63, f. 3. U.

57. Two Fragments of Mortaria, with cross-bar ornaments in red paint on exterior of rim, figured in Anderson, p. 63, f. 3. U.

58. Three Fragments of Mortaria, with wavy or twisted ornaments in red paint on exterior of rim. U

59. Fragment of a Bowl, with red lines round exterior. U

60. Fragment of Mortarium, with slender dendritic lines on exterior and interior. U

61. Three Fragments of Mortaria, with triple red streaks on exterior rim. U

62. Two Mouths or upper portions of Jugs, with a single handle. U

102. Small Cup or Vase, with three rows of sharply-pointed projections, glazed externally and internally greenish-yellow, from the Cemetery, figured in Anderson, p. 61. U

103. Small Cup or Vase, with wavy ornamentation of sharply-pointed projections, glazed greenish-yellow inside and outside, from the Cemetery. U

114. Upper portion of Lamp, with projecting figure of a Dolphin (?) from the Cemetery. U

115. Lamp, with projecting human head in profile, from the Cemetery. U

297. Large single-handled Amphora. U

603. Mouth of large Vessel. U

618. White earthen Vessel, Pompeii.

ROMANO-SALOPIAN WARE.

Pale-red Clay from Severn Valley.

63. Two Fragments of large Mortaria, with spout on the margin—one with potter's mark [DIIC], figured in Anderson, p. 63, f. 1. U

64. Three Fragments of large Mortaria, with plain moulded margins. U

65. Fragment of shallow Mortarium, with spout, painted black externally and red on interior. U

66. Fragment of Spout of Mortarium, with pinnate fern-like ornament. U
67. Fragment of Mortarium, with iron rivet. U
68. Two Fragments of Bowls with plain banded external mouldings. U
69. Two Fragments of rims of large Vessels, with potter's mark. U
70. Fragment of handle of large Vessel. with potter's mark [QMR]. U
71. Three Fragments of Mouths or upper portions of single-handled Jugs. U
72. Fragment of Cup, with singular incised triangular ornament on exterior. U
101. Small single-handled Jug, from the Cemetery.
280. Cinerary Urn. U
400. Three Masks. U
613. Head, Pœstum.
614. Head, Pœstum.
615. Head, Pœstum.
616. Head, Pœstum
617. Head, Pœstum.

COMMON ROMAN WARE.

81. Two Fragments of Bowls, ornamented with double pinched border, figured in Anderson, p. 63, fig. 2. U
82. Fragment of Bowl, with broad band of sharp triangular projections. U
83. Two Fragments of Vessels, with broad bands of cross-barred shallow impressed lines. U
84. Fragment of Vessel, with impressed waved or escalloped ornament. U
85. Fragment of a plain Bowl. U
86. Stick of baked Clay. U
87. Shallow Saucer. U
88. Fragment of mouth of single-handled Jug, figured in Anderson, pl. x., f. 1. U
89. Fragment of mouth of single-handled Jug. U

90. Fragment of mouth of single-handled Bottle, figured in Anderson, pl. x., f. 3. U

91. Fragment of mouth of single-handled Bottle, figured in Wright, *Uric.*, p. 252, and in Jewitt, f. 139, and in Wright's *Celt*, &c., p. 235.

92. Small bottle-shaped Vessel, banded with three impressed lines. U

93. Small bottle-shaped Vessels, with four impressed bands or lines. U

94. Fragment of mouth of two-handled Bottle or Flagon. U

95. Handle of Vessel with impressed banded lines. U

96. Portion of depressed rounded Vessel or Bottle. U

97. Lower portion of plain Vessel or Flagon. U

98. Portion of a Colander, figured in Wright's *Uric.*, p. 292, and in Jewitt, f. 139, and in Wright's *Celt*, &c., p. 225.

99. Bottom of a Colander. U

100. Three single-handled Bottles, from the Cemetery. U

108. Two small three-pronged skillets, figured in Anderson, pl. x., f. 10. U

109. Plain shallow Saucer. U

110. Red Earthen Bottle, from the Cemetery. U

113. Lamp, with potter's mark on the bottom, MODES, from the Cemetery, figured in Anderson, pl. x., f. 9. U

610. Lamp. Pompeii

611. Lamp. Pompeii.

612. Lamp. Pompeii.

619. Lamp. Pompeii

630. Lamp. Persia.

274. Cinerary Urn. U

276. Cinerary Urn. U

277. Large Amphora. U

279. Amphora. U

290. Cinerary Urn. U

296. Large Cinerary Urn. U

293. Large Cinerary Urn in lead case. U

294. Amphora. U

299. Bottle-shaped vessel, Post Office, Shrewsbury.

300. Small Cup, Post Office, Shrewsbury.
298. Large Urn, Gallows Croft, Shrewsbury.
282. Amphora, large, one handle. U
283. Small one-handled Amphora. U
285. Large one-handled Amphora. U
247. Twisted Handle of large jar, figured in Anderson, pl. x. f. 6. U
232. Fragments of large Amphora, two feet high, figured in Anderson, pl. x., f. 7. U
604. Drinking Cup with handle, figured in Anderson, pl. x., f. 5. U
381. Handle of large Vessel. U
382. Ditto. U
383. Ditto. U
384. Ditto. U
386. Ditto. U
385. Rim of large Vessel. U
387. Ditto. U
388. Nondescript article. U
389. Rim of large Vessel. U
390. Portion of large Mortarium. U
391. Rim of large Vessel.
392. Portion of Vessel. U
393. } Ornamented rims of Vessels. U
394. }
407. Three ornamented rims of Vessels.
632. Earthen top of Vessel. Pompeii.
607. }
608. } Red earthen Bottles. Pompeii.
609. }

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MEDIÆVAL POTTERY.

637. Anglo-Saxon Ware, Post Office, Shrewsbury.
638. Norman Pottery, ditto.
641. Dutch Greybeard, ditto.
642. Two Elizabethan Cups, ditto.

300. Small Cup, Post Office, Shrewsbury.
293. Large Urn, Gallows Croft, Shrewsbury.
282. Amphora, large, one handle. U
283. Small one-handled Amphora. U
285. Large one-handled Amphora. U
247. Twisted Handle of large Jar, figured in Anderson, pl. x., f. 6. U
232. Fragments of large Amphora, two feet high, figured in Anderson, pl. x., f. 7. U
304. Drinking Cup with handle, figured in Anderson, pl. x., f. 5. U
381. Handle of large Vessel. U
382. Ditto. U
383. Ditto. U
384. Ditto. U
386. Ditto. U
385. Rim of large Vessel. U
387. Ditto. U
388. Nondescript article. U
389. Rim of large Vessel. U
390. Portion of large Mortarium. U
391. Rim of large Vessel.
392. Portion of Vessel. U
393, 394. } Ornamented rims of Vessels. U
407. Three ornamented rims of Vessels.
632. Earthen top of Vessel. Pompeii.
607, 608, 609. } Red earthen Bottles. Pompeii.

MEDIÆVAL POTTERY.

637. Anglo-Saxon Ware, Post Office, Shrewsbury.
638. Norman Pottery, ditto.
641. Dutch Grey-beard, ditto.
642. Two Elizabethan Cups, ditto.

GLASS.

213. Transparent slightly bluish-green thin glass Vase, five inches high, figured in Anderson, pl. xi., f. 1, from the Cemetery. U

214. Pillar moulded green glass Bowl, five and a half inches in diameter, figured in Anderson, pl. xi., f. 2, from the Cemetery. U

215. Transparent bluish-green, light glass bottle, with narrow neck, six and a half inches high, figured in Anderson, pl. xi., f. 3. U

216. Narrow neck, four inches long, with remains of handle of a purple-brown glass Flagon, figured in Anderson, pl. xi., f. 4. U

217. Nineteen glass Lachrymatories of various sizes and colours. U

602. Glass Lachrymatory from Pontesbury, co. Salop.

226. Saucer, with fragments of glass Vessels. U

227. Saucer, with various fragments of Glass. U

228. Blue Enamel. U

219. Fragments of light-green glass Bowl, studded with projecting dots of dark-blue or purple glass, figured in Anderson, pl. xi. f. 8. U

218. Tray of Fragments of various Bottles or Vessels—many moulded and figured. U

224. Necklace and various beads. U

225. Small Tray of various Fragments. U

488. Tray of Fragments. U

489. Window Glass. U

624. Base of glass Vessel. Pompeii.

625. Funnel-shaped glass. Pompeii.

666. Bottle from Whittington Castle, co. Salop.

667. Bottle from Cheshire Coast.

639. Glass Bottle, Post Office, Shrewsbury.

640. Glass Bottle, Post Office, Shrewsbury.

TILES.

263. 264. 265. Three Fragments of Tiles, with impressions of nails in shoe. U

GLASS.

213. Transparent slightly bluish-green thin glass Vase, five inches high, figured in Anderson, pl. xi, f. 1, from the Cemetery. U

214. Pillar moulded green glass Bowl, five and a half inches in diameter, figured in Anderson, pl. xi, f. 2, from the Cemetery. U

215. Transparent bluish-green light glass bottle, with narrow neck, six and a half inches high, figured in Anderson, pl. xi, f. 3. U

216. Narrow neck, four inches long, with remains of handle of a purple-brown glass Flagon, figured in Anderson, pl. xi, f. 4. U

217. Nineteen glass Lachrymatories of various sizes and colours. U

002. Glass Lachrymatory from Pontesbury, co. Salop.

220. Saucer, with fragments of glass Vessels. U

227. Saucer, with various fragments of Glass. U

228. Blue Enamel. U

219. Fragments of light-green glass Bowl, studded with projecting dots of dark-blue or purple glass, figured in Anderson, pl. xi, f. 6. U

218. Tray of Fragments of various Bottles or Vessels—many moulded and figured. U

224. Necklace and various beads. U

225. Small Tray of various Fragments. U

458. Tray of Fragments. U

459. Window Glass. U

054. Base of glass Vessel. Pompeii.

025. Funnel-shaped glass. Pompeii.

006. Bottle from Wallington Castle, co. Salop.

007. Bottle from Cheshire Coast.

030. Glass Bottle, Post Office, Shrewsbury.

040. Glass Bottle, Post Office, Shrewsbury.

TILES.

203. 204. 205. } Three Fragments of Tiles, with impressions of nails in shoe. U

266. Tile, with footmarks of animals. U
267. Tile, with ditto. U
268. Tile, with ditto. U
269. Tile, with ditto. U
270. Tile, with ditto. U
271. Tile, with ditto. U
272. Tile, with ditto. U
395. Flue Tile. U
396. Tile, with marks to hold to concrete. U
397. Tile, with dog's footmark. U
732.
733. } Tiles, with footmarks of animals. U
734.
398.
399. } Roofing Tiles or Shingles. U
400. Flue Tile, from Hypocaust. U
401. Roof Tile. U
409. Five Tiles or Bricks for Herring-bone Pavement. U
466.
467. } Flue Tiles. U
468.
735. Section of Hypocaust. U
646. Mediæval Encaustic Tiles. Post Office, Shrewsbury.

STUCCO

248. Tesselated Wall Stucco. U
249.
250.
251.
252.
254.
255.
256. } Fragments of painted Stucco from the walls. U
257.
258.
259.
260.
261.
262.

241.
244. } Fragments of painted Stucco from the wall. U
246.

253. With inscription. U

242. Stucco, figured in Anderson, p. 50, f. 1. U

243. Stucco, figured in Anderson, p. 50, f. 2. U

245. Stucco, figured in Anderson, p. 50, f. 4. U

736. Stucco.

PAVEMENTS.

234. Fragment of Pavement found sixty feet north of the west end of the Old Wall. U

235. Fragment of Pavement found fifty-seven feet north of east end of Old Wall. U

236. Fragment of Pavement found sixty-three feet N.N.W. of west of Old Wall. U

237. Fragment of Pavement found sixty-eight feet of N.N.E. of west of Old Wall. U

238. Fragment of Pavement. U

239. Fragment of Pavement. U

233. Pavement (herring-bone), Little Quadrangle. U

240. Pavement. U

635. Tesselated Pavement. Smyrna.

622. Tesseræ. Pompeii.

RINGS.

359. Silver Finger-Ring. U

360. Silver Finger-Ring, figured in Anderson, p. 81, f. 2, and Wright, p. 83, f. 4. U

361. Silver Finger-Ring, figured in Wright, p. 283, f. 6. U

362. Bronze Finger-Ring. U

363. Bronze Finger-Ring. U

364. Bronze Finger-Ring or Armilla. U

365. Seven Bronze Finger-Rings. U

366. Two Finger-Key Bronze Rings, figured in Anderson, p. 81, f. 3, and Wright, p. 283, f. 2. U

367. Iron Finger-Ring, with gem engraved, with a fawn escaping out of a Nautilus, figured in Anderson, p. 81, f. 5. U

368. Amber Finger-Ring. U

369. Three portions of Jet Finger-Rings. U

370. Five Impressions of Gems in Finger-Rings. U

BRONZE.

212. Foot or Support of Bronze Cabinet. U

221.
222. } Specula or Mirrors. U
223.

231. Spur. U

302. Ornamented Fibula, figured in Wright's *Uric.*, p. 280, fig. 3, and Anderson, p. 78, f. 2. U

303. Ornamented Fibula, figured in Wright's *Uric.*, p. 280, f. 4. U

304. Fibula, with grotesque figure of a recumbent dog, and maker's mark, FECIT, figured in Wright's *Uric.*, p. 280, f. 6. U

305. Two enamelled Fibulæ, figured in Wright's *Uric.*, p. 280, f. 5. U

306. Large gilded Fibula, figured in Wright's *Uric.*, p. 280, f. 1. U

307. Two ornamented Fibulæ, figured in Wright's *Uric.*, p. 280, f. 2. U

308. Four ornamented Fibulæ U

309. Four plain Fibulæ. U

310. Five Fragments of Fibulæ. U

311. Heart-shaped Pendant, enamelled blue, figured in Anderson, p. 84. U

312. Suspended Ornament, with head, figured in Anderson, p. 84. U

313. Three Brooches. U

314. Circular Brooch, enamelled scarlet and blue, figured in Anderson, p. 78, f. 5. U

315. Five Brooches of various patterns. U

316. Two Buckles, figured in Wright's *Uric.*, p. 283, f. 7 and 8. U
317. Six Buckles of various patterns. U
318. Double-hooked Ornament. U
319. Three bronze Pins. U
320. Portion of Cup, figured in Anderson, p. 90. U
321. Two twisted Bracelets, gilt, figured in Anderson, p. 80. U
322. Bracelet. U
323. Seven Spoons, figured in Anderson, p. 89. U
324. Three Ligulæ. U
325. Spatula. U
326. Two Styli. U
327. Tweezers, figured in Anderson, p. 87. U
328. Six slender Pins. U
329. Two silver Pins or Ornaments. U
330. Small Armilla. U
331. Beam of a Steelyard, figured in Anderson, p. 91.
332. Nails, &c. U
333. Sluice for liquids. U
334. Three terminal Ornaments, probably for harness. U
335. Earthen Mould and Coin, JULIA DOMNA wife of Severus. U
336. Statuette—Venus—figured in Anderson, p. 94. U
337. Statuette—Mercury—figured in Anderson, p. 94. U
620. Bronze Statuette—Diana. Italy.
621. Bronze Statuette—Esculapius. Italy.
338. Three Bronze Pins. U
339. Bronze Mask. U
357. Portion of Shoe. U
358. Small Vessel. U
372. Bronze Torques. U
605. Surgeon's Lancet and Sheath. U
630. Bronze Implement. Pompeii.
631. Bronze Armilla. Pompeii.
649. Thumbscrew, bronze.
155 Sacrificial Knife, of bronze. U

LEAD.

205. Handle of Vessel with Fragment of Vessel attached, figured in Wright's *Uric.*, p. 309. U
206. Small Bowl or Cup. U
207. Portion of neck of Bottle. U
208. Hammer-head, figured in Anderson, p. 76.
209. Leg of some Vessel or Casket. U
210. Ring. U
211. Three Children's Toys. U
130. Lead Weight, 3 lbs. 7 oz. U
131. Lead Weight, 20¼ oz., figured in Wright, p. 165. U
132. Lead Weight, 2¼ oz., figured in Wright, p. 165. U
133. Lead Weight, 2½ oz., figured in Wright, p. 165, and in Anderson, p. 91. U
134 Lead Weight, 3½ oz. U

IRON.

135. Lock of a coffer from the Cemetery, figured in Wright, p. 269. U
136. Iron Padlock, figured in Wright, p. 272. U
137. Large Door Key, figured in Anderson, p. 75. U
138. Small Door Key, with circular hole in handle for suspension to girdle, figured in Anderson, p. 75. U
139. Iron Key, with hook in handle for suspension. U
140. Iron Key. U
141. Iron Key. U
142. Iron Key, with ring in handle. U
143. Iron Key, with large ring in handle. U
144. Iron Key, with hook in handle. U
145. Small Finger-Key, with ring in handle. U
146. Delicate Iron Key, with small ring in handle. U
147. Small Finger-Key, figured in Anderson, p. 75. U
662. } Keys found in the Abbey Church, Shrewsbury.
663. }
664. Key found at Battlefield, Co. Salop.

LEAD.

202. Handle of Vessel with Fragment of Vessel attached, figured in Wright's Uric, p. 309. U
206. Small Bowl or Cup. U
207. Portion of neck of Bottle. U
208. Hammer-head, figured in Anderson, p. 76.
209. Leg of some Vessel or Casket. U
210. Ring. U
211. Three Children's Toys. U
130. Lead Weight, 3 lbs. 7 oz. U
131. Lead Weight, 20½ oz., figured in Wright, p. 165. U
132. Lead Weight, 2½ oz., figured in Wright, p. 165. U
133. Lead Weight, 2½ oz., figured in Wright, p. 165, and in Anderson, p. 91. U
134. Lead Weight, 3½ oz. U

IRON.

135. Lock of a coffer from the Cemetery, figured in Wright, p. 203. U
136. Iron Padlock, figured in Wright, p. 272. U
137. Large Door Key, figured in Anderson, p. 75. U
138. Small Door Key, with circular hole in handle for suspension to girdle, figured in Anderson, p. 75. U
139. Iron Key, with hook in handle for suspension. U
140. Iron Key. U
141. Iron Key. U
142. Iron Key, with ring in handle. U
143. Iron Key, with large ring in handle. U
144. Iron Key, with hook in handle. U
145. Small Finger-Key, with ring in handle. U
146. Delicate Iron Key, with small ring in handle. U
147. Small Finger-Key, figured in Anderson, p. 75. U
002. } Keys found in the Abbey Church, Shrewsbury.
003. }
004. Key found at Battlefield, Co. Salop.

665. Key of Water Gate, Shrewsbury.
659. Key, found in Grey Friars, Shewsbury.
637. Key of the Cellar of Vaughan's Mansion, Shrewsbury.
148. Chopper, figured in Anderson, pl. xii., U
149. Three Knifes, of various sizes. U
150. Knife, with screw to insert into handle, figured in Anderson, pl. xii., f. 3. U
151. Knife, with bone handle, figured in Anderson, pl. xii., f. 2. U
152. Curved Knife, figured in Anderson, pl. xii., f. 1. U
153. Sickle-shaped Knife, figured in Anderson, pl. xii. U
154 Straight Knife. U
156. Shackle or Manacle. U
157. Chain. U
158. Three Spoons. U
159. Bit of a Horse's Bridle, figured in Anderson, pl. xii. U
160. Horse Shoe. U
161. Portion of Harness. U
162. Buckle. U
163. Stylus. Three Specimens. U
164. Knife. U
165. Two Hooks. U
166. Tweezers. U
167. Brad-Awl, with bone handle, figured in Anderson, pl. xii. f. 4. U
168. Saw. U
169. Nails. U
170. Axe-head, figured in Anderson, pl. xii. U
171. Axe-head, figured in Anderson, pl. xii. U
172. Adze-head, figured in Anderson, pl. xii. U
173. Adze-head, figured in Anderson, pl. xii. U
174. Pick-axe, figured in Anderson, pl. xii. U
175. Pick-axe. U
176. Head of Hammer. U
177. Chisel (?). U
178. Trowel, figured in Anderson, pl. xii. U

625. Key of Water Gate, Shrewsbury.
626. Key, found in Grey Friars, Shrewsbury.
627. Key of the Cellar of Vaughan's Mansion, Shrewsbury.
148. Chopper, figured in Anderson, pl. xii., U
149. Three Knifes, of various sizes. U
150. Knife, with screw to insert into handle, figured in Anderson, pl. xii., f. 3. U
151. Knife, with bone handle, figured in Anderson, pl. xii., f. 2. U
152. Curved Knife, figured in Anderson, pl. xii., f. 1. U
153. Sickle-shaped Knife, figured in Anderson, pl. xii. U
154. Straight Knife. U
156. Shackle or Manacle. U
157. Chain. U
158. Three Spoons. U
159. Bit of a Horse's Bridle, figured in Anderson, pl. xii. U
160. Horse Shoe. U
161. Portion of Harness. U
162. Buckle. U
163. Stylus. Three Specimens. U
164. Knife. U
165. Two Hooks. U
166. Tweezers. U
167. Brad-Awl, with bone handle, figured in Anderson, pl. xii., f. 4. U
168. Saw. U
169. Nails. U
170. Axe-head, figured in Anderson, pl. xii. U
171. Axe-head, figured in Anderson, pl. xii. U
172. Adze-head, figured in Anderson, pl. xii. U
173. Adze-head, figured in Anderson, pl. xii. U
174. Pick-axe, figured in Anderson, pl. xii. U
175. Pick-axe. U
176. Head of Hammer. U
177. Chisel (?). U
178. Trowel, figured in Anderson, pl. xii. U

179. Trowel. U
180. Two portions of Trowels. U
181. Box and Lid. U
182. Two Candlesticks, figured in Wright's *Uric.*, p. 264. U
183. Strigil. U
184. Padlock U
185. Pick-axe. U
186. Large Ladle. U
187. Portion of Harness. U
188. Lump of Iron. U
189. Key. U
190. Four Tires of nave of Wheels. U
191. Link and Buckle. U
192. Halbert-head, figured in Anderson, pl. xii. U
193. Spear-head, figured in Anderson, pl. xii. U
194. Spear-head, figured in Anderson, pl. xii. U
195. Two Arrow-heads, figured in Anderson, pl. xii. U
196. Four Arrow-heads. U
197. Arrow-shaped Weapon. U
198. Three Sword or Dagger-blades. U
199. Taper-pointed Weapon. U
200. Triangular pointed Weapon. U
201. Triangular pointed Weapon. U
202. Ladle or Scoop. U
203. Ring. U
204. Tire of a Chariot Wheel and Tire of Nave. U
670. Iron carved Back of Grate, Shrewsbury.

BONE.

116. Five Handles, made of boars' tusks. U
117. Two Handles of deers' horns. U
118. Eleven Handles of bone. U
119. Two Bones perforated through, and with oblong opening on the side. U
120. Piece of Bone, with cross-bar incisions. U

121. Partially-formed bone Skewer. U

122. Polished bone Skewer, with hole drilled through centre of its round head, figured in Anderson, p. 94. U

340. Five bone Needles, figured in Anderson, p. 93. U

341. Three bone Pins. U

342. Wooden Pin. U

343. Four bone Pins, with acute conical heads. U

344. Three bone Pins, with broad conical heads. U

345. Four bone Pins, with depressed conical heads. U

346. Seven bone Pins, with rounded heads. U

347. Bone Pin, with mace-like head. U

348. Three bone Pins, with polygonal heads. U

349. Four bone Pins, with ornamental heads. U

350. Three bone Pins, with engraved heads. U

351. Two bone Combs, figured in Anderson, p. 86, and Wright, p. 278. U

352. Fifteen ornamental turned bone Buttons. U

353. Eight plain bone Buttons. U

354. Three Specimens of ornamental Turning in bone. U

325. Bone Hilt of Sword. U

356. Seven Buttons U

STONE.

123. Nine Whetstones of various sizes. U

124. Ten Roundels, with central holes, probably for some game. U

125. Roundel, with incised ornamentation. U

126. Six round pieces of Pottery, Stone, and Lead, probably used as weights. U

127. Stone Weight, 20½ ozs., figured in Anderson, p. 91. U

128. Stone Weight, 11¼ ozs., figured in Wright, p. 165, and Anderson, p. 91. U

129. Stone Weight, 3¾ ozs. U

690. Fragment of Sepulchral Stone, from St. Mary's, Shrewsbury. 13th century. LALM . . . ALIZ LE STRANGE DIRRA CENT . . . . . .

121. Partially-formed bone Skewer. U
122. Polished bone Skewer, with hole drilled through centre of its round head, figured in Anderson, p. 94. U
340. Five bone Needles, figured in Anderson, p. 93. U
341. Three bone Pins. U
342. Wooden Pin. U
343. Four bone Pins, with acute conical heads. U
344. Three bone Pins, with broad conical heads. U
345. Four bone Pins, with depressed conical heads. U
346. Seven bone Pins, with rounded heads. U
347. Bone Pin, with mace-like head. U
348. Three bone Pins, with polygonal heads. U
349. Four bone Pins, with ornamental heads. U
350. Three bone Pins, with engraved heads. U
351. Two bone Combs, figured in Anderson, p. 86, and Wright, p. 275. U
352. Fifteen ornamental turned bone Buttons. U
353. Eight plain bone Buttons. U
354. Three Specimens of ornamental Turning in bone. U
355. Bone Hilt of Sword. U
356. Seven Buttons U

STONE.

123. Nine Whetstones of various sizes. U
124. Ten Roundels, with central holes, probably for some game. U
125. Rounded, with incised ornamentation. U
126. Six round pieces of Pottery, Stone, and Lead, probably used as weights. U
127. Stone Weight, 20½ ozs., figured in Anderson, p. 91. U
128. Stone Weight, 11½ ozs., figured in Wright, p. 165, and Anderson, p. 91. U
129. Stone Weight, 3½ ozs. U
130. Fragment of Sepulchral Stone, from St. Mary's Shrewsbury, 13th century. LADY . . . ALIX LE STRANGE DIRIA CENT . . . . . .

408. Head of Statuette of Julia Domna, wife of Severus. U

441. Sepulchral Stone, FLAMINIVS. See Wright's *Uric.*, p. 361; Anderson, p. 122, and *Trans.* Shropsh. Arch. Soc., 2, plate iii. U

442. Sepulchral Stone ANTONIAE GEMELLAE. See Wright's *Uric.*, p. 360, and *Trans.* Shropsh. Arch. Soc., 2 pl. iii. U

455. Cast of Inscription in Chester Museum.

456. Cast of Pig of Lead in Chester Museum.

443. Statuette. U

444. Inscribed Stone. U

445. Inscribed Stone. C. A. A. M. U

446. Inscribed Stone. oDoMo, figured in Anderson, p. 131, and *Trans.* Shropsh. Arch. Soc., 2, pl. iii. U

447. Mortar.

448.
449.
450.
451. } Querns. U
452.
453.
454.

457. Upper portion of a Capital, figured in *Guide*, pl. viii., f. 1. U

458. Capital, figured in Wright, p. 157, and in *Guide*, pl. viii., f. 2. U

459. Portion of Pillar, figured in *Guide*, pl. viii., f. 3 U

460. Base of Pillar. U

461. Portion of Pillar. U

462. Base of Pillar. U

463. Base of small Pillar. U

464. Base of small Pillar. U

465. Base of small Pillar. U

469. Portion of small Pillar. U

HUMAN REMAINS.

371. Eleven Skulls. U

372. Three distorted Skulls. U

373. Four Thigh Bones. U
374. Fractured Thigh Bone. U
375. Four Lower Jaws and Teeth. U
376. Fractured Skull of Man in Hypocaust. U
377. One hundred and thirty-two Coins found with Man in Hypocaust. U
378. Jaw Bone. U
379. Hip Bone. U
380. Two Leg Bones. U

ANIMAL REMAINS.

410. Cranium of Dog. U
411. Cranium of Cervus Elaphus. U
412. Cranium of Monkey. U
413. Cranium of Wolf. U
414. Cranium of Dog. U
415. Cranium of . U
416. Cranium of Goat. U
417. Two Jaws of Dog. U
418. Three Hoofs of Horse. U
419. Cranium of Deer. U
420. Portion of Antler of Deer. U
421. Cranium of Bos longifrons. U
422. Cranium of Bos longifrons. U
423. Cranium of Bos longifrons. U
426. Lower Jaw of Pig. U
427. Animal Matter. Skull of Ox. U
428. Teeth of Bos. U
429. Two Bones of Bos. U
430. Five Lower Jaws of Wild Boar. U
431. Tusks of Boar. U
432. Five Hoofs of Boar. U
433. Bones of Red Deer. U
434. Cranium of Pigeon and Starling. U
435. Spurs of Fighting Cocks. U

436. Oyster Shells. U
437. Cockle Shells. U
438. Helix Pomatia. U
439. Buccinum (Whelk). U
440. Buccinum (Whelk). U
643. Horns of Red Deer. Post Office, Shrewsbury.
644. Boars' Tusks. Post Office, Shrewsbury.
645. Horns of Fallow Deer. Post Office, Shrewsbury.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

402. Charred Wood. U
403. Wood Charcoal. U
404. Burnt Wood and Coal (?). U
405. } Burnt Corn. U
406. }
647. Black Bog Oak. Post Office, Shrewsbury.

ARMS AND ARMOUR.

470. Antient Shield from Moreton Corbet Church.
471. Antient Shield from Moreton Corbet Church.
472. Battle Axe.
473. Dagger.
474. Two Pistols.
475. Eastern Dagger.
476. Battle Axe.
477. }
478. } Three Flint Guns.
479. }
480. Four Swords.
481. Blunderbus.
482. Powder Horn.
483. Halberd.
484. New Zealand War Axe.
485. Two Scalping Knives.

436. Oyster Shells. U
437. Cockle Shells. U
438. Helix Tomatis. U
439. Buccinum (Whelk). U
440. Buccinum (Whelk). U
443. Horns of Red Deer. Post Office, Shrewsbury.
444. Boars' Tusks. Post Office, Shrewsbury.
445. Horns of Fallow Deer. Post Office, Shrewsbury.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

462. Charred Wood. U
463. Wood Charcoal. U
464. Burnt Wood and Coal (?). U
465, 466. Burnt Corn. U
467. Black Dog Oak. Post Office, Shrewsbury.

ARMS AND ARMOUR.

470. Antient Shield from Moreton Corbet Church.
471. Antient Shield from Moreton Corbet Church.
472. Battle Axe.
473. Dagger.
474. Two Pistols.
475. Eastern Dagger.
476. Battle Axe.
477, 478, 479. Three Flint Guns.
480. Four Swords.
481. Blunderbuss.
482. Powder Horn.
483. Halberd.
484. New Zealand War Axe.
485. Two Scalping Knives.

486. Gooka Knife.

487. Suit of Armour, in which the King of the Smiths' Company rode at Shrewsbury Show.

672. Bomb Shell. Town Walls of Shrewsbury.

673. Six Cannon Balls, from Battlefield and other places.

668. Cannon Ball, from Bridgnorth Castle, co. Salop.

MISCELLANEOUS.

601. Painters' Pallets. U

633. Madonna and Child in Terra Cotta.

623. Ashes from the wine flagon of the Cellars of Diomed. Pompeii.

626. White Marble, from Amphitheatre. Pompeii.

627. Lava. Pompeii.

628. Lava. Pompeii.

629. Jet. Pompeii.

669. Ancient Alabaster Salt Cellar, with Elephant and Castle Crest of the Corbet family.

671. Model of Whittington Castle, co. Salop.

658. Model of first Christian Church at Glastonbury, A.D. 31.

660. Model of Church at Peranzabuloe, co. Cornwall.

661. Model of Church of St. Monacella, at Pennant Melangell, co. Montgomery.

689. Three Frames of Casts from Carvings in Ivory.

ANCIENT DEEDS.

652. Tempore John circa 1203. Grant from Peter s. of Peter son of Logi Nigid to Gamel de Rumaldisham of 12½ acres of Land in Frankwell, Shrewsbury, at rent of 11d. per ann. to the Lord of the Fee.

653. Grant 2. Edw. 2. 1308-9, from Theobald de Verdun Constable of Ireland to Hugo de Say and Edith his wife of 2 royal acres of land in Aldeley at 8s. annual rent.

654. 13 Rich. 2. 1390. Release of lands & tenements in Over Ashford & Nether Asheford & Humnton co. Salop from Wm. Rede late Parson of the Church of

Standon John Piers parson of the Church of Ludlow Richd. Botavell, Roger Berde, & others to Maculine de la Mare, Richd. de Cornewaile & others.

C55. 11 Apl. 28 Hen. 8. 1537. Award of Wm. Spencer & others in a Chancery Suit between Richard Hardy & Gruffuth Meredith respecting lands &c. at Upton in the Manor of Caus, co. Salop.

C56. 28 March 6 Eliz. 1564. Licence of Alienation for John Lytelton Esq. & Brigitte his wife & Gilbert Lytelton Gent. to grant to Richd. Lawley Gent. & John Adys an Estate & Tithes at Lushecott & Longvyle, co. Salop.

C51. Frame formed of Timber from the old Roof of Shrewsbury Free School, containing 6 Seals of Founders, Edwd. VI. & Elizabeth.

C57. Composition dated 1621 of the Guild or Company of Smiths, Cutlers, &c., in Town of Shrewsbury, in the original leather Case, bearing the arms of the Companies and the Inscription ROBERTVS. FAR. 1628 FECIT ME.

C50. Exemplification of Recovery Mich. Term 28, Chas. 2, 1676, Humph. Ward, Demandant, Thos. Shelvocke, Tenant, Edwd. Tomkis and Mary his wife, Vouchees, of an Estate at Grafton, co. Salop.

SHROPSHIRE SEALS.

573.

5. Seal of Shrewsbury for Statutes Merchant engraved in Owen and Blakeway's *Shrewsbury*, I., 542. Edward I. Legend: S. Edw. Angl. ad Recogn. debitor' apd Salop.

6. Counter Seal. S.A.L.O.P.

22. Seal of Sir Wm. Leighton Justice of Wales temp. Elizabeth. Qualis Vita Finis Ita.

2. Seal of Shrewsbury, engraved in O. and B., I., 586. Sigillu. comune. libertatis. ville. Salopesburie factu. ano. gre. m.cccc.xxv.

4. Small Seal of Shrewsbury. Arms: VILLA. SALOP.

83. Gold Seal Ring found at Cole Hall, Shrewsbury.

14. Seal of Hospital of St. Giles for Lepers, Shrewsbury. Engraved in O. and B., II., 173, to a deed 1282.

10. Seal of St. Peter's Abbey, matrix in the British Museum. 15th century. Sigillum Fraternitatis Sci Petri.

11 and 12. Seal of Monks' Foryate, Shrewsbury, 1317. S. commune. de. Fforyate. Monachor.

17. Seal of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury (modern). S. Official. Pecul. et Exempt. Jurisdicois. lib'e. Capelle. Regie. B. Marie. V. Salop.

1. Seal of Bailiffs of Shrewsbury, 14th century. Sigillum Ballivoru' Salopie.

3. Seal of Shrewsbury. Villa Salopiæ, same as 6.

13. Seal of Gild of St. Winifred in Shrewsbury Abbey 1486-7. Sigillum. co'e. fraternitat. beate. Winifrede. et. virginis. in. ecclia. sce. cruc'. infra. monasteriu. sci. Petri. Salopiæ.

9. Seal of Customs of Edw. I. Shrewsbury. S'. Nove. custume. Regis. apud. Salopiam.

20. Seal of Free School, Shrewsbury (Elizabeth). Gymnasium Salopiense.

24. Seal of Abbey Cemetery, co. Salop (modern). The Common Seal of the Abbey Cemetery Company, Salop.

18. Seal of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury (modern). S. Official. Pecul. et. Exempt. Jurisd. lib. Capell. Reg. B. Marie. Salop.

23. Seal of Mercers' Co., Shrewsbury (modern). Common Seal of the Guild of Mercers, Ironmongers, and Goldsmiths, Salop. Honor Deo. God is our Strength. Justitia Virtutum Regina.

7 and 8. Seal of Drapers' Company, Shrewsbury, 1461. On the larger (7), Deus. Pater. de. celis. Fili. Redemptor. mundi. Spiritus sci. Sca' Trinitas. uno. On the lesser (8), S'. frat'nitatis. pangnarior' de senopia. Both are engraved in O. and B., II., 340.

21. Seal of Free School, Shrewsbury (modern). Sigill. Gubernatorum. et. Fidecomm. liberæ. Scholæ. Gramm. R. Edwardi VI., Salop. Fundat. 1552. Auct. a. r. Elizabeth, 1571. Reparat. 1798.

15. Seal of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, 14th century or earlier. Ve. Regina. Celorum.

16. Seal of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury (modern). Sigil. ad. Ottll. . . . . D. Offic. Pecul. Jurisd. St. Mariæ. Salop.

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64. Head of Bearded Man and Woman from Uriconium.

65. Seal Ring from Uriconium. FELIX.

574.

44. Ludlow Town Seal, 15th century. Sigillum burgensibus ville de ludelowe.

93. Seal of Roger Strange, 14th century. Arms: two lions passant in pale within a bordure.

25. Die for reverse of half-crown of Charles I., found at the Belstone, Shrewsbury. Christo auspice regno.

43. Seal of Ludlow (modern). The Seal of the Bayliffs, Burgesses, and Comonalte of Ludlow. (Arms).

63. The Oculists' Stamp from Wroxeter.

49. Ludlow Town Seal (modern). Sigill. Ballivorum et Burgensium villæ de Ludlow. (Arms.)

47. Town Seal of Ludlow, Hen. VIII. Sigillum Burgens' villæ de Ludlow (a Tudor rose).

86. Seal of Thomas Kynaston, Sheriff of Shropshire, 1564. A Castle gate, surmounted by a crest and T. K. SALOP.

94. Seal of John le Strange, 1301. Armed Knight on horseback, with arms of Strange on shield and surcoat, two lions passant in pale. S' Johanni le Straungge.

46. Large Seal of Town of Ludlow. Sigill' Exemplific' Curie de Receord Ville de Ludlow. (Arms).

22. Seal of Walter Pigott, Sheriff of Salop, 1622. Arms: W. P. SALOP.

50. Seal of Town of Ludlow, Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, Ludlow, 1836.

97. Seal of Valance Aylmer, 1301. Arms: Sigill' Ademari de Valence.

79. Seal of Sir John de Burgh, Sheriff of Shropshire, 1442. Arms: helmet and crest, three fleurs-de-lis *erm.* S. J. Burgh, s. dolonde, p. le chastel de Chirbourgh.

23. Seal of Abbey of Lilleshall, Shropshire, 1150. Virgin holding sceptre and child seated and aureoled by her left side. AVE. Sigill' s. . . . . ie. beate Marie de Lilleshull.

90. Seal of Fulco de Pembridge, Lord of Tong, Shropshire, 1307. Arms: *or.*, two boars *az.*, S. Fulchonis de Pembrigg.

53. Seal of Hawis lady of Powis, 14th century, the silver matrix found at Oswestry. A female holding in right hand a shield of arms, a lion rampant, and in left hand a shield of arms, two lions passant in pale. S' Hawisie Dne de Keveoloc.

95. Seal of Wm. Slingsby, 1296. S' Willi Slings . . .

37. Seal of Clun Hospital, Shropshire. Knight in armour with surcoat of arms kneeling on cushion under a canopy. Sigill' Hospitalis Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitatis.

106. Seal of John Owen, Vice-Admiral of North Wales. A three-masted ship with two tiers of guns, on the sea, a coat of arms suspended from central mast. John Owen. Coll. Vice-Admirall North Walliensis.

82. Seal of Peter Corbet, 1301. Arms: two ravens in pale. Sigillum Petri Corbet.

77. Seal of Henry Grey Lord Tankerville, died 1449. Arms: crest, helmet, and supporters. S. Henrici Griay Tankerville militis Powysie . . . . Blanch . . . . .

85. Seal of Sir Francis Kynaston, Cupbearer to Queen Elizabeth. Fra. Kinaston Equ. aurat. Regii. Corp. arg.

52. Town Seal of Oswestry, Shropshire. King Oswald seated with naked sword in his right hand, holding in his left a tree. Sigillum commune de Oswaldestrie.

80. Seal of . . . . . Brusbane of Salop, 14th century. A fleur-de-lis. S' Pee . . . . le Brusbin.

55. Seal of Commissioners of Wellington, Salop (modern). View of Wrekin. Wellington Improvement Commissioners, incorporated 1854.

98. Seal of . . . . Wood, Undersheriff of Salop, 1613. Arms.

19. Seal of Council of Marches. Royal Arms, C. R. Carolus II., D. G. Mag. Brit. Fr. et Hib. Rex F. D. Concilium Marchiar.

81. Seal of Wm. de Banastre, lord of Hadnal, 15th century. Arms of his mother, daughter of Guido de Hadnal (a maunch). S' Wyllems le Banaster.

56. Seal of Wellington and Severn Junction Railway Co. View of Ironbridge over river Severn. Wellington and Severn Junction Railway Company, incorporated A.D. 1853.

29. Town Seal of Bridgnorth, 15th century. Castellated Gateway. Sigillum Offici Ballivor libertatis ville de Bruges.

31. Seal of Bridgnorth (modern). Gateway with two Towers. Seal of the Council B'north.

61. Seal Ring, found at Wroxeter. Cupid and Mask.

32. Coroner's Seal of Bridgnorth (modern). A Castle with "Bridgnorth" on scroll under Batte, Coroner and Clerk of the Peace.

35. Seal of Hospital of Holy Trinity at Bridgnorth, 15th century. Seated figure of God the Father holding Christ on the Cross. S' Henricus Ffranciys magister ospitalis sci Trinitatis de Bregenorth.

51. Town Seal of Newport, Salop (modern). Three Fishes in pale, swimming in water. Nova Burga.

34. Seal of Friars Preachers, Bridgnorth, 14th century. Figure of St. Paul, with drawn sword and book, under a canopy. S' convent' Fr'm Ord'is Predicator' Brugen'.

30. Town Seal of Bridgnorth. A Castle with triple towers. Sigillum comune villæ de Bridgnorth.

41. Seal of Gilbert 2, Abbot of Haghmon.

105. Bishop's Castle Town Seal. A castellated gateway with central dome, I. R., 1609.

33. Seal of Royal Peculiar of Bridgnorth (modern). Arms of Whitmore of Apley. Royal Peculiar of Bridgnorth.

60. Counter Seal of Wenlock Priory, 14th century. Half length of St. Milburga. Sancta Milburga.

39. Seal of Haghmon Abbey, 1206. Abbot seated, eagle beneath, figures before and behind holding key. S' comune capituli de Haghemon.

40. Counter Seal of Haghmon Abbey.

38. Seal of Haghmon Abbey, 1100. Large Eagle.

36. Seal of Buildwas Abbey. Hand holding a crosier. Sigill' Abbatis de Bildewas.

59. Seal of Wenlock Priory. Virgin and Child above; below St. George and St. Milburga; all under canopies. Sigill' ecclesie conventualis monachorum d' Wenloc.

57. Seal of Wenlock Town, 15th century. Under canopies, God the Father holding Christ on the Cross, on dexter side St. Milburga, on sinister St. George. Below three shields of arms. Sigillum comune Burgi de Wenlok.

61. Seal of Wenlock Priory. Under a canopy a winged figure of St. George killing the Dragon. S' ecclie conventualis de Wenlok ad causas tantum.

62. Small Seal of Wenlock Priory. Figure of St. George under canopy.

54. Seal of Prees, Salop. A Hand from Clouds holding open Book. Sigillum Officii peculiaris juris vis de Prees.

26. Seal of Archdeacon Hill, Salop. A mitred bishop, right hand blessing, left holding crosier, under a canopy. Sigillum. Wellms. Hill. Archidiaconi. Salop.

58. Seal of Mayor of Wenlock (modern). A lock with the letters W. E. N.

67. Seal Ring found at Wroxeter. An armed figure on horseback spearing a lion following.

27. Seal of Archdeacon Jeffray, 1630. A candlestick on a book, on a scroll behind GERNR IVDICA below R. B. Sig Guil. Jeffray. Archid. Salop. et official ejusd. 1630.

28. Seal of Archdeacon Bather, 1828. (Arms.) The Seal of the Rev. Edward Bather, M.A., Archdeacon of Salop, 1828.

576.

68. Seal of Richd. Fitz Alan 1301. Armed Knight on horseback. Sigillum Ricardi Comitis de . . . .

70. Seal of Richard Fitz Alan, 1322. (Arms.)

72. Seal of Richd. Fitz Alan, 1393. (Arms.) Sigillum Ricardi Comitis de Arundel.

71. Seal of Richd. Fitz Alan, 1375. (Arms.) Sigill' Ricardi . . . . . Arundel et . . . . .

69. Seal of Richd. Fitz Alan, 1318. (Arms.) S' Ricardi Comitis Arundel.

73. Seal of Thomas Fitz Alan, 1397. (Arms.)

96. Seal of Robert son of Reginald de Hedun, 13th century. Armed Knight on horseback. Sigillum Roberti f' Rainel.

74. Seal of John Fitz Alan, 1433. (Arms).

100. Seal of John, son of Wilaston de Hadenale, 1393. Sigillum Willielmi Drayton.

75. Seal of Wm. Fitz Alan, 1439. (Arms.)

91. Seal of Fulco de Pembruge, lord of Tong, 1307. Armed Knight on horseback.

88. Seal of Roger Mortimer, 13th century. (Arms). Sigillum Rogeri de Mortuomari.

103. Seal of Edmund Mortimer, 1329. (Arms).

99. Seal of Fulke Fitz Warin, lord of Whittington, 1301. (Arms.) S. Edmundi fits Warini.

89. Seal of Edmund Mortimer, 1309. (Arms.) S' Edmundi de Mortuomari.

78. Seal of Margaret, Countess of Shrewsbury, 1457. Two Shields of arms. Sigillu' Margareti . . . . . comitis Warwici.

42. Supposed Seal of Robert Abbot of Haghmon. (Arms.) Sigillu' Roberti de Son . . . . . .

84. Seal of Hammond Family of Bridgnorth. (Arms.)

87. Seal of Roger Mortimer, 1301. (Arms).

104. Seal of Edmund Mortimer, 1329. (Arms).

65. Seal of Henry Fitz Alan, 1563. (Arms). Sigillu' Henrici . . . . . comit' Arundell etc.

101 and 102. Two Seals of Burton family. (Arms).

698. Seal of Reiner B'p of St. Asaph to a grant of St. Oswald's Church, Oswestry, to Shrewsbury Abbey, Hen. II. and Hen. III. 1186-1224. Legend Imperfect.

699. Seal of Roger de Longspee, B'p of Lichfield and Coventry, to a grant to Shrewsbury Abbey, 1257-1290. Hen. III. and Edw. I. Legend imperfect. Seal of W. Dean and Chapter of Lichfield on the back of the Episcopal Seal.

700. Seal of Thomas, son of Adam Forestarius, of Salop, 1246-1261. Henry III.

† SIGI . . . . . TONE FORESTARII.

701. Seal of William le Turner of Salop, 40 Hen. III., 1255-6.

† S' WILL. FIL. WIL . . . . . ORNV.

702. Seal of John Gamel, son of Alan Gamel, of Salop. 24 Edw. I., 1295-6.

* S' . . . . . GAMEL.

703. Seal of Cecilia, wife of Robert Gascoyn, of Salop, 1300. 29 Edw. I.

CECILIE. VXOR. ROB'VS. GAS . . . .

704. Seal of Richard, son of Hugh Colle, of Salop. 30 Edw. I. 1331-2.

* S' R'CARDI. COLLE.

705. Seal to a Leighton Deed, temp. Edw. III., 1327-1377. Legend imperfect.

706. Seals to grant 45 E. III. (1371-2) from Wm. de Preston, Wm. de Adbryghton, parochial chaplains of S. Mary, Salop, and Richd. de Cornedon of same, and Vicars.

707. A Love Seal, 14th century.

LOVE. ME. ANNCYE.

708. Seal of Margareta, wife of John Peerle, of Salop, 3 Hen. V., 1415-6.

P.

709. Seal of Agnes, daughter of John Peerle, of Salop, and Margareta, his wife, 3 Hen. V., 1415-6.

A.

710. Seal of Wm. Ellesmere, Chaplain of Salop, 3 Hen. V., 1415-1416.

I.

711. Seal of John Peerle, of Salop, 3 Hen. VI., 1424-5.

712. Seal of Radulph Barbor, of Salop, to a grant to him from Wm. Boerley, of Salop, 37 Hen. VI., 1458-9.

713. Seal of Robert Scryven, of Frodesley, co. Salop, 4 Edw. IV., 1464-5.

714. Seal of John Cleobury, of Abbey-foregate, Salop, 5 Edw. IV., 1465-6.

The foregoing Seals (700 to 714) are archæologically interesting as examples of the seals which, by the early law, every *freeholder* was obliged to use.

715. Seal to a Deed, temp. Henry VIII. 1509-1547.

716. Seals of Watson and Hudson to grant of Shrewsbury Abbey to Wm. Langley tailor 1 Edw. VI., 1547-8.

717. Reverse Die of a Coin of Charles I. found at Bellstone, Shrewsbury.

718. Iron Seal, found in Co. Salop.

719. Signet Ring in possession of Hubert Smith, Esq., F.S.A., of Bridgnorth, Co. Salop.

720. Seal of G. S. Corser, Esq., of Shrewsbury.

721. Seals of Rev. W. A. Leighton of Shrewsbury.

704. Seal of Richard, son of Hugh Colle, of Salop. 30 Edw. I. 1331-2.

S' RICARDI COLLE.

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LOVE ME ANXOUR

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P

709. Seal of Agnes, daughter of John Peerle, of Salop, and Margaret, his wife, 3 Hen. V., 1415-6.

A

710. Seal of Wm. Ellesmere, Chaplain of Salop, 3 Hen. V., 1415-1416.

I

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GREAT SEALS OF SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND.

490. Offa—a Gem with head in profile, 705.
Edgar—a Gem with head in profile, 959.

492. Edward the Confessor, 1042.

493. Edward the Confessor, 1061. Sigillum Eadwardi Angloru' Basilei.

494. William the Conqueror, 1066.

495. William the Conqueror, 1085.

496. William Rufus, 1089. Willelmus Dei Gra Rex. Angloru.

497. Henry 1, 1100.

498. Henry 1, 1100.

500. Stephen, 1135. Stepanus Dei Gra Rex Anglor.

499. Stephen. Stephanus Dei Gratia Rex Anglorum. Stephanus Dei Gratia Dux Normannoru.

501. Henry II., 1154. Henr' Dei Gra. Dux Normannoru . . . . Acquit. et. Com. Anideg. Henricus Dei Gratia Rex Anglorum.

503. Henry II.

504. Richard I., 1139. Richardus Dux Normannorum et Aquitannorum. Ricardus Dei Gratia Rex Anglorum.

505. Richard I. Ricardus Dux Normannorum et Aquitannorum et Comes Andegavorum. Ricardus Dei Gracia Rex Anglorum.

506. John, 1199. Joh's Dux Normannie et Aquitannie. Johannes Dei Gratia Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie.

507. Henry 3, 1216. Henricus Dux Normannie et Aquitanii et Com's Andegavie. Henricus Dei Gratia Rex Anglie Dominus Hybernie.

508. Henry III., 1216. Henricus Dei Gratia Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie.

509. Edward I., 1272. Edwardus Dei Gracia Rex Anglie D'ns Hybernie Dux Aquitanie.

510. Edward II., 1307. Edwardus Dei Gratia Rex Anglie D'ns Hibernie Dux Aquitanie.

511. Edward III., 1327. Edwardus Dei Gracia Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie Dux Aquitanie.

512. Edward III., 1327. Edwardus Dei Gracia Rex Anglie D'ns Hybernie Dux Aquitanie.

GREAT SEALS OF SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND.

513. Edward III., 1338. Edwardus Dei Gracia Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie et Dux Aquitanie.

514. Edward III., 14 Edw. III.

515. Edward III., 1340. Edwardus Dei Gra. Rex Francie et Anglie . . . . . King armed with armour, shield, and sword, on horse, with trappings. Edwardus Dei Gracia Rex Francie et Anglie . . . . . Hiber. King seated with cross and sceptre under a superb canopy.

516. Edward III., 1340. Edwardus Dei Gracia Rex Francie et Anglie. King in armour, shield, and sword, on horseback. Edwardus Dei Gracia Rex Francie et Anglie et Dominus Hibernie. 13 Edw. III. King crowned with globe and sceptre under canopies.

517. Edward III., 1360. Edwardus Dei Gracia Rex Anglie Dnus Hibernie et Acquitannie. King on horseback, armed. Edwardus Dei Gracia Rex Anglie D'ns Hibernie et Acquitanie. King seated under canopies.

518. Edward III., 1371. Edwardus Dei Gracia Rex Francie et Anglie et D'nus Hibernie. King on horseback. Edwardus Dei Gracia Rex Francie et Anglie et D'nus Hibernie. 43 E. III. King seated under canopies.

519. Richard II., 1377. Ricardus Dei Gratia Rex Francie et Anglie et D'nus Hibernie. King armed, on horseback. Ricardus Dei Gracia Rex Francie et Anglie et D'nus Hibernie. King seated under canopies.

520. Richard II., 1377. Ricardus Dei Gracia Rex Francie et Anglie et Dominus Hibernie. King armed, on horseback. Ricardus Dei Gracia Rex Francie et Anglie et Dominus Hibernie. King seated under canopies.

521. Henry IV., 1399. Henricus Dei Gracia Rex Francie et Anglie et D'nus Hibernie. King armed, on horseback. Another example—same legend. King seated under canopies.

522. Henry IV., 1377. Legend as above. King on horseback. Another example—similar legend—King seated under a canopy, surrounded by niches filled with figures of Saints.

523. Henry V., 1412. Legend as before. King armed, on horseback. Another example—similar legend—King seated under canopy.

524. Henry VI., 1422. Legends as before. King armed, on horseback, Another example—similar legend—King seated under canopy.

525. Henry VI., 1422. Henricus Dei Gra. Rex Anglie et Francie et D'nus Hibernie. King armed, on horseback. Another example—King seated under canopy.

526. Henry VI., 1422. Henricus Dei Gracia Francorum et Anglie Rex. King crowned with sceptre seated. Counter Seal, Figure holding two shields of arms.

527. Edward IV., 1460. Edwardus Dei Gracia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie. King armed on horseback. Another example—similar legend—King seated under canopy. 1460-1470.

528. Edward IV., 1460. Similar legend—King on horseback. Another example, 1460-1470, King seated under canopy.

529. Edward IV., 11 Edw. IV. Similar legend—King on horseback. Another example—King under canopy.

530. Edward IV. 11. Edw. IV. Two examples—legends similar—one King on horseback, the other seated under canopy.

531. Edward V., 1403. Two examples—legends similar—one King on horseback, the other seated under canopy.

532. Richard III., 1483. Two examples—legends similar—one King on horseback, the other seated under canopy.

533. Henry VII., 1485. Two examples—legends similar—one King on horseback, the other seated under canopy.

534. Henry VII, 1485. Henricus Dei Gracia Rex Francie et Anglie et D'ns Hib'e. King under canopy. Another example—counter seal as in 526.

536. Henry VIII., 1509. Two examples—legends similar—one King on horseback with fleur de lis, the other seated under canopy.

537. Henry VIII., 1535. Henricus Octav. Dei Gra. Anglie et Francie Rex Fidei Defensor et Dominus Hibernie. King on Horseback with greyhound running. Tudor rose at back. Another example—similar legend—King seated under canopy.

538. Henry VIII., 1541. Henric Octav's. Dei Gratia Anglie Francie et Hibernie Rex Fidei Defensor et in ter'a Ecclesie Anglicane et Hibernie sup'm caput. Two examples—legends similar—one King on horseback with greyhound and rose, the other King seated under canopy.

539. Henry VIII. Two examples—legends similar—King in both seated under canopy.

536. Edward VI., 1548. Two examples—legends alike—one King on horseback with greyhound, rose, and fleur de lis, the other King seated under canopy.

540. Mary, 1553. Maria D. G. Anglie . . . . . et Hibernie regina ejus nominis prima Fid. Defensor. Queen seated under canopy. Another example—similar legend—Queen on horseback.

537. Philip and Mary. Two Examples—legend on one—Philip et Maria D. G. Rex et Regina Angl. Hispaniar. Franc. utriusq Sicilie Jerusalem et Hib. Fidei Defensor. King and Queen in royal robes, crowned, with swords, and hands resting on globe, under a canopy. The other example—Archiduces Anstrie Duces Burgundie Mediilani et Brabancie Comites Haspurgi Flandrie et Tirolis. King and Queen on horseback.

539* Elizabeth, 1558. Elizabeth Dei Gracia Anglie Francie et Hibernie Regina Fidei Defensor. Queen on horseback with crowned rose. Another example—similar legend—Queen seated under canopy.

544. Elizabeth. Two examples—legends similar—Queen on horseback with crowned roses, fleur de lis, and harp. Another example — Queen seated with roses and crowned arms on either side.

542. James I., 1602. Jacobus Dei Gracia Anglie Scotie Francie et Hibernie Rex Fidei Defensor. King on horseback, with greyhound, and crowned rose, fleur de lis and harp. Another example—similar legend—King seated under canopy with crowned shields and arms on either side, and lion and unicorn with banners.

543. Charles I., 1627. Two examples—legends as above—one King on horseback, with greyhound and large palace in background. The other—King seated, with royal arms over head, lion and unicorn with banners on either side.

545. Charles I. Two examples—legends illegible—one, King on horseback, with greyhound. The other—King seated under canopy, lion and unicorn with banners.

546. Charles I. Two examples, similar to 545.

547. Oliver Cromwell. Olivarius Dei Gra. Reip. Angliæ Scotiæ et Hiberniæ Protector. Cromwell on horseback with

539. Henry VIII. Two examples—legends similar—King in both seated under canopy.

539. Edward VI., 1548. Two examples—legends alike—one King on horseback with greyhound, rose, and fleur de lis, the other King seated under canopy.

540. Mary, 1553. Maria D. G. Anglio . . . . . et Hibernie regina ejus nominis prima Fid. Defensor. Queen seated under canopy. Another example—similar legend—Queen on horseback.

537. Philip and Mary. Two Examples—legend on one—Philip et Maria D. G. Rex et Regina Angl. Hispaniar. Franc. utriusq Sicilie Jerusalem et Hib. Fidei Defensor. King and Queen in royal robes, crowned, with swords, and hands resting on globe, under a canopy. The other example—Archiducus Austrie Dux Burgundie Mediolani et Brabancie Comites Hasburgi Flandrie et Tirolis. King and Queen on horseback.

539* Elizabeth, 1553. Elizabeth Dei Gracia Anglie Francie et Hibernie Regina Fidei Defensor. Queen on horseback with crowned rose. Another example—similar legend—Queen seated under canopy.

544. Elizabeth. Two examples—legends similar—Queen on horseback with crowned roses, fleur de lis, and harp. Another example—Queen seated with roses and crowned arms on either side.

542. James I., 1603. Jacobus Dei Gracia Anglie Scotie Francie et Hibernie Rex Fidei Defensor. King on horseback, with greyhound, and crowned rose, fleur de lis and harp. Another example—similar legend—King seated under canopy with crowned shields and arms on either side, and lion and unicorn with banners.

543. Charles I., 1627. Two examples—legends as above—one King on Horseback, with greyhound and large palace in background. The other—King seated, with royal arms over head, lion and unicorn with banners on either side.

545. Charles I. Two examples—legends illegible—one, King on horseback, with greyhound. The other—King seated under canopy, lion and unicorn with banners.

546. Charles I. Two examples, similar to 545.

547. Oliver Cromwell. Olivarius Dei Gra. Reip Anglie Scotie et Hiberniæ Protector. Cromwell on horseback with

royal arms behind. Another example — Magnum Sigillum Reipub. Angliæ Scotiæ et Hiberniæ. Arms supported by lion and dragon, quarterly 1 and 4, Cross of St. George; 2, Cross of St. Andrew; 3, Harp. On an escutcheon of pretence, a lion rampant. Legend—Pax queritur Bello.

548. Oliver Cromwell. Two examples similar to 547.

549. Oliver Cromwell. The Great Seale of England, 1651. Map of the British Isles. Another example—In the third yeare of freedome by God's blessing restored, 1651. Cromwell seated, surrounded by his Parliament.

550. Two examples—one, Charles I. on horseback; the other Oliver Cromwell on horseback; no legends.

551. Richard Cromwell. Two examples — except name "Richardus," precisely similar to 547.

552. Charles II., 1640. Legend similar except name "Carolus II." One example—King on horseback; the other—King seated under canopy.

553. Charles II. Carolus Secundus Dei Gratia Magnæ Britannniæ Franciæ et Hiberniæ Rex Fidei Defensor. King on horseback, bare-headed, with naked sword in his hand. Another example—similar legend—King seated under canopy.

554. Charles II., 1663. Legend as in 553. King on horseback, bareheaded, with naked sword, with crowned harp behind, and greyhound running under horse. Another example—similar legend—King seated under canopy, with crowned rose and harp on either side, royal arms above.

555. James II., 1685. Two examples—legends similar to above, except name "Jacobus Secundus." One—King on horseback; other—King seated under canopy.

556. William and Mary, 1688. King and Queen on horseback —no legend.

557. William III., 1695. Two examples, with exception of name as in 555.

558. William and Mary. Gulielmus III. et Maria—legend similar. One example—King on horseback. Other example—King and Queen seated as in Philip and Mary.

559. Anne. Anna Dei Gratia Magnæ Britanniæ Franciæ et Hiberniæ Regina Fidei Defensor, &c. Queen seated

under canopy with arms supporters, &c. Another example—Britannia anno regni Annæ Reginæ sexto. Britannia seated holding shield of arms of England and Scotland—a conjoined rose and thistle crowned in front.

560. Anne. Queen seated, figures emblematical of peace, justice, and submission; no legend. Another example —royal arms; no legend.

561. Anne. Vis unita fortior primo die Maij Anno Domini MDCCVII. Design similar to first of 560.

562. Anne. Two examples—legends similar—one, Queen on horseback; the other seated under canopy.

563. George I., 1714. Two examples—one, King seated under canopy. Georgius Dei Gratia Magnæ Britanniæ Franciæ et Hiberniæ Rex Fidei Defen. The other—King on horseback. Sacri Romani Imperii. Archithesaurarius Princeps Elect . . . . Brunswigen et Lunebergen. Dux.

564. George II., 1727. Legend as in 563, first example—King seated. Legend as in 563, second example—King on horseback.

565. George III., 1760. Georgius III., D.G. Mag. Brit. Fr. et Hib. Rex. F. D. Bruns. et Lun. Dux. S. R. J. A. T. et Pr. Elect, &c. King, crowned seated, between figures emblematical of war, justice, agriculture, &c.

567. George III. Two examples similar in design and legends to the last.

568. George III. Georgius Tertius Dei Gratia Britanniarum Rex Fidei Defensor. King on horseback. Another example—King seated among figures emblematical of war, peace, fortitude, and virtue. Et in terra Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ et Hibernicæ supremum caput.

569. George III. Two examples similar to 567.

570 George IV., 1820. Georgius quartus Dei Gratia Britanniarum Rex Fidei Defensor. King on horseback. Another example, without legend—King seated, surrounded with figures representative of England, Scotland, Ireland, &c.

571. William IV., 1830. Gulielmus quartus Dei Gratia Britanniarum Rex Fidei Defensor. King on horseback—ships in the distance. Another example. King seated, with royal arms over head, surrounded by Britannia, Neptune, Religion, Peace, Plenty, &c. No legend.

572. Victoria, 1837. Victoria Dei Gratia Britanniarum Regina Fidei Defensor. Queen on a horse led by a page. Another example—no legend—Queen seated on a throne, Religion and Justice on either side, Royal Arms at base.

MEDALS, ELECTROTYPES, &c.

535. Cast from a Silver Medallion in the Library of St. John's College, Cambridge, of Lady Margaret Tudor, Countess of Salisbury.

606. Seal of George, Duke of Brandenburg, 1519.

541. Oriental Seal.

577. Impressions from ends of Antique Wooden Seal, having the separate impressions at opposite ends, belonging to the great grandfather of a lady aged 90 in 1865.

578. Impression of a Silver Seal of 14th century, found at a British Camp near Hendomain, co. Montgomery, in 1834.
* VOLO. QVODVIS. ET. VOLO. QVOVIS.

580. SIGILLVM. OFFICII. PECVLIARIS. IVRISVIS. DE. PREES. 1633.

581. Bronze Matrix and impressions of Seal and Counter Seal of Monastery of St. Peter, found in Radnor Castle. 15th century. Sigillum Fraternitatis Sci Petri. Figure of St. Peter in sacerdotal vestments, his left hand holding a key, his right hand upraised in blessing according to the Greek usage. Counter Seal—† portio mea Domine. A Chalice into which a Dove is descending.

582. Seal of Lady Hawis, heiress of Powisland, 1320, found in the foundation of a house at Oswestry, 14th century, A lady in flowing robes, standing, bearing in her right hand a shield of the arms of Powis, a lion rampant, and in her left hand a shield, two lions, passant in pale.
* S'. HAWISIE. D'NE. DE. KEVEOLOC.

583. Bronze Medal—Britannia seated, delivers a scroll to Liberty, before Religion. "Sacramental Test abolished, May 9th, 1821." Rev. "Truth, Freedom, Peace, Charity," within a wreath of oak.

584. Electrotype of Medal—"William the IV. crowned Sept. 8 1831." Profile Bust of the King.

585. Electrotype of Medal—"Wellington." Profile Bust of the Duke.

586. Electrotype of Medal. "Victoria and Albert dedicated with permission to her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland."

587. Electrotype of Medal of marriage of William and Mary. "Londini desponsati Wilhelm et Maria An'o 1641, 12 Maii." William and Mary are standing holding each other's right hand, he with his plumed hat in his hand; she with a crown on her head. Above is the Holy Spirit as a dove shedding his rays on the pair, and angels in clouds placing wreaths on their heads. Behind Mary is the inscription, "Albionum genuit Monarcha Carolus, et Sponsam me jubet esse tuam." Behind William is the inscription, "Princeps me Henricus genuit fortissimus heros Nassoniæ, et Sponsum me jubet esse tuum." In the back ground is Westminster Abbey, and a coach and horses of the period, followed by attendants on horseback.

588. Electrotype of Medal of the marriage of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. The marriage ceremony is represented, and angels in clouds above showering down flowers. "Queen Victoria born May 24, 1819. Crowned June 28, 1838, married to Prince Albert Feb. 10, 1840."

589. Electrotype of Medal of Oliver Cromwell. Profile of Cromwell with wreath on his head. "Olivar D. G. R. P. Aug. Sco. Hiberniæ Protector."

590. Electrotype Medal of Louis the Great. Profile of the King. "Ludovicus Magnus. Franc. et. Nav. Rex. P. P."

592. Electrotype of Medal of the Cinque Ports Banquet. Dover Castle is represented with arms of the Cinque Ports. Underneath "In Commemoration of the Cinque Ports Banquet to the Duke of Wellington, Dover, 1839."

593. Electrotype of Medal commemorative of peace. "Bellonam Princeps Pallas Pedibus Terit, et Pax Floret, et Alma Ceres Confert Sacro Alite Fruges." "Novi Imperii Auspicio Bono."

579. Medal. Profile of Pope. Alexander VII. P. M. PIVS. IVST· OPT. SENEN. PATR. GENTE. CHISIVS. MDCLIX. Reverse. Lion and Gladiator in arena of the Colosseum. MVNIFICO. PRINCIPI. DOMINICVS. IACOBATIVS. ET. FERA. MEMOR. BENEFICII.

692. Leaden Seal to Papal Bull. Obs. GREGORIVS P.P.X. Rev. Two Faces, and over them SPA. SPE.

594. Electrotype of Medal. Profiles of King and Queen.
CAROLVS. ET. CATHARINA. REX. ET. REGINA.

595 Electrotype of Medal. Profiles of King and Queen.
GVLIELMVS. ET. MARIA. D.G. MAG. BR. FR. ET. HIB REX. ET. REGINA.

596. Electrotype of Medal. Obs. Profile of King.
HIS. MOST. GRACIOUS MAJESTY. GEORGE IV.
Rev. Windsor Castle garden front.
DIED. AT. WINDSOR. CASTLE. JUNE. 26. 1830. AGED. 67.

597. Electrotype of Medal. Profile of the King.
GEORGIVS. III. D.G. MAGN. BRIT. FR. ET. HIB. REX.

598. Electrotype of Medal. Profile of Blucher.
G. L. VON. BLVCHER. PRINCE. DE. WAGSTADT. AGED. 71.

599. Electrotype of Medal. Profile of the Queen.
ADELAIDE. QUEEN. CONSORT. CROWNED. SEP. 8. 1831.

693. Medal. Obs. Profile of Wellington. "Wellington. Hispaniam. et. Lusitaniam restiuit." Rev. "Vimiera Aug. 21. 1808. Talavera July 28, 1809. Almeida May 5. 1811. Ciudad Rodrigo Jan. 19. 1812. Badajoz April 2. 1812. Salamanca July 22. 1812. &c. &c. &c."

694. Bronze Medal. Obs. Profile. C. ROACH. SMITH.
Rev. Representation of an Old Castle.
RELIQ. MVR. TARBELL. CONS. MDCCCLVIII.

695 Bronze Medal. Obs. Profile of the Earl. Rev. "Francis Egerton, Earl of Bridgewater."

SHROPSHIRE SEALS.

722. Seal of Simon, son of Ranulf de Hulin co. Cestr., temp. John and Hen. III. 1209-1259. † RAN'F. . . . MONIS.

725. Matrix and Impressions of a double Stone Seal of 12th or 13th century, found at Radnor. † S'. LEVKI : FIL' : VERVIT. † S' : WILL'I : . . . . . DNSPI. F : A.

723. Seal of Richd. de Bradwall, co. Cestr. 14 Edw. II. 1320.
† ECCE. AGNVS. DEI.

726. Seal of St. Mary of Suwika. Obv. SIGILLVM. ECCLESIE. SANCTE, MARIE. DE. SUWIKA. Rev. SIT. PRO. SUWIKA. MEDIATRIX. VIRGO, PVDICA. ET. PAX. ANGELICA. SIT. NOBIS. SEMPER. AMICA.

724. Seal of Thos. Wilbraham, of Woodley, co. Cestr., Esq. 23 Elizb. 1580-1. Crest between T. W.

594. Electrotype of Medal. Profiles of King and Queen.
CAROLVS ET CATHARINA. REX. ET. REGINA.

595. Electrotype of Medal. Profiles of King and Queen.
CVTHBERTVS ET. MARIA. D.G. MAG. BR. FR. ET. HIB. REX
ET. REGINA.

596. Electrotype of Medal. Obv. Profile of King.
HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY GEORGE IV.
Rev. Windsor Castle gunfire from.
DIED AT WINDSOR CASTLE JUNE 26, 1830, AGED 67.

597. Electrotype of Medal. Profile of the King.
GEORGIVS III. D.G. MAGN. BRIT. FR. ET. HIB. REX.

598. Electrotype of Medal. Profile of Bincher.
C. L. VON. BLUCHER. PRINCE. DE. WAGSTADT. AGED 71.

599. Electrotype of Medal. Profile of the Queen.
ADELAIDE. QUEEN. CONSORT. CROWNED. SEP. 8. 1831.

600. Medal. Obs. Profile of Wellington. "Wellington. His-
panium, et. Lusitanium restitit." Rev. "Vimiera Aug. 21.
1808. Talavera July 28, 1809. Almeida May 5. 1811.
Ciudad Rodrigo Jan. 19. 1812. Badajoz April 2. 1812.
Salamanca July 22. 1812. &c. &c. &c."

601. Bronze Medal. Obs. Profile. G. ROACH. SMITH.
Rev. Representation of an Old Castle.
RELIQ. HVM. TABULL. CONS. MDCCCLVIII.

602. Bronze Medal. Obs. Profile of the Earl. Rev. "Francis
Egerton, Earl of Bridgewater."

SHROPSHIRE SEALS.

722. Seal of Simon, son of Ranulf de Hulin co. Cestr., temp.
John and Hen. III. 1200-1250. † RAN'F. . . . MONIS.

723. Matrix and Impressions of a double Stone Seal of 12th
or 13th century, found at Radnor. † S. LEVKI: FIL':
VERAVIT. † S': WILL': . . . . . DNSPI. F I A.

725. Seal of Ricild. de Brudwall, co. Cestr. 14 Edw. II. 1320.
† ECCE. ANNVS. DNI.

726. Seal of St. Mary of Shrwika. Obv. SIGILLVM. ECCLESIE.
MARIE. MARIE. DE. SCHWIKA. Rev. SIT. TVO. SCHWIKA.
MICHAELIC. VIRGO. PVDICA. ET. PAX. ANGELICA. SIT. NOBIS.
REGINE. AMICA.

724. Seal of Thos. Wilbraham, of Woodley, co. Cestr., Esq.
23 Elizb. 1580-1. Cross between T. W.

727. Glass Medallion of the Saviour.
SPECIOSVS. FORMA. PRAE. FILIIS. HOMINVM.

EGYPTIAN.

676. Earthen Jug, with Inscription—"The Devoted to Osiris, Mistress of a House; Caga."

675. Head of Mummy and Sacred Ibis, with a green Scarabæus.

674. Mummy from Thebes. "The Osirian Priestess of Amoun Ra (named) Tennou-en-Khons."

688. Egyptian Painting.

684. Sepulchral figure of a Male Person named Amoun-em-he, from Thebes.

685. Two Sepulchral figures, from Thebes.

687. Nine Porcelain figures, found in Mummies, from Thebes.

686. Annulet of Beads attached to Hapre, one of the four Genii of the Amenti, found at Thebes.

681. Annulet of Beads, from Thebes.

679. Mummy of the Sacred Bird, Ibis, from Thebes.

680. Three Scarabæi, from Thebes.

682. Two enamelled Vessels for Perfumes or Ointments, from Thebes.

683. Bronze Mirror, from Thebes.

677. Sepulchral Cone, having the name of a deceased Priest of Amoun and his Wife inscribed. "The Second Prophet Priest of Amoun Amainoph (Amenophu). His Wife, the lady of the house (title of married Egyptian ladies, Amenophis)," from Thebes.

678. Sepulchral Cone, inscribed, Sacred to the deceased in the name of Amean Euot (?), from Thebes.

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